ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the NINTH EDITION, the Part relating to the *Simples* was improved; the Officinal Part compared anew with the *London Diſpenſatory*; and ſomewhat enlarged: and, to prevent Miſtakes, the Phyſicians Marks of Quantities, were changed for Words at length. Many conſiderable Paſſages were added from the Author's other Works; ſome other Additions were occaſionally made; all which are diſtinguiſhed by an *Italic* Letter; and the whole Work is carefully Corrected.

8 N C

Pharmacopœia Officinalis & Extemporanea.

Or, A COMPLETE

Engliſh Diſpenſatory,

In FOUR PARTS.

CONTAINING,

I. The Theory of PHARMACY, and the ſeveral Proceſſes therein.

II. A Deſcription of the OFFICINAL SIMPLES, with their Virtues and Preparations, *Galenical* and *Chymical.*

III. The OFFICINAL COMPOSITIONS, according to the laſt Alterations of the *College:* Together with ſome Others of uncommon Efficacy, taken from the moſt Celebrated Authors.

IV. EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS, diſtributed into Claſſes ſuitable to their Intentions in Cure.

To which is added,

An Account of the COMMON ADULTERATIONS both of SIMPLES and COMPOUNDS; with ſome Marks to detect them by.

By *JOHN QUINCY*, M. D.

The Tenth Edition, much enlarged and corrected.

LONDON:

Printed for THOMAS LONGMAN, at the *Ship* in *Paternoſter-Row.* M.DCC.XXXVI.

Pharmacopœia Officinalis & Extemporanea.

An English Dispensatory,

In FOUR PARTS.

CONTAINING

I. The Theory of PHARMACY, and the Several Processes thereto.

II. A Description of the Officinal Simples, with their Virtues and Preparations, Chymical and Galenical.

III. The Officinal Compositions, according to the last Alterations of the College: Together with some Others not commonly Officinal, taken from the Shops of Eminent Practitioners.

IV. Extemporaneous Prescription, illustrated with Copious Cases fit for Practice, and Variety of Examples to their Directions in Cure.

To which is added,

An Account of the Chymical Analysis both of SIMPLES and COMPOUNDS; with some Hints to direct them in

By JOHN QUINCY, M.D.

The Tenth Edition, much enlarged and corrected.

LONDON:

Printed for Thomas Longman, at the Ship in Pater-noster-Row. MDCCXXXVI.

To the Honourable

JOSEPH COLLET, Esq;

GOVERNOR of *Fort St. George.*

SIR,

YOU will not be surpriz'd to hear from me in this public manner, when it brings you a Present that pleads the Merit of endeavouring to relieve those Pains and Ills of Life, that are the Portion of human Nature. We are Inhabitants in a transient System of Mat-

ter, that is neceſſarily, from the Conditions of its Exiſtence, as liable to Accidents and Decays, as it is to a total Diſſolution. And the Labour I have been at towards making eaſy ſuch Inconveniencies, I cannot but with a particular Satisfaction make you a Tender of, at this great Diſtance. You have combated with all the Inclemencies and Tempeſts of Seas and Climates, to fill up that Station and Meaſure of Duty aſſign'd you by Providence: and with a pliable and well-govern'd Conſtitution, rather than a ſtrong one, have you been preſerv'd thro' a Life of Toils and Dangers.

BUT the Advantages of a well regulated Conduct, you have happily experienced in affairs of much greater Concern: and it is with Joy inexpreſſible, that Relations, Friends, and Acquaintance, ſee in your Life the returns of Virtue, even in this World; and that an Affluence of Wealth and Honours are the Reward of a firm Integrity. What Satisfaction muſt it give you, to have the Opportunity of drawing out into Practice, Schemes and Plans for Public Good, which very few can enjoy even in Speculation; and

and have it confirm'd to your Experience, that the Exercise of Humanity, and a due Regard to the natural Rights of Mankind, are the truest Supports of Government! To see the Savage *Indian* lay aside his Bow, and forget his Poisons; to fall into Adoration of a Power, that suits so well with his best Notions of a Deity; a Power that Delights more in Rewards than Punishments, and that is truly Great, because it is strictly Just.

THIS I am sure you will indulge to the Overflowings of a sincere Heart; and no ways impute to the Adulation of the Dedicator, any Expressions of Congratulation, from

Your very Humble Servant, and

most Affectionate Brother,

JOHN QUINCY.

THE PREFACE.

THE Third Impreſſion of this Work gave me an Opportunity of expreſſing my Acknowledgments to the Public for the good Reception of the former; and I muſt now farther own the kind Continuance of the ſame Obligation.

The Corrections and Improvements in that Part of the Simples, which I received from Mr. Miller, *a very worthy Apothecary, and a moſt judicious Botaniſt, remain here as in the former Editions; no Intimations being made of any Defect in that Part ſince. To this are added about one hundred new Preſcriptions; being ſuch as I have met with ſince the former, and which are moſt efficacious and valuable Medicines. To the new Edition of* Lemery's Courſe of Chymiſtry, *I acknowledge many of them; particularly ſome new Managements of Steel, which I take to be better for divers Purpoſes than any before uſed.*

Altho' Diſpenſatory-Writers, and Publiſhers of Recipes, have been at all times very numerous; yet it has ſo happen'd, that the leaſt able have hitherto fallen upon this Task, as the moſt eaſy, and likely to anſwer any mercenary Views: which ſeems to have been the reaſon, that more able Hands have grown into a Neglect of it; as an Under-part of their Profeſſion, and below their Notice.

That moſt Perſons are fond of Works of this kind, is manifeſt from their Eſteem even of the worſt; and the univerſal Reception of Salmon's *Collections, which are as bad as they are voluminous. But ſuch we hope hereby to baniſh from the Desks of Apothecaries, and others, whoſe Profeſſion it is to be acquainted herewith, that they who are regularly educated*

in

in Pharmacy, may not any longer have the Disgrace of borrowing Assistances from Empirics. If any should charge us with laying open hereby the Mysteries of their Profession too much; they may reflect, that nothing of this nature has yet been suffer'd to remain in a Language unknown to the common People; and likewise be assured, that the true and only Secret in Physic is, How to give a Medicine, *and not* how to make it: *and that will always remain so, even to those who are acquainted with many necessary* Præcognita *in the Works of Nature.*

Our Materials are collected from all the Authors of the best Note in either of the Pharmacies, of every Country and Language; and tho' many of them have been translated, and are to be met with in English, *yet we have not trusted to any such Leaders. Many of the Extemporaneous Prescriptions have been taken from Dr.* Fuller, *as he took them from others before; but with the Liberty of varying, where any thing is an Ingredient which is unfit for the Form it is prescribed in; or not suitable to the main Intention of the whole. In the former of these Cases, that Author very often errs; particularly in ordering Essential Oils in Juleps, Draughts, and such like liquid Forms: for allowing them to suit the Intention of Cure, yet they agree not with such a Form, and render it both unpalatable and unsightly; and may much more conveniently be given in another manner: And in every respect we have had particular regard to the Elegance and Conveniency of making, as well as to the Medicinal Efficacy of every Prescription.*

Some Difficulties, it is very probable, may appear in the former Part, concerning the Theory of Pharmacy, to such who have not been previously conversant with Studies of the like kind; we have therefore contracted it into as small a compass as possible; tho' it is highly to be wish'd, that all who make Pharmacy their Profession, would put a better value upon such Knowledge than heretofore they have done, and not set out only with an implicit Faith in the Precepts of an Apprenticeship: for the Understanding is more to be employ'd in that Profession, than many seem to have thought it; and a good Insight into the Nature of Bodies, and such Substances as are the Subjects

of

of his Art, is of no light moment to every Preparer and Compounder of Medicines.

In this Part indeed we have been assisted by Dr. Freind, whose Prælectiones Chymicæ have been so much to our purpose, that they have been almost wholly translated into it; and with the addition of some Explanations peculiar to the Galenical Pharmacy, they make up our First Part.

The Descriptions of the Officinal Simples are now enlarged, not only with the Synonyma's given in the Catalogue to the last Amendment of the College Dispensatory, but likewise with all those used by Authors of Note. In this likewise it hath been thought fit to take notice of all in that Catalogue, altho' some of them are now disused. In their Preparations by the Chymical Pharmacy, many that are mentioned by some Authors are omitted. The extensive and extravagant Pretensions from Gold, and some other such Substances, are entirely left out; and only such preserved as are of real service, and worth keeping in the Shops. And to the Preparations of Mercurials, Chalybeates, &c. are prefixed short Explanations of the Manner of their Operation. And the several Vegetable Simples are distributed into Classes, answering to some general Denomination of Cephalics, Alexipharmics, Diuretics, and the like; to each of which Divisions is also prefix'd an Account of their Operations, and such Directions as are proper to their peculiar Management.

The Officinal Medicines are now entirely according to the Standard of the College; because a due Conformity thereunto in the Shops, is absolutely necessary: tho' Liberty is taken in the annexed Remarks, of observing, with Submission to future Revisals, wherein some farther Alterations may be made for the better. To these are added such as are worth recommending from other Dispensatories; which are distributed into Divisions by themselves, and mark'd from whence taken. Under the several Forms are Directions for what is peculiar to that Form, and what is most proper to be directed in it.

The last Part is a Collection of Examples for Extemporaneous Prescriptions; wherein we have been guided more by the present Practice, than by any Authors yet publick; and have in that Part of the Simples, digested those of every Form under

der general Heads, ſuited to the ſame Intentions in Cure: whereby the Preſcriber, without the trouble of turning frequently to Indexes, will have in one view, choice of the ſame Form, for the like Purpoſe. Under which alſo are frequently interſperſed ſuch Explanations, as are uſeful to teach how thoſe of ſuch a Diviſion operate, in their conducing to that particular End for which they are given. And in this has been ſtudied the utmoſt Plainneſs and Perſpicuity; avoiding all thoſe Figures and metaphorical Ways of Expreſſion, which the beſt Writers have too much abounded in. For in Phyſic, no Figure of Speech is allowable, which carries off the Mind from the Images and cloſe Repreſentations of the thing in Deſcription; becauſe tho' they may amuſe, and give a confuſed Notion, yet they add not at all to true Knowledge: as for inſtance, what can a Man form in his Mind from this Explication of Dr. Fuller's, *of the Operation of Hyſterics?* "This "and other fetid Medicines take off Hyſteric Fits, by hand- "ling the Spirits roughly; and driving and diſperſing them. "For when they grow mutinous, and unequally diſperſed, "running in tumultuous Crouds in ſome places, and leaving "others almoſt ungariſon'd; and ſo either intermit their "Duty within the Precincts of the Brain, or *Præcordia*, or "elſe do it perverſly; then the beſt Courſe is to ſend ſuch "a ſtern Remedy among them, as may uſe ſevere Diſcipline; "and laſh and ſcourge them till they are glad to leave their "Diſorders, and run to their proper Poſt, and fall to their "Charge again, *&c.*" *And what confuſed Stuff is this from* Salmon? "Fermentation is a certain Manifeſtation of Life, "fitting it for a Reſuſcitation, and without which it would "remain captivated within the Bonds or Chains of Death. "Or it is the breaking of the Bonds of Corruption and Pu- "trefaction, by the Power of Life, aſſiſted by the homogene "Matter, or Principle already freed."

But before we have done with the Reader, *it may not be amiſs to apologize for a Freedom we have taken, in pointing out the Sophiſtications of* ſome, *who deal in Medicines only for their Sale; ſuch as the wholeſale Apothecaries and Chymiſts. This Liberty was taken in the former Editions; but the careful Inſpection of the* College *of late, and the accidental Diſ-*

coveries

coveries ſince of many notorious Cheats this way, hath been the Occaſion of a much ſtricter Search into theſe Matters: ſo that in this Edition are annexed all the ways of Sophiſtication, both of the Simples *and* Compounds, *and the Marks to know them from one another, as far as we can get Information concerning thoſe wicked Practices. In which, Aſſiſtance hath been given us by the moſt knowing in their reſpective Profeſſions, either of Apothecaries, Chymiſts, or Druggiſts, who have had Honeſty enough to detect ſuch pernicious Frauds, wherever they meet with them: but it is yet to be feared, that all the Helps this way will not be ſufficient to root out the Evil, unleſs ſome greater Power than now ſubſiſts, be given to puniſh the Offenders; and which one would think it not unreaſonable now to expect from the care which is taken for the public Health: for a Peſtilence is not more to be dreaded than the Miſchiefs here complained of; and a Perſon who makes and deals in Medicines, as moſt of our Chymiſts and wholeſale Men do, for the Profits of their Sale only, without any Care of the Patient who uſes them, is as juſtly to be guarded againſt by the Public, as Ships from infected Countries.*

Theſe Inconveniencies are indeed as much as poſſible remedied in the Chymical way, by the Care of the Apothecaries Company; *who with a joint Stock have thoſe Medicines made at their Hall, under ſuch careful Management and Inſpection, as cannot give any poſſible Opportunities for Impoſitions of this kind; ſo that thoſe Shops who any otherwiſe ſupply themſelves in this Branch, are juſtly to be ſuſpected, unleſs they make them, or buy them where they can have equal Certainty of their Goodneſs.*

The

The CONTENTS.

PART I.

SEction 1. *Of the Theory of Pharmacy, and the ſeveral Proceſſes therein.* Page 1
Sect. 2. *Of Trituration.* 10
Sect. 3. *Of Calcination.* 11
Sect. 4. *Of Fermentation.* 15
Sect. 5. *Of Digeſtion.* 19
Sect. 6. *Of Diſſolution.* 21
Sect. 7. *Of the Difference of* Menſtruums. 25
Sect. 8. *Of Extraction.* 27
Sect. 9. *Of Cryſtallization.* 30
Sect. 10. *Of Incorporation.* 33
Sect. 11. *Of Filtration.* 34
Sect. 12. *Of Clarification and Depuration.* 35
Sect. 13. *Of Diſtillation.* 36
Sect. 14. *Of Sublimation.* 41
Sect. 15. *Of Precipitation.* 43
Sect. 16. *An Eſtimate of the Rarifaction, Ebullition, and Aſcent of Liquids —— Of the Specific Gravity of Solids — and of the Specific Gravity of Liquids.* 45

PART II.

Of the Diſtribution, Virtues, and Preparations of Simples: 1. Vegetable. 2. Animal. 3. Mineral. 52

INtroduction. *Of the Diſtribution of Simples, according to their Intentions of Cure.* ib.
Methodus Simplicium. 55
A Catalogue of the Officinal Simples, according to the foregoing Order. 56
Sect. 1. *Of Nervous Simples.* 66
Claſs 1. *Of Cardiacs and Cephalics.* ib.
2. *Of Carminatives.* 81
3. *Of Hyſterics.* 84

Sect.

Sect. 2. *Of Strengthners.* 92
Claſs 1. *Of Agglutinants.* 93
2. *Of Aſtringents.* 98
3. *Of Abſorbents.* 104
Sect. 3. *Of Stomachics.* 110
Sect. 4. *Of Balſamics.* 113
Claſs 1. *Of Emollients.* 114
2. *Of Reſtoratives.* 118
3. *Of Vulneraries.* 124
4. *Of Detergents.* 132
Sect. 5. *Of Diuretics.* 158
Sect. 6. *Of Diaphoretics.* 169
Sect. 7. *Of Emetics.* 180
Sect. 8. *Of Cathartics.* 185
Claſs 1. *Of the milder Purgers.* 188
2. *Of the rougher Purgers.* 194
Sect. 9. *Of Sternutatories.* 202
Sect. 10. *Of Narcotics.* 205
Sect. 11. *Of Coolers.* 214
Sect. 12. *Of Topics.* 219
Claſs 1. *Of Repellents.* 220
2. *Of Ripeners and Drawers.* 222
3. *Of Detergents.* 227
4. *Of Cauſtics.* 228
Sect. 13. *Of Simples omitted, or not reducible under any of the former Heads.* 230
Sect. 14. *Of Waters.* 239
Sect. 15. *Of Metals.* 249
Sect. 16. *Of Salts.* 283
Sect. 17. *Of the Preparations of Simples.* 304

PART III.

Of Officinal Compoſitions.

SEction 1. *Of Waters, Spirits, and Eſſential Oils.* 355
Sect. 2. *Of Decoctions and Infuſions.* 387
Sect. 3. *Of Syrups, Honeys, and Juices.* 391
Sect. 4. *Of Wines, Tinctures, and Elixirs.* 412
Sect. 5. *Of Conſerves, Sugars, &c.* 427
Sect. 6. *Of Electuaries, &c.* 430
Sect. 7. *Of Troches and Pills.* 453

Sect.

Sect. 8. *Of Powders and Species.* 481
Sect. 9. *Of Balsams and Oils.* 500
Sect. 10. *Of Unguents.* 512
Sect. 11. *Of Cerates and Plaisters.* 529
Sect. 12. *Of Compositions omitted, or not reducible under any of the former Heads.* 546

PART IV.

Of Extemporaneous Compositions. 550

Section 1. *Of Diet-Drinks*, 552. *Cephalics*, ib. *Hysterics*, 557. *Strengthners*, 559. *Stomachics*, 561. *Restoratives*, 562. *Detergents*, 564. *Diuretics*, 570. *Cathartics*, 572.
Sect. 2. *Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions*, 574. *Cephalics*, 575. *Hysterics*, 576. *Strengthners, Restoratives*, &c. 577. *Emollients, Vulneraries*, &c. 585. *Detergents*, 586. *Stomachics*, 590. *Diuretics*, 591. *Alexipharmics*, 594. *Cathartics*, 597. *Coolers and Narcotics*, 598.
Sect. 3. *Of Juleps, Draughts, and Mixtures*, 600. *Cephalics, and Cardiacs*, 601. *Carminatives*, 602. *Hysterics*, ib. *Strengthners*, 603. *Balsamics*, ib. *Diuretics*, 604. *Diaphoretics*, 605. *Emetics*, 606. *Cathartics milder*, ib. *Rougher*, ib. *Narcotics*, 607. *Coolers*, 608.
Sect. 4. *Of Linctus's, Lambatives*, &c. 609. *Emollients*, 610. *Detergents*, 611.
Sect. 5. *Of Electuaries*, 612. *Cephalics*, ib. *Carminatives*, 615. *Hysterics and Hypochondriacs*, 616. *Strengthners*, 617. *Balsamics*, 621. *Diuretics*, 625. *Alexipharmics*, 626. *Mild Cathartics*, 628. *Coolers*, ib.
Sect. 6. *Of Boles*, 629. *Alexipharmics*, ib. *Cathartics*, 631. *Opiates*, ib.
Sect. 7. *Of Pills and Lozenges*, 632. *Cephalics*, ib. *Hysterics*, 634. *Strengthners*, ib. *Balsamics*, 636. *Alexipharmics*, 642. *Cathartics*, ib.
Sect. 8. *Of Powders*, 645. *Cephalics*, ib. *Carminatives*, 646. *Hysterics*, 647. *Strengthners*, 648. *Stomachics*, 650. *Balsamics*, 651. *Diuretics*, 652. *Alexipharmics*, 653. *Cathartics*, 654. *Sternutatories*, ib.
Sect. 9. *Of Glysters, Injections, and Suppositories.* 654
Sect. 10. *Of Gargarisms, Lotions, and Collyriums.* 661

Sect.

Sect. 11. *Of Embrocations, Fomentations,* &c. 664
Sect. 12. *Of Oils, Liniments, and Plaiſters.* 669
Sect. 13. *Of Cataplaſms.* 679
Sect. 14. *Of Anomalous Forms.* 683
Directions for Preſcriptions. 699

BOOKS printed for THOMAS LONGMAN.

Lexicon Phyſico-Medicum: Or, a new Medicinal Dictionary, explaining the different Terms uſed in the ſeveral Branches of the Profeſſion, and in ſuch Parts of Natural Philoſophy as are introductory thereunto; with an Account of the Things ſignified by ſuch Terms. Collected from the moſt eminent Authors; and particularly thoſe who have writ on Mechanical Principles. The Third Edition; with new Improvements from the late Chymical and Mechanical Authors, 8*vo.*

Medicina Statica; being the Aphoriſms of *Sanctorius*, tranſlated into Engliſh; with large Explanations. To which is added, Dr. *Keill*'s *Medicina Statica Britannica*, with comparative Remarks and Explanations. As alſo *Medico-Phyſical* Eſſays on Agues, Fevers, and the Elaſtic Fibre; the Gout, the Leproſy, King's-Evil, and Venereal Diſeaſes. The Third Edition, 8*vo.*

Loimologia: Or, an Hiſtorical Account of the Plague in *London* in 1665, with precautionary Directions againſt the like Contagion. By *Nathaniel Hodges*, M. D. and Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, who reſided in the City at that Time. To which is added, an Eſſay on the different Cauſes of Peſtilential Diſeaſes, and how they become Contagious: with Remarks on the late Infection in *France*. The Third Edition, with large Additions, 8*vo.*

All theſe by the late Dr. Quincy.

Micro-Techne; Or, a Methodical Introduction to the Art of Chirurgery. In which every Branch thereof is handled in a moſt Natural, Compendious, and Perſpicuous Manner; and conſtant References are made, under each Head, to the beſt Authors who have treated on that Subject more largely. Together with a Critique on the moſt eminent Writers in the Art. Written in Latin by *Johannes Van Horne*, Profeſſor of Anatomy and Chirurgery in the Univerſity of *Leyden*. Tranſlated, with Additions, by *Henry Banyer*, Surgeon.

A Mechanical Account of Fevers. By *Laurentius Bellini*, M. D. and Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Univerſity of *Piſa*. Done into Engliſh, with a large Explanatory Introduction, helping the better to underſtand ſome other Writings alſo of the ſame Author, 8*vo.*

Pharmacopœia Pauperum: Or, the Hoſpital Diſpenſatory; Containing the chief Medicines now uſed in the Hoſpitals of *London*; with ſuitable Inſtructions for their common Uſe. The Second Edition much enlarged, 12*mo.*

A new Practice of Phyſic; wherein the various Diſeaſes incident to the Human Body are orderly deſcribed, their Cauſes aſſigned, their Diagnoſtics and Prognoſtics enumerated, and the Regimen proper in each delivered; with a competent number of Medicines for every Stage and Symptom thereof. In Two Volumes. The Fourth Edition. By *Peter Shaw*, M. D. 8*vo.*

The Complete

English Diſpenſatory.

PART I.

SECT. I.

Of the Theory of Pharmacy; and the ſeveral Proceſſes therein.

ALTHO' no Part of natural Knowledge can be of greater moment to the Good of human Life, than that which directs to Remedies and Means of Relief, under thoſe Infirmities which *Fleſh is Heir to*; yet this very Part, either by reaſon of unable Managers, or miſtaken Means of Inquiry, lies to this day in the greateſt Obſcurity. The various Turns of Philoſophical Theories, and Hypotheſes, have indeed fill'd the Diſpenſatories and Shops with a vaſt number of Medicines, from both the Pharmacies: but they have their Riſe and Declenſions like our Faſhions; and become new or old as Clothes; without any ſhew of true Principle, either as to the Manner of Preparation and Compoſition, or Intention of Cure: But very lately Dr. *Friend*, in ſome Lectures at *Oxford*, has advanced the Chymical Pharmacy *amongſt the Sciences*; tho' almoſt over-run with Abſurdity and Enthuſiaſm.

The ſame Principle and Way of Reaſoning, which has given Succeſs to the forementioned Work, hath likewiſe in other hands introduced a great deal of Light into the true Apprehenſion of Phyſical Cauſes and Effects; particularly into the Animal Oeconomy, by Dr. *James Keil*: which encourages Hopes of further Succeſs, in reducing the whole Buſineſs of Pharmacy, and all that neceſſarily concerns both the making and applying a good Medicine, to ſome Reaſon and Certainty.

Rejecting therefore all Hypotheſes and imaginary Theories, we ſhall ground our future Reaſoning upon this *Poſtulatum*:

That there is an attractive Force in all Bodies whatſoever: or, *That all the Parts of Matter are mutually drawn towards one another.*

Tho' it is out of the reach of human Capacity to explain phyſically

and mechanically, how Matter becomes endued with this univerſal Property, and we are therefore forc'd to reſolve it into the Divine Pleaſure and Agency; yet it is a Property our Senſes are ſo continually witneſſes to, that none, who are not reſolv'd to be ſceptical can doubt of it. That ſame Inclination which is manifeſt in all ſuſpended Bodies towards the Earth, is as conſpicuous in the Tendency of all the moſt minute Parts of Matter towards one another, to any one who inquires into ſuch Things. If the Term *Attraction* is diſpleaſing to ſome, as it has been miſuſed in a bad Philoſophy, which took Terms upon truſt without any adequate Meaning, they may call it *Gravitation*: and he that can queſtion whether ſuch a Power or Tendency be in Matter, may with equal Reaſon deny there is ſuch a thing as Motion; as ſome, for the ſake of cavilling, have been fool-hardy enough to do. Altho' the Laws or Conditions of this Inclination may not in ſome different Circumſtances be exactly the ſame; ſo that what is true of greater Bodies without one another, may not be ſo in all reſpects, as to the Influence which the minuter Parts of Matter have upon each other, in their Approaches to, and their Contacts and Coheſions with one another, in the Compoſition either of Fluids or Solids: yet the difference is ſo ſmall, as not to make them diſtinct Properties, altho' *Attraction* is more generally apply'd to the latter Conſideration.

The moſt obvious and remarkable Conditions or Laws of this Property, which will be of moment to our preſent Enquiry, are theſe:

Prop. 1. *Attraction in all Bodies is* cæteris paribus *as their Solidities.*

For the attractive Power of any Body is compoſed of the Sum of all the Attractions of the Parts of that Body; and therefore as they are moſt numerous in the moſt ſolid Bodies, their Attractions muſt then be ſtrongeſt. But this is to be underſtood of the ſmalleſt conſtituent Particles of Matter, and not of Corpuſcles, or Compoſitions made up of thoſe Particles; for they may be ſo put together, that the moſt ſolid Particles ſhall form the lighteſt Corpuſcles: that is, the unfitneſs of their Surfaces for intimate Contact, may occaſion ſuch great Interſtices, as will make their Bulks large in Compoſition, in proportion to the Matter they contain. And this is conjectur'd, with very good reaſon, to be the caſe of many Salts, whoſe component Particles are very ſolid, but by the great Interſtices between them they are mighty eaſily ſeparated by a convenient Fluid, as will be further explain'd below, in its proper place.

Prop. 2. *The attractive Force is infinitely greater at the point of Contact, or extremely near it, than at any determined Diſtance.*

The attractive Force exerts itſelf only where the Tendency of a Particle another way is overpower'd by its Proximity to that, into whoſe Contact it is ſuppos'd to be drawn. For as this Property is univerſal, and every Part of Matter draws, and is drawn by every other Part of Matter, within one another's Spheres of Attraction; ſo one cannot influence another at any diſtance, but muſt neceſſarily be very near it; and ſo much the nearer, in proportion to its Smallneſs: ſo that upon a double account, two Particles cannot influence one another by their Attractions, unleſs very near; one for Reaſons already ſuggeſted from their predominant Inclinations ſome other way; and the other from the Minuteneſs of their Spheres of Activity: inſomuch that out of that reach, could they be ſuppos'd under no other Tendency, they would never come together.

Prop. 3. *A large Particle attracts not more ſtrongly than a ſmall one of the ſame Solidity; but Diverſity of*

Figure

Figure causes different Degrees of Attraction, in Particles that are otherwise the same.

This is almost a Consequence from the former Proposition; for as this attractive Force can only act on such Particles as are extremely near, the remotest Parts in a large Particle can conduce nothing thereunto. And for the same reason this Power varies according as Matter is in *Cones*, *Cylinders*, *Cubes*, or *Spheres*; and a spherical Particle, *cæteris paribus*, has the strongest Attraction, as there is more Solidity under such a surface than in any other Figure.

Prop. 4. *If Particles swimming in a Fluid attract one another more strongly than they do the Particles of the Fluid, the Force by which they come to each other, will be as the Excess of their mutual Attractions, to their Attraction of the Fluid.*

Such Parts of the Fluid as interpose between the attracting Particles, will be thrust or press'd upon by such their Inclinations to each other; and therefore according to the Nature of Fluidity, the Parts of the Fluid will be drove out of their places by such excess of Pressure, and therefore the attracting Particles will join.

Prop. 5. *If Particles swimming in a Fluid, are more attracted by the Fluid, than by one another, they will recede from one another, with a Force that will be equal to the Difference of their mutual Attraction, and the Attraction of the Fluid.*

For the ambient Particles of the Fluid attracting them more strongly than they do each other, they will by such excess of Force be drawn from one another into Contact and Cohesion with the Particles of the Fluid.

Upon the two foregoing Propositions depends the whole Theory of *Crystallization* and *Solution*; as we shall further see below under those Heads.

Prop. 6. *The Force by which Particles attracting one another cohere, is,* cæteris paribus, *in proportion to their Contacts.*

For those Parts not in Contact conduce nothing, or extremely little, to the Force of Cohesion; and a much greater Power is requir'd to separate two Particles which cohere in two Points, than two Particles which cohere only in one Point. For which reason it is, that we find two polish'd Marble Stones (of a Foot square, for instance) adhere more strongly than any other two Bodies of equal Dimensions, which are not so solid, but have more Pores and Interstices between their Parts, and which will not receive so good a Polish, by means whereof the Parts are brought into such a close Contact with one another. And for the same reason it is, that many light Substances have such strong Cohesions or Tenacities; for that whereby Particles of the least Matter, in proportion to their Surfaces, are specifically lightest, also occasion their strongest Cohesions, by being capable of more Contact, than Particles of more Solidity under less Surface.

Prop. 7. *If the attracting Corpuscles are* elastic, *they must necessarily produce an intestine Motion greater or less, according to the Degrees of their Elasticity and attractive Forces.*

Because upon the Occursions which their attractive Powers draw them into, they will fly off from one another again with the same degree of Velocity that they meet together, abating the Resistance of the *Medium*; but when they approach other Particles in their Resilition, their Velocity must increase, because they are afresh attracted; and therefore meeting a second time, they will recede with a greater Velocity than they did at their first Concursion: which will continue an intestine Motion, greater or

leſs, according to their attractive Powers, and Elaſticities.

Prop. 8. *Particles attracting one another in a Fluid, moving either with a ſwift or ſlow progreſſive Motion, attract one another juſt the ſame as if the Fluid was at reſt, if all the Particles move equally; but an unequal Velocity of the Particles will interrupt their Attractions.*

All the Parts of the Fluid moving on with equal Velocity, leave the attracting Particles in the ſame condition as if the whole Fluid was at reſt. But ſome Parts moving faſter than others, muſt frequently change their Poſitions, and thereby diſturb their Attractions. Thus it is that Salts will not cryſtallize, till the Water in which they are diſſolved is near or quite cold, and the inteſtine Motion of its Particles, cauſed by Heat, is quieted.

As what is premiſed may be a ſufficient Guide to our Reaſonings on the Influences of Bodies upon one another, as they come under the Compounder's Management; ſo it may help us in excluding a great many very ill-grounded Notions and Miſtakes, which have crept into Writings of this nature; which we ſhall as briefly mention as poſſible, by way of *Corollary* from the foregoing.

1. One Body, or Portion of Matter, has no Influence upon another, but as it is under the Direction of this univerſal Property. Neither the Information of Senſe, nor any poſſible Deductions from thence, give us any manner of notice of any other Property in Matter, than this of *Attraction*. And it is very manifeſt, that one Body cannot have any Influence in changing the Mode of Exiſtence of another Body at a diſtance; but that all the Alterations which are made by ſuch Agents, are from their ſeveral Occurſions, and Accidents ariſing from them, when in motion: for Inactivity, or an Inability to change the Manner of its preſent Condition, as to Situation, Bulk or Figure, is as much in the Eſſence of Matter, barely as ſuch, as any of its poſitive Properties whatever. The only active Principle, therefore, in the material World, is this attractive Power, infuſed thereinto by the Author of its Exiſtence; and no Changes, how minute ſoever, can be made therein, but under the Direction of ſuch an Influence.

2. Hence appears the Abſurdity of that long and almoſt univerſally receiv'd Opinion of *Specific Remedies*. The Reader is deſired not to be ſurpriz'd at this ſudden Attack of ſo darling a Notion, and with ſo valuable a Perſon on its ſide as the late Honourable *R. Boyle*, until he conſiders that ſuch Remedies neceſſarily include ſome other Property in Matter, than what is here ſpoke of, or that it exerts itſelf by ſome Laws not here hinted at. As to any other Property, it has already been obſerv'd, that there is no Foundation ſo much as to imagine it from; and to recur to any ſecret Laws of its Execution, carries us ſo far from the true and only Standard of Reaſoning about ſuch things, (which is the Evidence of Senſe, and demonſtrative Deductions therefrom) that it plunges us at once into a Chaos of Uncertainty and Confuſion: For as to material Bodies, when we once leave Demonſtration, and venture into Hypotheſes and Conjectures, no one knows where the Conceit may ſtop. It may as well be ſuppos'd, that one Parcel of Matter has in itſelf a Power to move againſt and ſtrike another at any diſtance, with any given Force and Direction, at pleaſure; as to imagine it can in the leaſt exceed thoſe Laws which are manifeſtly demonſtrable in its Nature. If Matter, therefore, is not a free Agent, but under ſuch Laws as have been proved; and if, according to thoſe Laws it cannot act, in ſmall Parcels eſpecially, but almoſt in Contact;

tact; it is plain that all Pretenſions to ſuch Remedies, how much ſoever countenanced by ſome great Men, of more Credulity and Good-nature than ſtrict Inquiry, is a Deluſion and a Cheat. For they ſuppoſe the Remedy not under thoſe natural Influences, but that in the ſmalleſt Quantities it may, and does, in many inſtances, affect and alter the Frame of a human Conſtitution at a conſiderable diſtance, or apply'd very remote from the principal Seat of the Complaint. And what can be more abſurd than to alledge a natural Effect, brought about by a natural Cauſe, contrary to the known Laws by which all material Agents are by the Author of Nature bound to operate?

But this Error, if ſtrictly inquired into, might appear not ſo much the Produce of an ill way of Reaſoning, as of Inattention to the true Nature of Things, or a diſhoneſt Impoſition upon the Credulity of Mankind. It is a very conciſe way of Thinking, and a ſpeedy Inlet into the Myſteries of Nature, to explain an Effect, we are too lazy ſufficiently to inquire into, by occult Qualities in the Agent; and when we find a Diſeaſe remedy'd, to aſſign it to ſome ſpecific Quality in the Medicine made uſe of: when, were due Examination made of ſuch Cures, the Cauſe might perhaps be eaſily found from ſome other Inſtrument But ſo eaſily do People impoſe upon themſelves in ſuch Matters, that if they recover at or near the time of making uſe of things under this pompous Denomination, whatſoever other Means the Recovery might juſtly be aſcribed to, theſe certainly carry away the Credit; eſpecially when ſuch are concern'd, who find their account in the Impoſition; as they have always Skill enough to make the beſt Advantage of ſuch Weakneſs. in favour of their own pretended Remedies. So that beſides this Notion giving an Encouragement to Lazineſs, and being a Cover for Ignorance, it alſo ſupplies a Shelter for Cheats and Impoſtors, under which they abuſe their Fellow-Creatures, with Sham-Remedies, and pick a thouſand times more Pockets, than they cure Diſtempers.

3. Hence likewiſe is manifeſt the Impoſſibility of a *Plenum*, which ſome are even religiouſly fond of. For one Body is ſaid to be more fluid than another, as its Parts are ſmaller, and more fitted to roll over one another. Now as this laſt Property ariſes from the Sphericity of their component Parts, let therefore the Fluid be ever ſo ſubtile, by the Minuteneſs of its Parts; yet as they are in themſelves ſeparately ſolid, and their Figure ſpherical, or near thereunto, they can never touch in all Points; and in the Interſtices where they do not touch, is that void Space here contended for. Many other Arguments as concluſive, might be produced againſt this Notion of a *Plenum*, and to prove the Neceſſity of the contrary; but as it may carry us too far from the Subject before us, this may be ſufficient.

But beſides weeding out ſuch Miſapprehenſions in Natural Philoſophy, this Doctrine likewiſe ſupplies us very naturally with,

1. The Difference between *abſolute* and *ſpecific Gravity*. The firſt is that Property which is in all Bodies equally in proportion to the Quantity of Matter they contain, without any regard to their Bulks: So that a Pound Weight of *Wood*, is ſaid to be as heavy *abſolutely* as a Pound of *Iron*. But *ſpecific* or *relative Gravity*, is that by which one Body is heavier than another of the ſame Dimenſion, and is always as the Quantity of Matter under that Dimenſion. Thus a cubical Inch of *Iron* is heavier than a cubical Inch of *Wood*: For the Particles which com-

poſe the *Iron* being more ſolid, and more cloſely connected together; or, which is the ſame, having fewer Interſtices or Vacuities between them, than thoſe of the *Wood*; there is actually more Matter contained under the ſame Dimenſions in *Iron* than in *Wood:* and therefore *Iron* is ſaid to be *ſpecifically* heavier than *Wood*, but not *abſolutely*, becauſe the ſame Quantity of Matter in *Wood*, weighs as much as the ſame Quantity of Matter in *Iron*; but by the greater Laxneſs of its Contexture, it will not lie in ſo little room; and therefore a Pound of *Wood* takes up more Space than a Pound of *Iron:* which determinates their *ſpecific Gravities*, tho' their *abſolute Gravities* are the ſame.

Hence the *ſpecific Gravity* is alterable, altho' that we call *abſolute* is not; for whatſoever Cauſe can make the component parts of any Body increaſe in their Surfaces, without any Addition to the Quantity of Matter they contain, and give them a looſer Compage, will render that Body *ſpecifically* lighter than it was before: And upon ſuch a Change as this, by ſeveral Managements which occur in Pharmacy, depends a great deal of that Art; as we ſhall farther ſee in its proper Place.

2. Hence farther we have a clear Notion of the different Coheſions in different Bodies, and of all the Degrees of *Solidity* and *Fluidity*. For the Coheſion in all Bodies muſt be as the Surfaces and Contacts of their component Parts: And thus that Body, whoſe Parts are moſt *ſolid* in themſelves, and are by their peculiar Shapes capable of the greateſt Contacts, is the moſt *ſolid*; and that which has Parts very ſmall, and capable of the leaſt Contact, will be moſt *fluid*. In the former, the greateſt Requiſite is to be as near to *Cubes* and in the latter to *Spheres*, as poſſible. And in the ſame manner are to be accounted for, not only all the intermediate Degrees between the moſt *ſolid* and the moſt *fluid* Bodies but alſo thoſe different Conſiſtencies which are diſtinguiſh'd by other Names, as *friable*, *tenacious*, *glutinous*, and the like: For the greater the Solidities of the component Parts of any Body are, in proportion to their Surfaces; tho' the Body by the Aptitude of their Contacts may be what we call very hard; yet it will be the moſt *friable* or *brittle*. And where the Surfaces of the compounding Particles are much extended upon a ſmall Quantity of Matter, the Bodies they compoſe, tho' they may be light and ſoft, yet will be *tenacious* or *glutinous*; for tho' the Flexibility of their compounding Parts admits of their eaſy Change of Figure by any external Force, yet by their touching one another in ſo many Points, they are very difficultly ſeparated. The former is the Caſe of *cryſtallized Salts*, *Roſins*, and the like; the latter of *Turpentines*, *Gums*, and all of that Tribe.

The laſt Uſe we ſhall make of the foregoing Doctrine, in this place, will be to form as juſt Notions as we can, of what makes a great part in Works of this Nature, under the Title of *Principles*. To trace the fallacious Reaſonings and Abſurdities upon this Head, as far as they would carry us, would of itſelf employ Volumes: We ſhall therefore paſs by all the extravagant Conceits of this kind, and only examine in what reſpect we may regard thoſe ſeveral Diſtinctions of Matter, now commonly called the *five Chymical Principles*.

It is plain from what has been already ſaid, that the common Matter of all mix'd Bodies is the ſame; and that the Matter which compoſes one Body, in no reſpect differs from that which compoſes another, but in Figures, and Bulks, and what from thence ariſes; and therefore in the moſt ſtrict Senſe there can be but one

one universal *Principle, viz.* Matter.

But as compound Bodies, under the Management of Pharmacy, appear resolvable into Parts seemingly homogeneous and simple; those Parts have been contended for as true Principles. They are term'd, 1. *Spirit*, or *Mercury*. 2. *Sulphur*, or *Oil*. 3. *Salt*. 4. *Water*, or *Phelgm*. And, 5. *Earth*.

The first three, by some chymical Writers, are term'd *active Principles*, and the two last *passive*; but with how much Impropriety, any one will see, who considers the foregoing Doctrine, and has any tolerable Idea of Matter in general: For there can be no Principle of Action therein, but such as hath been assign'd; which is a *mutual Inclination of Bodies towards one another*; and that *is in proportion to the Quantity of Matter in all Bodies:* Let them exist under what Modifications soever, there can be no Alteration made of this universal Property. And therefore any Division of Matter into what, for Distinction-sake from any other Divisions, may be called *Spirit*, does not give it any Properties inconsistent with this general Law; and consequently such Distinction seems to be chimerical: notwithstanding it has occasion'd many pretty Amusements, from Persons of a better Talent in Speaking than Thinking. But we shall be better set right in this Matter, by taking a view of these five Subdivisions, and examining how far it may be of use to consider them as Principles.

By *Spirit*, is understood the most fine and subtile Parts of Bodies, which are discoverable by their Volatility and Quickness to the *Smell* and *Taste*, and in Distillation rise first. Now if this be said to be an active Part of Matter with regard to its Facility of Motion, in comparison to grosser and more bulky Parts; it conveys somewhat intelligible. But the several Parts of a spirituous Body, consider'd in themselves, have no more a Power of Motion or Action, than as they are, in common with all other Bodies, under the Influence of the Laws of Attraction. By the Lightness of this Sortment of Matter, which for manifest Reasons subjects it to rise and be uppermost where it can get loose, it is, that those Substances wherein it most abounds, are most liable to intestine Motion; and, if it makes its escape, leaves them in that State we call *Corruption*. This often happens in *animal* and *vegetable* Substances; but *Minerals* have so very little of it in their Composition, that they are not by much so subject to change.

What passes under this Name in *Pharmacy*, cannot with any strictness be deemed a Principle; both as it is of different Kinds; as the Bodies from which it is produced differ: and as it is in neither to be drawn intirely uncompounded. There are three very different Sorts under this Denomination: the first is the *Spirit* of *Animals*; as what is procured from Hartshorn. This seems to be *Salts*, most capable of Exaltation, wrapped up or dissolved in a small Portion of *Phlegm*. The second is the *inflammable Spirit* of *Vegetables*, and what is procured by the help of Fermentation. This seems, in a great measure, to be a very *subtile Oil*, blended with a small Portion of *volatile Salt*. The last is what is forced from *Vinegar*, *Vitriol*, and such like *acid Substances*; which seem to be nothing else but very acid pungent *Salts*, put in Fusion by Fire, and set floating in a certain Quantity of *Phlegm*.

Sulphur or *Oil* is very soft and unctuous, and the lightest part of Bodies next to Spirit. From the different Proportions and Modifications of this, it is said, compound Bodies receive their different *Smells* and *Colours*;

lours; and that, by its Tenacity, it is a kind of Glue or Cement to the other Principles: and therefore in thoſe *Vegetables*, wherein it moſt abounds, we find it preſerves them, without much Change, thro' all the Seaſons of the Year. It is very hard to affirm a Poſſibility of procuring this without a Mixture of other Sortments: for in the lighter Oils of Vegetables, as *Roſemary*, *Lavender*, and the like, they appear to have a Mixture of *Spirit*, or *volatile Salt*, by their Pungency; and in others drawn from Woods, as *Guaiacum*, *Cinnamon*, &c. they ſeem to bring over with them *Salts* of a groſſer and more ſolid Nature; which makes them ſpecifically heavier than Water.

Under the Denomination of Salt, is to be underſtood moſt of that which gives Solidity to Bodies, is diſſolvable in Water, and affects the Taſte with a peculiar Pungency. But there are three diſtinct Sorts which paſs under this Name in Medicine; the *fixed*, the *volatile*, and the *eſſential*: the fixed is what remains after *Calcination*, and is procured by diſſolving the ſaline Parts of the Aſhes in hot Water, and evaporating it until the Salt is left dry at the bottom; for that will not riſe in Vapour. This is call'd in the Shops a *lixivious Salt*; and, it is feared, is more owing to the Fire for its Qualities, than the Plant 'tis produced from: And therefore in the room of all this Kind, which are in the Shops titled the *Salts* of ſuch peculiar Plants, ſome with very good reaſon ſubſtitute Salt of Tartar. But this will be better underſtood, when we come to conſider thoſe Parts of the *Materia Medica*, which are to be managed by *Calcination*. The *volatile Salt* is what eaſily paſſes over the Helm; as the *Salt* of *Animals*. The *eſſential Salt* is that which is obtain'd by Cryſtallization from the Juices of Plants; and this is of a Nature between the other two, and may moſt properly be term'd eſſential; having no Force uſed in its Production.

If there be in ſtrict Senſe any ſuch thing as a *Principle*, *Salt* is ſo; but then it muſt be that which is termed *foſſil Salt*, or *Sal Gemmæ*: For this not only appears to be the plain Production of Nature, but to be the moſt homogeneous and uncompounded Part that Matter can be divided into. As for the Differences taken notice of between thoſe which paſs under the ſame Denomination, they may be owing to the different Contextures of the Bodies into whoſe *Compoſition* they are wrought, whether *vegetable* or *animal*.

The firſt Appearance of this is in Springs and Rivers, into which it is waſh'd by ſubterraneous Currents; thence by the Sun it is in ſome meaſure exhaled in Vapour, from whence it returns again in Snow, Hail, and Dews: for common Rain-Water does not ſeem to partake of it, or in very ſmall Quantities, for Reaſons obvious to the Searchers into ſuch Cauſes, and too long to be explain'd here: From this Return, the Surface of the Globe is ſaturated with it; whence it reaſcends in the Juices of Vegetables, and enters into all thoſe Productions (as Food and Nouriſhment) which the Creation ſupplies.

Now in the little Alteration this receives by its Entry into the Juices of moſt Plants, it is again capable of ſhooting into Cryſtals, not greatly unlike its primitive Form; but by the manifold Comminutions and Elaborations it undergoes in an animal Body, it is ſo very far broke and divided, as to paſs for a *volatile Salt*, and bear very little reſemblance to what it was in its Origin: And that what undergoes this mighty Alteration, is never reducible into its *original Form*, may be much owing to the ſulphurous Particles in which it wraps itſelf, in its Paſſage thro' animal Subſtances

ſtances particularly; which likewiſe again confirms our former Conjecture, that what paſſes for *Spirit* as a *Principle*, is no other than a highly *ſubtiliz'd Salt*, with ſome Mixture of an exalted *Sulphur*.

This Diviſion of Matter does moſt abound with the Force of Attraction, by reaſon of the Solidity of its Particles; and therefore in Bodies where there is much of it, as there is in many *Minerals*, they are prodigiouſly hard and compact, and almoſt incapable of Decay or Alteration by Time.

Phlegm or *Water* is the common Vehicle, or Diluter, of all ſolid Bodies; and in proportion to its Quantity in any Mixture are the other more languid, or diſabled, in their attractive Influences. It is much to be queſtion'd, whether this can be drawn by Diſtillation without ſome Mixture; that which has the leaſt muſt come neareſt to the nature of a *Principle*; and upon that account *Rain-Water* is moſt like to afford it. In ſome Minerals, where there are none of the lighter Sortments, this comes over the Helm firſt; as likewiſe from inodorous Vegetables.

Earth (and, as ſome call it, *Caput Mortuum*) is that Part of a Body which is left laſt in the Furnace; and is capable neither of being rais'd by Diſtillation, nor diſſolv'd by Solution.

Thus far we have comply'd with the uſual Practice of Writers in this Way, in giving ſome Thoughts upon the Principles of mixed Bodies; ſo far as it is hoped may be of ſome Uſe; as theſe ſeveral Appearances commonly occur in the *Analyſis* of moſt Bodies. But if the Reader takes up with theſe, and aſſigns to them any imaginary Properties, not ariſing from the Figures and Bulks of their ſeveral Particles, he will be carry'd into Obſcurity and Confuſion. What has long perplex'd Perſons about *Alkalies* and *Acids*, will eaſily appear ſo groundleſs and ridiculous, to any one but tolerably grounded in the foregoing Theory, that it would be miſſpending Time, to intermeddle in the Debate: For ſuch an one will ſoon diſcern how far theſe Terms may be allow'd, and wherein they are abuſed, in ſtirring up Contention among thoſe who neither underſtand one another, nor themſelves. But as we have a great deal of Light in this once intricate Affair, from ſome excellent Hints of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, we ſhall cloſe this Section with a literal Tranſcription thereof, as it was firſt printed in the ſecond Volume of Dr. *Harris*'s *Lexicon Technicum*.

" The Particles of *Acids* are of a " ſize groſſer than thoſe of *Water*, " and therefore leſs volatile; but " much ſmaller than thoſe of *Earth*, " and therefore much leſs fixed than " they. They are endu'd with a " great *attractive Force*; in which " Force their Activity conſiſts, and " thereby they alſo affect and ſtimu- " late the Organ of Taſte, and diſ- " ſolve ſuch Bodies as they can come " at. They are of a middle Nature, " between *Water* and *Terreſtrial* Bo- " dies, and attract the Particles of " both.

" By this *attractive Force* they get " about the Particles of Bodies, whe- " ther they be of a *metallic* or *ſtony* " Nature, and adhere to them moſt " cloſely on all ſides; ſo that they " can ſcarce be ſeparated from them " by *Diſtillation* or *Sublimation*. " When they are attracted and ga- " ther'd together about the Particles " of Bodies, they raiſe, disjoin, and " ſhake them from one another; that " is, they diſſolve thoſe Bodies.

" By the *attractive Force* alſo by " which they ruſh towards the Par- " ticles of Bodies, they move the " Fluid ſo as to excite Heat; and " they ſhake aſunder ſome Particles, " ſo much as to turn them into Air, " and generate Bubbles. And this " is the Reaſon of *Diſſolution* in all

" violent

" violent *Fermentations*; and in all " *Fermentation* there is an *Acid latent* " or *ſuppreſſed*, which coagulates in " *Precipitation.* *Acids* alſo by at- " tracting *Water*, as much as they " do the Particles of Bodies, occaſion " that the diſſolved Particles do rea- " dily mingle with *Water*, or ſwim " or float in it, after the manner of " *Salts*.

" And as this Globe of Earth, by " the Force of Gravity, attracting " *Water* more ſtrongly than it doth " lighter Bodies, cauſes thoſe lighter " Bodies to aſcend in the *Water*, " and to go upwards from the *Earth*; " ſo the Particles of *Salts*, by at- " tracting the *Water*, do mutually " aviod and recede from one another, " as far as they can, and ſo are diſ- " fuſed thro' the whole *Water*.

" The Particles of *Sal Alkali* do " conſiſt of *earthy* and *acid* united " together after the ſame manner; " but theſe *Acids* have ſo great an " *attractive Force*, that they cannot " be ſeparated from the *Salt* by *Fire*; " they do alſo precipitate the Parti- " clesof *Metals* diſſolved in *Menſtrua*, " by attracting from the acid Parti- " cles, which before diſſolved them, " and kept them ſuſpended in the " *Menſtruum*. If theſe acid Particles " be joined with earthy ones, in but " a ſmall Quantity, they are ſo cloſe- " ly retained by them, as to be quite " ſuppreſs'd, and hidden as it were " by 'em; ſo that they neither ſtimu- " late the Organ of Senſe, nor attract " Water, but compoſe Bodies which " are not acid, *i. e.* fat and ſubtile " Bodies; ſuch as are *Mercurius dul-* " *cis*, *Common Brimſtone*, *Luna cor-* " *nea*, and *Copper* corroded by *Mer-* " *cury ſublimate.*

" From the *attractive Force* in " theſe acid Particles thus ſuppreſſed, " ariſes that univerſal Property of al- " moſt all fat Bodies; that they ad- " here or ſtick to others, and are eaſi- " ly inflammable, if the heated acid " Particles meet with other Particles " of Bodies in fume, which the *Acid* " attracts more ſtrongly than it doth " the Particles to which it is united. " And thus the *Acid*, which lies ſup- " preſſed in ſulphurous Bodies, by " more ſtrongly attracting the Parti- " cles of other Bodies (*earthy* ones, " for inſtance) than its own, pro- " motes a gentle *Fermentation*, pro- " duces and cheriſhes *natural Heat*, " and carries it on ſo far ſometimes, " as to the *Putrefaction* of the Com- " pound: which *Putrefaction* ariſes " hence, That the acid Particles, " which have a long time kept up " the *Fermentation*, do at long run " inſinuate themſelves into the laſt " Interſtices that lie between the " Particles of the firſt Compoſition; " and ſo intimately uniting with " thoſe very Particles, do produce " a new Mixture or Compound, " which cannot fall back into the " ſame Form."

Having thus gone thro' the neceſſary *Præcognita* to our Work, it ſeems moſt methodical next to give ſome Account of the moſt remarkable Operations that are made uſe of in Pharmacy; which will not ſo naturally in the Work itſelf come under any diſtinct Head.

SECT. II.

Of Trituration.

THIS is chiefly employ'd to reduce hard Subſtances to fine Powders; either by the Mortar, or by way of Levigation upon the Marble.

There

There is little Difficulty in this, beſides the Labour, but what is obvious to every *Tyro*; only one general Caution is not amiſs here to be inculcated, to obviate the Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies which thro' Inadvertency or Haſte frequently happen in the practical Shops: which is, that whatſoever is powder'd, the whole Ingredient or Ingredients, with all their Parts to be uſed, ſhould paſs the Sieve, and be all mixed equally together before any is uſed; for thro' neglect of this, ſeveral Medicines which come under this Management, will be in their different Parts of different Efficacies; according as that Part of moſt Virtue, being more or leſs friable, may paſs through firſt; (which will make that much too ſtrong;) or remain behind, to the ſame Prejudice. In Compoſitions likewiſe of Ingredients of different Textures and Coheſions, ſome run thro' much ſooner than others: So that there is an abſolute Neceſſity of mixing the Whole carefully, after 'tis all paſſed.

This Admonition may appear needleſs in ſo obvious a Matter; but I have often found great Miſchiefs from a Neglect herein; eſpecially in the powdering ſuch Things as *Jalap*, *Ipecacuanha*, and the like, whoſe Virtues lie in the more reſinous Parts; which, being the moſt brittle, break in the Mortar, and paſs the Sieve firſt. And nothing is more common in ſuch Things, than to put at once into the Mortar two or three times the Quantity of what preſent Uſe calls for; which perhaps is only a Doſe juſt then to be made up, or enough to fill a ſmall Glaſs which ſtands to be in readineſs: whereby the firſt Patients are over-doſed, and the latter, by having only the woody and fibrous Part of the Ingredient, are cheated in their Expectations.

Trituration has a great Share in ſome Inſtances, in raiſing or depreſſing the Efficacy of what comes under its Management. For in grinding, all thoſe Bodies whoſe Efficacy conſiſts much in the peculiar Shape and Points of their component Parts, the more and finer they are broke, the leſs will they operate. Thus may *Calomel* be render'd much gentler, and made capable of being given in much larger Quantities, only by long rubbing in a Glaſs Mortar: for the continual Triture has the ſame Effect upon it, as repeated Sublimation; which is only breaking the ſaline *Spicula* more and more, until it becomes almoſt plain Mercury. But in reſinous Subſtances, particularly thoſe which are purgative, as *Jalap*, *Scammony*, &c. the finer the Powder they are reduc'd into, the greater is likely to be their Efficacy: as the Senſe which the Stomach and Bowels have of them, is in proportion to their Contacts: Therefore the more the ſame Quantity is divided, the farther will it diffuſe itſelf, and vellicate the Fibres; that is, in other Words, it will work the more.

SECT. III.

Of Calcination.

THIS is ſuch a Management of Bodies by Fire, as renders them reducible to Powder; and is for that reaſon term'd *Chymical Pulveriza-tion*. This Operation is moſt concern'd in the Chymical Pharmacy, and is ſeldom perform'd without *Melting* or *Fuſion*; being chiefly employ'd

ploy'd about *Salts* and *Metals:* It will be therefore convenient to underſtand how it is brought about, that ſuch Bodies are melted or fuſed, which is much the ſame thing; or how from *Solids* they are render'd *Fluids.* To which purpoſe it is neceſſary to recollect, from what has been laid down in the Introduction, ſome Thoughts concerning *Solidity* and *Fluidity.*

The Solidity, Hardneſs, or Force, by which the Parts of any Body reſiſt Separation, ariſes from the *mutual Coheſion* of its component Parts; which *Coheſion* is but a neceſſary Conſequence of that *attractive Power* reſiding in all Matter. Now the *attractive Force,* as it is ſtrongeſt at the Point of Contact, is the Cauſe that the *Coheſion* of all Bodies is in proportion to the Number of Points they touch one another in: So that thoſe Particles which have leaſt Solidity in proportion to their Surfaces, altho' they attract the leaſt at a Diſtance; yet when they touch, they cohere the moſt ſtrongly. But, for the contrary Reaſon, where the *Coheſion* is ſmall, as in ſpherical Bodies, whoſe Superficies can only touch in a Point, their Particles eaſily give way to every Impulſe; and whenever they are ſet in motion, whether by Nature or Art, Fluidity takes Place: and how this may be effected by Fire, 'tis not difficult to conceive. Whilſt the Particles of Fire, by their Activity and Force, inſinuate themſelves into the Subſtance to be melted, they ſo divide and break it, that there is a much leſs Contact of Parts, and of courſe a weaker *Coheſion.* And this *Coheſion* may ſtill, by a Continuance of the ſame Cauſe, and by further diminiſhing the Degree of Contact, be ſo far weaken'd, as to render it inſufficient to keep the component Parts cloſe, or prevent them from rolling over one another; that is, turning the Body into a Fluid.

From the *Rarefaction,* which is remarkable in the Fuſion of theſe Subſtances, it is evident that their Parts may be, and actually are, divided and ſeparated from one another by Fire. For unleſs the Fire gain'd admiſſion between their component Parts, ſo far as to force them a greater diſtance from one another, and thereby leſſen their Contacts; there could be no Reaſon aſſign'd for their expanding themſelves into a larger compaſs. For Experience teaches, that a Plate of Iron, by being made red-hot, not only increaſes in Bulk, but in Length. The ſame is obſervable in calcining Copper.

From this Difference of *Coheſion,* proceeds all that Variety we obſerve in the Fuſion of Bodies: For ſuch as have leaſt Contact of Parts, ſooneſt give way to the Fire; and ſome will melt away by the Warmth of a Vapour only, when others, which have a ſtronger Contact, are not to be ſeparated but with difficulty. Upon this account, *Vegetables* very eaſily diſunite, *Minerals* ſlower, and *Metals* ſloweſt of all. And of the laſt, thoſe wherein the Contact of Parts is leaſt, as in *Lead* and *Tin,* moſt readily melt; but thoſe which are more compact, as *Gold* and *Silver,* are not to be diſſolv'd but by a violent Heat.

Now if the Force of Coheſion was proportional to the Quantity of Matter, or to the Weight of the Body, we might from *Statics* account for all the Variety which occurs in Fuſion; for by knowing the ſpecific Gravity of a Body, we ſhould then know what Force is requir'd to melt it. But becauſe the ſame Quantity of Matter may be ſo variouſly diſpoſed, that in one Body there ſhall be a much greater Contact than in another; tho' at the ſame time, the Gravity be equal, or even leſs; therefore the Force of Coheſion cannot be eſtimated by Gravity: which is alſo confirm'd by Experience. For *Lead,* altho' more pon-

ponderous than all other Metals except *Gold*, yet in the Fire is more eaſily melted than any other. So that it neceſſarily follows, that in this Metal there muſt be a leſs Coheſion, or Contact of Parts, how much ſoever it may exceed others in the Quantity of its Matter.

Bodies, after Fuſion, return again into a ſolid Maſs, upon their Removal from the Fire, and the Ceſſation of the Motion which the Fire produced; becauſe their Particles are brought nearer to one another by their attractive Force, and ſo compell'd to unite. Such as conſiſt of homogeneous and unalterable Parts, as *Wax*, *Gums*, and the purer *Metals*, recover their priſtine Form: For when the ſame Texture of Parts remains in the whole Body, it muſt of courſe reaſſume the ſame Appearance, when the ſeparating Power ceaſes to act. But other Bodies, whoſe Parts, with reſpect to Denſity and Surface, are extremely different from one another, ſome being carry'd off by the Force of the Heat, and others chang'd as to Figure or Poſition, muſt be forced to appear in another Form: For they cannot recover their original Phaſes, unleſs every Particle could reinſtate itſelf in that very Situation it had before; which may be hinder'd infinite Ways, as may eaſily be experienc'd in heterogeneous Bodies, ſuch as *Vegetables*, and all *Minerals*, as likewiſe the baſer ſort of *Metals*. Thus every *Plant* is turn'd to *Aſhes*; and *Vitriol*, when all its Moiſture is dry'd away, becomes *Chalcanthum*; and *Clay*, by the Heat of the Kiln, hardens into Tiles and Bricks.

Therefore the Difference which is obſerv'd, even in *homogeneous* Bodies, after Liquefaction, is no way to be accounted for, but from the Changeableneſs of *Surface* in its Parts: For thoſe Bodies, whoſe Parts conſtantly retain the ſame Surfaces, never loſe their Form; but others, by having the Surfaces of their Parts alter'd, acquire a different Texture, and put on another Appearance.

Fluidity being in this manner explain'd, *Calcination* may without difficulty be underſtood; which, in many Inſtances, is only the Effect of a longer Liquefaction. For when the Fuſion is longer continued, not only the more ſubtile Particles of the Body itſelf fly off, but the Particles of the Fire likewiſe inſinuate themſelves in ſuch Multitudes, and are ſo diſpers'd and blended throughout all its Subſtance, that the Fluidity which was firſt caus'd by the Fire, can no longer ſubſiſt. From this Union ariſes a third Kind of Body, which being very porous and brittle, is eaſily reduced to *Powder*: for the Fire having penetrated every where into the Pores of the Body, the Particles are both kept from mutual Contact, and divided into minute Atoms; ſo that they are eaſily reduced to the fineſt Powder.

From the foregoing 'tis manifeſt, that not only the Parts of the Body calcin'd are much broken and rarify'd, but that the very Increaſe of the Weight itſelf proceeds from the Fire. The Gravity of crude *Lead*, if compared to *Water*, is as $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; but that of *calcin'd Lead*, is as 9 to 1. So the Proportion of *calcin'd Copper* to *Water*, is but $5\frac{5}{11}$; but that of crude is $8\frac{1}{2}$. The Proportion of *White-Lead* to *Lead* itſelf comes out ſtill leſs, *i. e.* ſubtriple. But four Ounces of *Regulus* of *Antimony*, if put in Fuſion for an Hour and half, will gain two Drams and a half; tho' in the mean time a multitude of *Effluvia* go off in Vapour. Hence it appears, that the abſolute Gravity is increas'd indeed by Calcination, but that the Specific is leſſen'd: The Reaſon of which is this, That the Particles of the Body, divided by the Fire, and ſeparated from mutual Contact, are diffuſed into

into a larger Bulk. But the Particles of Fire, which are much lighter than the calcin'd Body, being every where mix'd with it, and diſpers'd thro' its Pores, leſſen the ſpecific, and increaſe the abſolute Gravity.

But however the Particles of Bodies are divided and ſeparated by Calcination ſo as to loſe their former Appearance: yet many *Metals*, and ſome *Minerals*, whoſe Parts are moſtly homogeneous, ſeem not to loſe their Nature with their Form. For *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Quickſilver*, cannot be ſo deſtroyed by all the *calcining* imaginable, but that they may with very little trouble be reviv'd. So out of *Salt* of *Tin*, the *Tin* itſelf may be again extracted; nay, the *Calx* of *Lead*, the moſt impure of all Metals, returns with eaſe into its original Form. Thus too, not only the *Regulus*, but the very Subſtance of *Antimony*, may be drawn both from the *Calx* and *Glaſs* of *Antimony*. So that Calcination is but *imperfectly* perform'd in ſuch Bodies; for a great many Particles ſeem to be ſo little chang'd and deſtroy'd, that as ſoon as ever they are let looſe from this artificial Combination, they re-aſſume their proper and natural Figure. Neither ſhould we omit taking notice of what is of the greateſt moment in Calcination; That thoſe very Particles, whoſe attractive Force is ſtrongeſt, and which contribute moſt to the Coheſion of Bodies, fly off, and evaporate during Calcination: So that if a great Quantity of ſuch Particles ſhould evaporate, another Body of a very different Form may ſucceed. For in melting *Lead*, we ſee the Fumes riſe in ſuch a prodigious Cloud, that at length they leave nothing behind but the *Calx*, which has no manner of reſemblance to that Metal. On the other hand, if *Gold* and *Silver* be calcin'd after the common Method, they ſtill retain their antient Form; becauſe ſcarce any of the Particles paſs off in Vapour. And indeed the Corpuſcles which exhale in a calcining Fire, are ſuch as have the largeſt Surface, and leaſt Gravity: Therefore *Quickſilver*, whoſe Particles we know are form'd in a quite contrary manner, is with the greateſt Difficulty reduced into a Calx.

But nothing can more confirm the Account we have given of *Calcination*, than the Arguments which are drawn from the Operation itſelf. For in order to its ſucceeding well, we many times ſtir the Body that is to be calcin'd with a *Spatula*, or elſe mix it with ſomething elſe. The Deſign of both theſe Methods is, to make the Particles cohere leſs together; and not only to yield more eaſily to the Fire, but become more convenient for their intended Uſes.

Moſt of what is hitherto laid down, has been with relation to Chymiſtry: for the other Pharmacy is employ'd very little in this Part, unleſs we reckon into it the burning of Plants to Aſhes, in order to obtain their fixed Salts; an Account of which particular Operation may more properly be fixed to that Head, when it comes in courſe in the Body of the Work.

To *Calcination* belongs *Vitrification*; which Word is properly applied to thoſe Bodies that are pellucid, like Glaſs, after the Calcination is over; to perform which, a longer and more vehement Fire is required. Therefore in the making of *Glaſs* of *Antimony*, a previous Calcination is neceſſary. From hence proceeds the homogeneous Texture, which is as eſſential a Qualification in pellucid Bodies, as a rectilineal Poſition of Pores. For by the Application of *Fire*, the heterogeneous and more volatile Corpuſcles are diſſipated: which, by the infinite number of Refractions they make, very much weaken, and almoſt extinguiſh the Rays of Light: Thoſe, in the mean time, which partake of the ſame Nature, *i. e.* thoſe which

which are *denſe* and *fix'd*, being left behind, unite cloſely together; ſo that there being a like Conformation of Parts on every ſide, which way ſoever you expoſe it, this calcin'd Matter equally attracts and tranſmits the Rays of Light. Thus by long Fuſion, which throws off the lighter and more droſſy Particles, *common Glaſs* is made.

SECT. IV.

Of Fermentation.

IT is not very eaſy to fix the Boundaries of this Term, for under it ſome are for reducing almoſt all that belongs to Phyſick: As it will therefore be ſufficient to the preſent Purpoſe, this Diſcourſe ſhall only conſider that inteſtine Motion of Bodies, which is to be met with in Pharmacy; either in the making and exalting the Efficacy of a Medicine, or in cauſing its Decay and Deſtruction.

In this View what firſt offers, is to account for the Fermentation of Vegetables and their Juices; and the manner whereby their Medicinal Efficacies may be exalted by ſuch Proceſs; which, as it generally conſiſts in diſengaging and ſeparating the fineſt and moſt ſpirituous Parts, we cannot have a better Idea of all that comes under this Part of Pharmacy, than by underſtanding what concerns the procuring a ſpirituous Liquor from Corn.

In the Grain itſelf muſt lie the Materials of the ſpirituous Part, becauſe nothing elſe is concern'd in it but Water: To this purpoſe therefore it is ſoaked juſt ſo long in a Ciſtern of Water, as is ſufficient to looſen or open its natural Texture; after which it is thrown in a Heap, where it is ſuffer'd to lie, till by the Motion of its more fine and volatile Parts, it begins to heat and ſhoot out, as in Vegetation. But to prevent theſe Parts from flying off by too long a Continuance of ſuch inteſtine Motion, it is thrown abroad thinner, and expoſed more and more to the Air, till it contracts almoſt a Dryneſs, which is finiſh'd by the Kiln: all its Parts being maintain'd together; tho' in ſuch a lax Condition, as to open, and unite, with the utmoſt Eaſe, with warm and hot Water: For by the Sweetneſs and Conſiſtence of the *Wort*, as it is called afterwards, and the Lightneſs of the Grains, being reduc'd to mere Husks, it is plain that the whole Subſtance of the Kernel is mix'd with the Liquor.

After this *Apparatus*, to finiſh the Proceſs, and raiſe from it a ſtrong Spirit, the reſt is done by *Fermentation*; which, how procur'd, is needleſs to go over particularly, as known to every one already: but how ſuch inteſtine Motion is mechanically effected, and how it brings forth ſuch a Spirit, may be conceived in the following manner, eſpecially if the Reader be acquainted with theſe Propoſitions, which are demonſtrated in *Hydroſtatics*.

Prop. 1. *If a Body be immerſed in any Fluid ſpecifically lighter than itſelf it will ſink; but otherwiſe it will emerge, and get to the top.*

Prop. 2. *If two equal Bodies, of different ſpecific Gravities, be immerſed in a Fluid lighter than either of them, the Celerities of their Deſcents will be as their Gravities.*

Prop. 3. *If two unequal Bodies, of unequal ſpecific Gravities be immerſ-*

ed

ed in a Fluid lighter than either; the Celerities of their Descents will be compounded of their Gravities and Dimensions together.

The same Laws, by which these Bodies *descend*, hold good in the *Ascent* of such as are specifically lighter than the Fluid: In all heterogeneous Fluids therefore, the constituent Parts of which are not fitted to associate and cohere, so as to form what we can call an uniform homogeneous Fluid, the heavier may be accounted as solid Bodies immersed in a Fluid specifically lighter, and the lighter Parts as such Bodies in a Fluid specifically heavier; as it has been already demonstrated, that the component Parts of all Fluids, separately consider'd, are solid.

The Liquor therefore, called *Wort*, or a *Decoction of Malt*, may be consider'd as such an heterogeneous Fluid, whose Parts cannot but be interchanging in their Positions, until each has obtain'd such an Elevation, as corresponds to its proper Gravity; but lest this alone should fail of the Intention, by not being sufficient to break those *Moleculæ* and Viscidities which entangle the spirituous Parts, and likewise to prevent their flying off at the Surface, some Portion of an already fermented Substance is mixed with it.

This Substance, term'd *Barm* or *Yeast*, consists of a great Quantity of subtile spirituous Particles wrapped up in such as are viscid. Now when this is mixed with such a Liquor, it cannot but much contribute to that intestine Motion, which is occasion'd by the Intercourse and Occursions of Particles of different Gravities; as the spirituous Parts will be continually striving to get up to the Surface; and the viscid ones continually retarding such Ascent, and preventing their Escape: so that by these two concurring Causes, the Particles extracted from the Grain will by frequent Occursions be so comminuted, as continually to increase the more subtile and spirituous Parts, until all that can be made so by Attrition, are set loose from their former viscid Confinements. And this appears by the Warmth of the Liquor, and the Froth drove to the top; just at which time, if it be thrown into the Still, it affords some Quantity of a high inflammable Spirit.

Moderate Warmth much hastens this Operation; because it assists in resolving and opening the Viscidities in which some spirituous Parts may be entangled; and unbends the Spring of the included Air; which cannot but much contribute to the Rarifaction and Comminution of the whole. The viscid Parts, which are raised to the top, not only on account of their own Lightness, but by the continual Efforts and Occursions of the Spirit to get uppermost, shew when the Fermentation is at the highest, and prevent the finer Spirits from making their Escape: for if this intestine *Luctus* be permitted to continue too long, a great deal will get away, and the remaining part grow flat and vapid, and yield little besides Phlegm in the Still.

What has been said of this Process, may give sufficient Light into all that concerns fermenting Vegetables, or other Substances, in order to draw out their medicinal Efficacies. And hence likewise, from the natural Textures and Cohesions of Bodies, we may know how to manage them; for those of a looser Texture will require the least opening by such means. But the greatest use of this Theory will be, to instruct us what Parts of the *Materia Medica* are most properly brought under this Process; and also how such an intestine Motion does in some Things destroy the Virtue: For as by some Medicines an Intention is aimed at, which is not to be answer'd but by their being spiri-

ſpirituous, in the Senſe we have been ſpeaking; whereas in others, the direct contrary Properties are requir'd: In ſuch caſes therefore, when by any adventitious Cauſe thoſe Medicines ferment, their Virtues are deſtroy'd, and therefore they ſhould never be adminiſter'd; as ſeveral *Electuaries* and *Syrups*, for inſtance, which by Fermentation, from too great an accidental Warmth, or too thin a Conſiſtence, loſe their intended Efficacies, and turn to a *Tertium Quid*, quite foreign to the original Purpoſe of the Compoſition: as will better appear from the following part of this Explication.

There are ſeveral other Species of *Fermentation*; but what elſe concerns us at preſent of this kind, may be beſt taken from the ſame Author, whom we have hitherto made our chief Guide in theſe Inquiries; who, to account for thoſe more violent Commotions which occur in the Chymical Pharmacy, ſuppoſes the Particles which contribute thereunto to be *elaſtic*.

For Particles which are entirely *elaſtic*, recede from one another, after they have met, with the ſame Celerity they had before they met. In Particles therefore of this kind, a new degree of Motion will be acquir'd after every Shock, and the Conflict will therefore be more violent; ſo that at length their Force or *Moment* will be ſo great, as to break and deſtroy the hardeſt Bodies. And ſince this Force of *Elaſticity* is attended with that of *Attraction* too, the Motion will increaſe to a greater degree; for the *Impetus* of a Particle, which is reflected againſt another endu'd with an attractive Force, is continually augmented by the *Repercuſſion*. Particles thus agitated, endeavour to drive out and exclude all the *Air*, which is contain'd in their Pores; and the *Air* being rarify'd by this Colliſion, ſo that it cannot, upon account of its Levity, keep its former place, carries up with it thoſe Globules of Water which enclos'd it, to the Surface, and there forms *Bubbles*: which is well illuſtrated by the following Experiment. If you put *Filings of Steel*, after you have pour'd *Water* and *Oil of Vitriol* upon them, into an *Air-Pump*, when the external Air is gradually exhauſting, all the Air contain'd within the Pores of the *Steel* and *Water*, will burſt out with ſuch a Force, as not only to raiſe a prodigious Froth on the Surface of the Liquor, but even to drive the Liquor over the Brim of the Glaſs.

If this Motion increaſes to a very high degree, it cauſes an *Effervescence* and *Heat*; which conſiſts of nothing elſe but a more rapid Motion and mutual Attrition of the Parts. And that we may the better conceive this, let us examine how an *Effervescence* is produc'd, by mixing different Liquors, as *Water* and *Oil of Vitriol*. In this *Oil* there is ſuch an abundance of *Salt* (as is evident from its *Gravity*) that they ſeem to be placed cloſe to one another; and upon this account, becauſe the Attraction is diffuſed equally every way, they continue as it were in an *Equilibrium*: but when the *Water* is poured upon it, the Contact of the Salts is taken away, and the Attraction becomes unequal. Theſe Salts, according to their natural Propenſity, ſtrive to unite again; and ſince by reaſon of the Quantity of Matter they contain, they attract one another more than they do *Water*, they diſplace the *Water*, and force it out of their Interſtices, 'till the *Oil* is diluted every where alike; and then the *Fermentation* ceaſes. But if the *Salts* are *elaſtic*, which is very probable, ſince there is ſcarce any Body entirely void of *Elaſticity*; they will not only ruſh upon one another with violence, but recoil after the Shock, and move in a contrary Direction: from hence proceeds that

reciprocal Fluctuation of Parts, which we obſerve every way, and at length an *Effervescence.* And thus this kind of *Fermentation*, uſually aſcrib'd to an imaginary *Antipathy* between *Acid* and *Alkali*, may mechanically enough be accounted for.

That this *Fermentation* is raiſed by *elaſtic Particles*, is very probable; becauſe all Bodies *ferment* more ſlowly when ſecluded from the Air, which all allow to be *elaſtic*. Nor does that conſiderable *Rarifaction*, ſo remarkable in *Fermentation*, a little favour this Opinion; for no Bodies can be rarify'd to that degree, unleſs they have ſome *Air* included in them; as is generally the caſe of all Fluids whatever. But no Argument can make more for us, than that which may be taken from *Steel*; for it is notorious, that *Steel* is very *elaſtic:* It is for this reaſon, very probably, that an *Effervescence* follows upon mixing it with *Oil of Vitriol*; but yet if you add *Water* to this Mixture, it will cauſe a more violent Heat; and ſo diſſolve the *Iron* ſooner. *Spirit of Vitriol*, (which has a large Proportion of *Water*) if mix'd with the *Oil*, does the ſame thing. The Reaſon of which Appearance ſeems to be this, That in *Oil of Vitriol*, when it is well freed from *Phlegm*, the *Salts* are ſo condens'd and compact, that they may be ſaid to lie and reſt upon the *Iron*; and ſo being almoſt without Motion, cannot make any conſiderable Impreſſion upon it: but upon the pouring on of *Water*, they are not only more broken, and ſeparated into leſſer Corpuſcles; by which means they attack the Iron with a greater Velocity; but likewiſe they are more attracted by the Particles of the *Iron*, than by one another; which increaſes the inteſtine Motion. Upon this conſideration, for the better performing the Solution, it is cuſtomary to weaken the *Menſtruum*; for *Aqua Fortis duplex* does not diſſolve *Silver* ſo well, as that which has more *Phlegm* in it: and ſometimes *Spirit of Wine*, the higher rectify'd it is, the more it is unfit for extracting *Tinctures*. In like manner, *Braſs*, *Mercury*, and many other Bodies, mixed with *Oil of Vitriol*, will ſcarce cauſe any *Fermentation*; but will ferment and froth very much, when mix'd with *Spirit of Nitre*, which is a much lower *Menſtruum*. On the contrary, if too much *Phlegm* be added, it will entirely check the *Fermentation*; for this Reaſon, *Spirit of Vitriol*, if it be weak, raiſes no *Effervescence* with *Iron:* and the ſame thing happens too in the Experiment of *Oil of Vitriol*, if you pour too much Water upon it; for the *Menſtruum* being thus diluted, the Particles of the Salt are ſeparated, and removed from one another ſo far, as to be out of each other's *Sphere of Attraction*. So that in this Operation, both an *elaſtic* and an *attractive* Force are neceſſary Aſſiſtants; and all that Variety we ſee in *Fermentation*, is owing to the different degrees of them.

Hence it is, that oftentimes new Bodies ariſe upon *Fermentation*; their former Texture being entirely alter'd and chang'd by the continual Colliſion of the Part; and therefore, as was before hinted, thoſe Medicines ought to be very much ſuſpected, which have accidentally fallen into *Fermentation*.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Of Digeſtion.

BY *Digeſtion*, is underſtood that Solution of Bodies which is made by *Menſtruums*, with the Aſſiſtance of Fire; and differs from Solution in little elſe than in requiring ſuch an Aſſiſtant.

To explain the Nature of Digeſtion, it is neceſſary to ſhew how the Particles of Bodies extracted by this Proceſs, can be diffus'd every way, and ſuſtain'd in the *Menſtruum*. And this the more deſerves to be accounted for, becauſe theſe ſolid Particles have not the ſame ſpecific Gravity as the Liquors in which they ſwim: for there can be no queſtion made about thoſe, whoſe ſpecific Gravity is the ſame as that of the *Menſtruum*; it being evident from *Hydroſtatics*, that theſe are preſs'd as much as the Parts of the Fluid, and retain whatever Poſition they are put into; but when they happen to be *ſpecifically heavier* or *lighter*, it is not ſo eaſy to apprehend how they can be ſuſtain'd and ſuſpended. And this is what we ſhall endeavour more fully to illuſtrate and make out.

Tho' the Nature of a perfectly fluid Body be ſuch, that the Particles which conſtitute it do very readily give way upon the ſmalleſt Impulſe, and recede from one another; yet there is found in moſt Liquors ſome degree of Tenacity; and from hence ariſes ſuch a Coheſion of Parts as cannot be broken without ſome Force. And tho' indeed this Force of Coheſion in Liquors ſeems to be but little or none at all, when compar'd with what we experience in Solids, yet we find it can make ſome Reſiſtance. And as this Force in Liquors is either ſtronger or weaker, ſo it produces a Variety of Effects, differing more or leſs from the *Phænomena*, which would naturally flow from a perfect Fluid. So that tho', by the Laws of *Hydroſtatics*, every Corpuſcle, how ſubtile ſoever, if put into a Fluid, which is ſpecifically lighter, muſt neceſſarily ſink to the bottom; yet we find ſome heavy Bodies, ſuch as *Gold*, &c. when reduced into thin Plates, or Leaves, will be ſuſtain'd in *Spirit of Wine*. This Force of *Tenacity*, therefore, which reſiſts the Motion of Bodies in a Fluid, is proportional to the Number of Parts which are to be ſeparated, or to the *Surface* of the Body, which we would have move in the Fluid. Hence it is, that ſince the *Surface* of a Body may be enlarg'd without altering any thing of its *Gravity*, the Reſiſtance of a *Fluid* may be ſo augmented, as to equal the *Force of Gravity*, which carries the Body downwards. In order to underſtand this the better, it may not be amiſs to bring it to Calculation: Let there be, for inſtance, a *Cylinder of Gold*, in which the *Diameter* of the Baſe is juſt an Inch; and let us ſuppoſe the *Force of Gravity* in the *Metal*, to be to the Reſiſtance of the Fluid in the proportion of 100 to 1. Now if the *Gold* would be form'd into another *Cylinder*, whoſe Baſe is ten Inches *Diameter*, then the Surface of this Cylinder, which touches the Parts of the Fluid, will be 100 times broader; and conſequently the new Reſiſtance which the Fluid in this caſe makes, will be equal to the *Gravity of the Gold*, and keep it from ſinking: therefore, by Experiments, we may eaſily find what degree of Force there is in the Tenacity of any Fluid. Let us imagine an Ounce of *Lead*, in a cylindrical Form, with its Baſe dilated,

till it will no longer ſink in the Fluid, whoſe Tenacity we enquire after. The Baſe of the Cylinder, thus dilated, is neceſſarily proportional to the Surface of the Fluid, whoſe Tenacity is equal to the Weight of an Ounce. Now ſuppoſe, upon making the Experiment, the Maſs is not obſerv'd to deſcend, when the Diameter of its Baſe is ten Inches; it follows, that that Breadth of the Surface of the Fluid, which is equal to a Circle of ten Inches Diameter, will have a Tenacity equal to an Ounce; and that part of the Surface, which is equal to a Circle of an Inch Diameter, will be equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an Ounce. Theſe things being premiſed, we may ſet the whole Matter of *Digeſtion* in a clear Light. A Body, tho' ſpecifically heavier than the Fluid in which it is immers'd, may be very well ſuſtain'd by that Fluid, provided it be reduc'd into very ſmall Particles; for the *Gravity* of a Body, thus reduc'd into ſmall Particles, decreaſes in a much greater proportion than the *Surface* does; or, which is proportional to it, the *Tenacity of the Fluid*: ſo that at length, the Reſiſtance, ariſing from its *Tenacity*, will be equal to the Gravity of the Particles, and therefore hinder their Deſcent. Let us then ſuppoſe a *Sphere of Lead*, of a certain determin'd Diameter, and the proportion of its ſpecific Gravity to the Tenacity of the Fluid, as 100 to 1. If this Sphere be divided into other Spheres, whoſe Diameters are half as large as the former; then the Gravity of each Sphere will be no more than $\frac{1}{8}$, but the Surface will be $\frac{1}{4}$; *for the Solidity, or Gravity, of Bodies, decreaſes in a Triplicate proportion of their Diameters; but the Superficies only in a Duplicate.* Therefore when the Reſiſtance is reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$, and the Gravity to $\frac{1}{8}$, the Weight of each Sphere will be to the Reſiſtance of the Fluid, as $\frac{100}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or as $\frac{50}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or as 50 to 1. So that in this caſe, the Proportion of the Weight to the Reſiſtance, is reduced to *half* what it was before. If a Body be ſo divided, that the Diameter of each leſſer Sphere becomes $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Diameter of the former Spheres, then the Gravity of each of them would decreaſe to $\frac{1}{1000}$, and the Surface, or Reſiſtance, to $\frac{1}{100}$; therefore the Proportion of the Gravity to the Reſiſtance would be as $\frac{100}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$, or as 10 to 1. And if the Diameter of each Sphere be $\frac{1}{100}$, the Gravity would be $\frac{1}{1000000}$, but the Superficies $\frac{1}{10000}$; therefore the Gravity would be to the Reſiſtance as $\frac{100}{1000000}$ to $\frac{1}{10000}$: which two Fractions being of the ſame Value, the Force of Reſiſtance, in this caſe, becomes equal to the Force of Gravity, and ſo will keep the Particles from ſinking. And therefore 'tis a general Rule, both in *Solution* and *Digeſtion*, that if the Gravity of a Body is to the Tenacity of the Fluid in a certain Proportion, as that of 1 to 10, and if the Body be ſubdivided, ſo that the Diameters of the Parts be to that of the Whole as 10 to 1, the Reſiſtance which the Particles will meet with in their Deſcent, will be equal to their Gravity. By this we may underſtand how the Corpuſcles of *Metals* ſwim in *Menſtruums*, which are *ſpecifically lighter* than them, as *Gold* in the *Spirit of Nitre*, which is drawn off from *Bezoar Mineral*, tho' the Gravity of Gold be 15 times greater than the Gravity of that. For if we were to compute, we ſhould find, that before the Diameter is reduced to half what it was before, not only the Gravity of the *Gold* becomes double in reſpect of the *Menſtruum*, but likewiſe the *Surface of the Gold* compared to its *Gravity*, is double. And the ſame Reaſon holds good in almoſt all other *Menſtruums*.

Thus we have ſeen how Corpuſcles are ſuſpended in *Menſtruums* ſpecifically

cally lighter than themſelves. 'Tis for the ſame Reaſon, that ſuch Particles as are lighter cannot riſe up to the Surface: for the Preſſure of Fluids being equal every way, the ſuperior Parts act reciprocally on the inferior: ſo that the ſame Force, which keeps the heavier Particles from ſinking, will not permit thoſe which are lighter to aſcend.

The Uſe of *Digeſtion* may be underſtood from the Word; namely, to extract the Particles of Bodies, which are more volatile and freed from the Terreſtrial ones, by a certain *Menſtruum*, and to mix them immediately with it. To this end a *gentle* Fire is commonly uſed, that the Corpuſcles, which are moſt volatile, may ſeparate as it were of their own accord: for a fierce Fire forces out the *Fæces*, as well as the finer Particles; and if it does not abate the Strength of the Liquor, it will not fail of ſpoiling its Clearneſs; a thing which very frequently happens in drawing *Tinctures*. Beſides, if we make the Fire a little too ſtrong, in the Management of ſeveral things, there may be danger of an *Empyreuma*.

The reaſon of that Variety, which is obſervable in the *Apparatus* of *Digeſtion*, may be ſufficiently underſtood from what is ſaid elſewhere. Thus when we melt *Salt of Tartar*, and reduce *Sulphur* into *Flour*, in order to extract their *Tinctures*, we do it for this very reaſon, that the Particles being thereby leſſen'd and divided, may more eaſily yield to the *Menſtruum*. *Saffron*, *Opium*, *Caſtor*, &c. whoſe Textures are more lax and rare, do very readily run into *Tinctures*, when the *Menſtruum* is poured upon them. *Myrrh* and *Amber*, which are of a more firm Make and Coheſion, and come very near the nature of *Roſins*, do hardly yield to *Digeſtion*. But if *Sal Armoniac* be mixed with them, then the *Tincture* is not only extracted ſooner, but made ſtronger, and fitter for Medicinal Uſes. So that *Vigani*'s Opinion of *Myrrh* ſeems very true, that little or nothing of it is extracted in common *Elixirs*; therefore he took *Myrrh*, and hung it up in a little Bag, with *Salt of Tartar*, till ſuch time as it grew ſoft: for by this means it diſſolves ſooner in *Spirit of Wine*. Which holds good in extracting the Tinctures of reſinous, gummy, or glutinous Bodies; for the *Salt of Tartar* divides and looſens the Coheſion of their Parts, ſo that they are more eaſily attracted by, and join with thoſe of the *Menſtruum*. This Method of *Vigani*'s, in making *Elixirs*, was borrowed from *Paracelſus*, who ſharpen'd the *Spirit of Wine* with *Oil of Sulphur*.

SECT. VI.

Of Diſſolution.

UNDER this Head, ſo much of the *Materia Medica* comes to be examined, that we cannot be too particular in explaining it. And becauſe the Solution of Salts ſeems to be as ſimple an Operation as any which falls under this Head, we ſhall begin with that; firſt examining from what Cauſes their conſtituent Parts are ſet in motion in a Fluid; and then, how by means of that Motion they are ſeparated and diſſolved.

This Motion, therefore, may very well be accounted for from that *attractive Force*, which has been taken notice of to be ſo very extenſive in *Natural Philoſophy*, that there is no kind of Matter in the Univerſe, but

what is ſubject to it. We are to obſerve then, that the Corpuſcles of *Salts*, which are the moſt ſimple of any, (tho' at laſt, when they are left to cryſtallize, they unite into *Moleculæ* full of Pores) they are very minute, and, for their Bulk, very ſolid; and therefore have a very ſtrong *attractive Force*, which, *cæteris paribus*, is always proportional to the Quantity of Matter. Hence it comes to paſs, that the Particles of *Water* are more ſtrongly attracted by the *ſaline* Particles, than they are by one another. The Particles of *Water* therefore cohering but looſely, and being eaſily moved, approach the Corpuſcles of *Salt*, and run into Contact: and the Motion of them is quicker or ſlower, according to their leſs or greater diſtances; the *attractive Force* in all Bodies being ſtrongeſt at the Point of Contact; as the Mathematicians have demonſtrated. Therefore if we throw *Salt* into the middle of a Veſſel full of *Water*, we ſhall find that the *aqueous* Particles, which are in the middle of the Veſſel, will be ſharp and pungent to the Taſte; while the Water upon the ſides of the Veſſel continues almoſt inſipid. So that when ſuch a Motion once ariſes, the aqueous Particles are carried, with ſome force, towards the *Salts*; and the Moment of them is to be eſtimated, as *Mechanics* teach us, *from their Weight and Celerity conjointly*. By the Force of this Impulſe, they open themſelves a Paſſage into the Pores of the *Salts*, which are very numerous; and at length they ſo break and divide their Texture, that all Coheſion of their Parts is deſtroy'd: being therefore ſeparated, and removed to a convenient diſtance from one another, they are diſperſed, and float every where in the Water.

Thus from this great, tho' ſimple and intelligible Principle of *Attraction*, we find this Operation accounted for. And this we not only deduce by Reaſoning, but can evince by ocular Demonſtration. For we plainly ſee, that when *Sugar* is put into *Water*, the aqueous Particles riſe up immediately, and by degrees inſinuate themſelves into the Parts of the *Sugar*, which are above the Surface of the *Water*. This *attractive Force* is likewiſe demonſtrated from *Oils*, which are made *per Deliquium*; for by this Force it is, that they continually abſorb and draw in the Moiſture of the Air.

But in the Solution of theſe *Salts*, we meet with ſome Variety; for ſeveral of them, ſuch as *Nitre*, *Sal Armoniac*, &c. require a leſs time to diſſolve them; but others, ſuch as *Common Salt* and *Vitriol*, a longer. And there is alſo another Difference in *Salts*: for ſome will diſſolve in a leſs, others in a greater Proportion, in the ſame quantity of *Water*. So that if we would compare the Weight between the *Water* and the *Salts*, we ſhould find that *Common Salt* diſſolves but in a *half* Proportion, *Allum* in almoſt an *equal*, and *Sugar* in a *double*, or *triple*. This Variety of Solution does not proceed from the *Water*, which is perfectly the ſame in all theſe Inſtances, but from the different Coheſion of the *Salts*: for ſuch as are of a rarer Texture, as Sugar ſeems to be, are more eaſily broken in pieces by this inteſtine Motion, and ſo melt in larger Quantities.

That the Solution of Salts *per Deliquium* in the open Air, is by their Attraction of the aqueous Particles from the Air, is manifeſt from this conſtant Obſervation, That nothing haſtens this kind of Solution more than the Moiſture of the Place and Weather. Hence the Water, which is thus contain'd in the Air, is the occaſion of the Increaſe of Weight in the *Salts*, when they are diſſolved: ſo that from one Ounce of *Salt of Tartar*, we have two Ounces of *Oil*. Juſt ſo likewiſe does *Oil of Vitriol* gain

gain in weight, when 'tis ſet in the open Air. But if *Salts* be firſt reduced to *Cryſtals*, they will hardly diſſolve *per Deliquium*, by reaſon of their greater Coheſion; and conſequently a ſtronger Reſiſtance to any outward Force. And thoſe Salts which are extracted from the Aſhes of Plants, and called *Alkalizate*, tho' they diſſolve in the open Air the eaſieſt of all; yet if once *cryſtallized*, they will not melt but with the utmoſt difficulty. But this we muſt obſerve concerning theſe Solutions, that by application of Fire they are all perform'd ſooner, and in larger Quantities. For the igneous Particles do not only break and deſtroy the Coheſion of the Particles of *Salt*, but alſo increaſe the Moment of the aqueous Particles; and by that means aſſiſt them. The ſame is to be ſaid of any other Motion and Agitation whatever.

'Tis a common Notion, that tho' *Water* be impregnated with one *Salt*, till it can take no more; yet after that it may imbibe ſome of another kind. This, as affirmed of *Salts* in general, may with good reaſon be doubted. For in the very Experiment they here give us, they take for granted what ought firſt to be proved, while they let the Water lie a long while upon the Salt, in order to ſaturate the Solution. For when the Solution has ſtood a conſiderable time, a great part of thoſe Salts, which firſt floated in the Water, ſubſides, and turns to *Cryſtals*. So that the Water is ſo far from having imbibed all the ſaline Particles it could, that if you ſhould again add more of the ſame kind of Salt, it will without any difficulty abſorb that too. And if the Experiment be made after this manner, why may we not ſuppoſe, that it may as well be capable of receiving ſome ſaline Particles of another kind? However I don't deny, but it may ſometimes happen, that *Water* when it can take in no more of one kind of Salt, yet will very readily admit ſome of another; as we find *Sugar* will diſſolve in the ſtrongeſt Solution of *common Salt* that can be made. Nor is this any ways inconſiſtent with Reaſon: For ſince there is ſuch a Variety in the Coheſion of Salts, the Water muſt naturally leave that untouch'd which is of a more firm Texture, and diſſolve and imbibe that which is of a more looſe one. But it can hardly be thought, that this is ever the caſe, in thoſe that are of the very ſame Texture. This will appear more clearly to us, if we make a nicer Inquiry into the Reaſon, why only a determin'd quantity of Salts can be diſſolv'd. For when a good part of the ſaline Body is melted down in the Water, thoſe Corpuſcles which are already diſſolv'd, attract one another every way; ſo that the mutual Attraction of the aqueous Particles among themſelves, grows much ſtronger; when in the mean time the Motion, which at firſt was ſtrong, upon the undiſſolv'd Maſs, is ſo broken and languid, that at length it quite ceaſes. For all the Motion which was firſt raiſed, was owing to the *Difference* which is between the *attractive Force* of the *Water*, and that of the *Salt*. Therefore, when the Attraction is equal on both ſides, the Motion muſt ceaſe; and ſo there can be no farther Solution. This will lead us to underſtand, why we may uſe an indefinite quantity of *Crocus Metallorum*, in the making of *Emetick Wine*; for put in as much Powder as you pleaſe, only a certain Portion of it will be diſſolved. Upon this account the Doſe of a Vomit is determin'd, not from the quantity of the *Crocus*, but that of the *Wine*.

Salts are commonly reduced into Powder, that they may diſſolve more eaſily; for by that means, not only the *Coheſion* is leſſen'd, but the *Attraction*

traction is increas'd. For a great number of Particles are hence expoſed to the *Menſtruum*, and by their united Forces attract the Water more ſtrongly. For the ſame reaſon it is, that we beat the harder Bodies into Plates; or take the Filings of them, that they may be more eaſily *corroded* by the *Acids*.

By theſe Principles we may account for the *Solution* of all other Bodies: to explain which exactly, we muſt conſider not only the *Force of Coheſion, and Magnitude of the Pores*, in the Body to be diſſolv'd; but the Aptneſs to Motion, and the Degree of Power in the *Menſtruum*.

If all theſe Particulars could be accurately determin'd and ſettled, they would very eaſily let us into the Reaſons of all that Variety which is obſerved in Solutions. Let us take, for inſtance, *Water* and *Spirit of Wine*, whoſe Natures are very different; for *Salts* will eaſily diſſolve in the firſt, becauſe the *aqueous* Particles are more ſtrongly attracted by the ſaline Corpuſcles, than they are by one another: whereas in *Spirit of Wine*, which is indeed much lighter than *Water*, but more impregnated with ſaline Particles, they continue untouch'd. So that the Particles of the *Spirit*, upon account of the Minuteneſs of their Bulk, attracting one another more ſtrongly than they do the *Salts*, are not able to break the Coheſion of the Particles of *Salt*. From the ſame Cauſe it is, that the Feathers of Water-Fowl, and fat Subſtances, receive no Moiſture when they are put into Water. On the contrary, *Spirit of Wine* eaſily diſſolves *Roſins*, which *Water* can by no means do; the Particles of *Roſin* ſeem to be ſo cloſely united and compact, as to leave but very ſmall Interſtices, into which the Corpuſcles of the *Water* cannot enter; but thoſe of the *Spirit* can very eaſily, becauſe their Bulk is ſo much ſmaller.

Corroſion, with the *Chymiſts*, is a Diſſolution of Bodies, either by an *Acid* or *Saline Menſtruum*; ſo that what we have already ſaid, will afford us ſome aſſiſtance in explaining this too. This is peculiar to *Corroſion*, that it is almoſt wholly deſign'd for the Reſolution of Bodies which are moſt ſtrongly compacted; ſuch as *Bones* and *Metals*: ſo that *ſaline Menſtruums* ſeem to have a very conſiderable Moment or Force; the reaſon of which it may not be amiſs to trace out more diſtinctly. Theſe Liquors, whether *Acid* or *Urinous*, are nothing but *Salts* diluted with a little *Phlegm*. Therefore theſe being ſolid, and conſequently containing a conſiderable quantity of Matter, do both attract one another more, and are alſo more attracted by the Particles of the Body, which is to be diſſolved: And as their *Attractions* at equal Diſtances are proportionable to their Bulks, *cæteris paribus*; ſo when the more ſolid Bodies are put into *ſaline Menſtruums*, the *Attraction* is ſtronger here than in other Solutions; and the Motion, which is always proportionable to the Attraction, more violent. And we may eaſily conceive, how when the Motion is increas'd in this manner, it ſhould drive the *Salts*, like ſo many Darts, into the Pores of the Bodies; and open and looſen the Coheſion of them, tho' ever ſo firm. And we are to obſerve this in *Corroſion*, that the more minute the Particles of the *Menſtruums* are, they penetrate the ſooner, and with the greater Force. For the Motion, which Attraction produces, is always greateſt and moſt conſiderable in the leaſt Corpuſcles; and is almoſt next to nothing in the large ones. For a ſmall Corpuſcle is carried with a conſiderable Velocity; when a greater, by reaſon of its large Surface, is often obſtructed by the ambient Fluid, and deprived of

Motion.

Motion. And there is another Advantage gain'd by this minuteneſs of the Particles; in that they approach nearer the Body to be diſſolved, without which the attractive Force will not be felt. Hence thoſe very *Salts*, which when diſſolv'd in *Water*, will hardly touch *Metals*; yet if once turn'd into *acid Spirits*, will eaſily penetrate and diſſolve them. For after *Diſtillation* not only a leſs quantity of Water remains, but the ſaline Bodies are ſo minutely divided and broken by the Fire, as to make them more capable of being moved by an *attractive Force*: therefore ſuch a *diſtill'd Menſtruum* is much more efficacious than any ſimple Solution of *Salt* in *Water*.

What concerns the Solution of *Roſins*, *Sulphurs*, *Gums*, and ſuch like Bodies produced from vegetable Subſtances, comes properly to be conſider'd under other Heads; as that of *Digeſtion*, and *the Difference of Menſtruums*: Only in this place we ſhall juſt take notice, that Gums and viſcous Bodies do not ſo ſoon diſſolve in Spirit of Wine as in common Water; becauſe as their Coheſions are ſtrengthen'd by the large Contact of the Surfaces of their conſtituent Parts; and as Spirit of Wine conſiſts of very ſmall Parts, which therefore ſtrongly attract one another, they are by this means unfitted to influence each other: whereas a Particle of Water having more Surface than a Particle of Spirit of Wine, it touches a Particle of Gum in many more Points; and therefore more forcibly draws to it, and unites with it: and for the ſame Reaſon it is, that cold Water likewiſe ſooner diſſolves theſe Subſtances than hot; becauſe its Particles are broke ſmaller by Heat, and thereby approach nearer to the Nature of Spirit.

SECT. VII.

Of the Difference of Menſtruums.

THERE has been a great buſtle amongſt Authors about *Menſtruums*; and many Hypotheſes have been invented to explain why ſome Bodies diſſolve in a *Saline Menſtruum*, as *Metals*; others in a *Sulphureous*, as *Roſins*; and others again in an *Aqueous* one, as *Salts*: particularly great Controverſies have ariſen about *Aqua Fortis* and *Aqua Regia*; why the firſt diſſolves *Silver*, and not *Gold*; and why the latter diſſolves *Gold*, yet does not touch *Silver*. But whatever they advance to ſolve this *Phænomenon* is ſo very precarious, that their Arguments wont be thought of any force among ſound Philoſophers. This indeed is one of the moſt difficult and abſtruſe Inquiries in the Chymical Pharmacy; however, the ſame Principles hitherto made uſe of may ſet it in a clear Light. That we may have a better Conception of the whole Matter, let us bring it to a Calculation. It will, I think, be readily granted, that the Cavity of the Pores in *Gold* is not ſo great as that of the Pores in *Silver*, becauſe its Gravity does much exceed the Gravity of *Silver*. Let us, therefore, ſuppoſe the *Diameters* of their Pores to be as 2 to 1; then it will follow, that Corpuſcles fit to penetrate Gold, muſt be eight times leſs than thoſe that will enter *Silver*. Let us again ſuppoſe that the *attractive Force* in *Gold*, is to that in *Silver*, as 2 to 1, or as 40 to 20. Farther, let the *Diameters* of the Particles which compoſe *Aqua Fortis*, be twice as big as thoſe of the Pores of *Gold*, ſo that they can never

enter

enter or penetrate it; and let the *Force* with which *Silver* attracts *Aqua Fortis*, compared with the *Force* whereby the Particles of that *Menſtruum* attract one another, be as 20 to 12; and the *Coheſion* of the *Silver*, to the Moment with which the Particles of the *Aqua Fortis* ruſh againſt it, as 8 to 3: which degree of Force will be ſufficient to break the Texture of the *Silver*. Laſtly, ſuppoſe the *Coheſion* of the Particles of *Gold*, to be to that of *Silver*, as 3 to 2. Now upon diſſolving *Sal Armoniac* in *Aqua Fortis*, there ariſes, as is well known by Experience, ſuch a vehement *Fermentation*, that unleſs the *Aqua Fortis* be poured on leiſurely, by little and little, the containing Glaſs muſt burſt. So that from this violent Motion, and the continual Collition of the Particles one againſt another, we may very well conclude their *Diameters* to be leſſen'd a half; and at length become ſo ſmall, as to be capable of entering the Pores of *Gold*. We ſhould take notice alſo, that the Force of the *Menſtruum* is much increaſed, when *Sal Armoniac*, or *Bay Salt* is diſſolved in the *Aqua Fortis*; *i. e.* the Force whereby the Particles of the *Menſtruum* attract one another, is increaſed by the Addition of thoſe Corpuſcles, which are very attractive; whereas, therefore, the Force of the *Menſtruum* was before at 12, let us ſuppoſe it now to be advanced to 16, when the *Aqua Fortis* is turned into *Aqua Regia*. Hence, if we compare the *attractive Force*, you will find, that of the *Silver* or *Aqua Regia* is as 20 to 16; and the *Velocity* with which the Corpuſcles of *Aqua Regia* ruſh upon the *Silver*, will be proportional to the Difference of *Attraction*, viz. 4. If all the Particles in *Aqua Regia* were juſt as big as they are in *Aqua Fortis*, then their quantity of Motion would bear the ſame Proportion to the Coheſion of the *Silver*, as 4 to 3. But by Suppoſition, each Particle is eight times leſs, and conſequently muſt have but the eighth Part of the Moment; ſo that the Moment with which the Corpuſcles of the *Aqua Regia* act upon the *Silver*, compared with the Coheſion of the *Metal*, will be as $\frac{4}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3. *i. e.* as 1 to 6. Hence 'tis evident, that in theſe Circumſtances, *Silver* cannot be diſſolv'd by *Aqua Regia*; but if we compare the *attractive Force* in *Gold* to that in *Aqua Regia*, we ſhall find it as 40 to 16; therefore the Velocity with which the Particles of it attack the *Gold*, will be as the Difference, *viz.* 24; which Number multiplied by $\frac{1}{8}$, (*i. e.* the Magnitude of the Particles) will give us the Quantity of Motion, equal to $\frac{24}{8}$ or 3. We ſuppos'd the Coheſion of *Gold* to be 2; which being exceeded by the Force of the *Menſtruum*, muſt yield to it, and be diſſolved. If upon comparing the *Attraction* of the two Metals, that of *Gold* be triple, when the Attraction of *Silver* is 20, that of *Gold* will be 60; and the Difference which there is between the *attractive Force* of *Gold* and *Aqua Regia*, viz. 44, multiplied by $\frac{1}{8}$ (the Magnitude of the Particles in *Aqua Regia*) will give a Moment equal to $\frac{44}{8}$, or $5\frac{1}{2}$. And ſince the Force of Reſiſtance, or Coheſion, is as 2, the Moment will be to that as $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, or as 11 to 4; that is, it will exceed it almoſt thrice. The Examples we have given, may be varied infinite ways; but it will come to the ſame thing, whatever Numbers are applied: But to make the Matter more general, let us ſuppoſe the Attraction of *Gold* to that of *Silver*, to be as *a* to *b*; and of *Silver* to *Aqua Fortis*, as *b* to *d*; but that of *Aqua Fortis* to *Aqua Regia*, as *d* to *e*. Let *f* ſignify the Magnitude of the Particles in *Aqua Fortis*, and *r* thoſe in *Aqua Regia*

Regia; *c* the Cohesion of *Gold*, and *g* the Cohesion of *Silver*. If the Diameters of the Particles *f* are greater than the Diameters of the Pores of *Gold*, they can never dissolve the *Gold*, let their attractive Force be ever so strong. But if $\overline{b-d}+f$ exceeds *g*, then the *Silver* will yield to that *Menstruum* whose Particles are *f*, and less than the Pores of *Silver*: And if $\overline{b-e}+r$ is less than *g*, the *Silver* will never dissolve in that *Menstruum*, the Particles of which are *r*, and the attractive Force *e*. But if $\overline{a-e}+r$ be greater than *e*, the *Menstruum*, made up of the Particles *r*, and whose attractive Force is *e*, will be able to penetrate and dissolve the *Gold*. Now, because, in this case, the indeterminate Letters are more than the *given Quantities*, it is evident, this Problem may be worked several ways, every one of which will equally solve the Question; but as yet we are not fully acquainted with the Proportion there is betwixt the Pores and Cohesion of *Gold* and *Silver*, nor with the Proportion of the attractive Forces of the *Metals*, and the *Menstruums*, which is necessary to make this Solution: Tho' perhaps, when Experiments are more accurately made, and examin'd by Mechanical Principles, we may no longer remain in Ignorance about them. At present, it is enough for our purpose, if from Numbers and Calculations we can point out the way which leads to a Solution of this *Phænomenon*.

SECT. VIII.

Of Extraction.

Extraction, taken in its largest Sense, signifies any Solution made by *Menstruums*, unless there be allow'd, as perhaps very well may, this difference betwixt them; That in *Solution* the *Menstruums* absorb the whole Substance of the Body; but in this, they only carry off certain Particles of it: And in this Sense *Camphire* is dissolved in *Spirit of Wine*. But *Jalap* is more properly said to be extracted; for only the *Rosin* is dissolved in the *Menstruum*; the other Particles being left almost untouch'd. But the *Extraction* now to be treated of, is such an Inspissation, or thickning of a Solution, as when a certain Quantity of the *Menstruum* is drawn off, the remaining Mixture is reduced to the Consistence of Honey. Thus when the *Tincture* from *Saffron* has been plentifully drawn with *Spirit of Wine*, afterwards the Spirit is drawn away by Distillation, to half the Quantity, and then the Remainder is placed upon Sand, in an open Vessel; to the end that the remaining Moisture may evaporate as far as necessary. By this Contrivance, the Particles of the *Saffron* are so broken and divided by the Spirit, that they very easily mix with it, and produce a sufficiently liquid Tincture; but there being scarce any Spirit left after Distillation, the remaining Matter must necessarily thicken; and when it is put into an open Vessel, and the more subtile Parts are dissipated by the Force of the Fire, it will be reduced into a much thicker Consistence than it was before; which is then called an *Extract*. The same Process is used in making the Extracts of *Gentian*, *Liquorice*, *Extr. Eustachii*, and the *Aloë-*

phangin

phangin Pill; where the Spirit is drawn away by Diſtillation, and will ſerve for the ſame Purpoſes over again. Sometimes the Juices of Vegetables run of themſelves into *Extracts*. Extraction, as performed after this manner, does not require any long Diſcourſe to explain; ſince whatever has been ſaid of Digeſtion, may very well be applied to it.

Extracts are chiefly made from Vegetables; and require different *Menſtruums*, according to the different Nature of the Plants; as may be obſerv'd, eſpecially in *Extracts* from *Gums:* for ſuch of theſe as are *mucilaginous*, as *Gum Arabic*, *Tragacanth*, &c. are not eaſily diſſolv'd but in *aqueous* Liquors; on the other hand, *reſinous Gums*, as *Galbanum*, *Scammony*, &c. muſt have high rectified *Spirits* to diſſolve them. There are others again of a middle Nature, which may be diſſolved in either ſort of *Menſtruums*, tho' not ſo eaſily in one as in the other. Thus *Aloes* and *Rhubarb*, which are ſomething *reſinous*, are better made into Extracts with *Spirit of Wine*, than *Water*. But Plants, which abound leſs with *Roſin*, ſuch as *Hellebore*, &c. are more commodiouſly extracted with Water, than with Spirit of Wine. If we would therefore perform *Extraction* as it ſhould be, we ought to find out a proper *Menſtruum*, and one which is as it were a-kin to the Body to be extracted.

There have been more Pains beſtowed upon the Extraction of *Opium*, than of any thing beſides; it being one of the moſt noble Medicines we have; and it is ſtill in diſpute, what is the moſt proper *Menſtruum* for it. It would be a tedious Buſineſs to relate all the Forms and Proceſſes given us of this Operation; 'twill be enough juſt to touch upon one or two of them. Some extract *Opium* by the help of *acid Menſtruums*, after it has been evaporated, either upon *live Coals*, or *kindled Brimſtone*; that the Narcotick Strength of the *Opium* may be fixed and corrected: But this way of obtaining the Extract of *Opium* is trifling, unleſs we would uſe a *Caput Mortuum* in an Extract, inſtead of a Medicine; for the more ſubtile Part of the *Opium*, that abounds moſt with *volatile Salt*, flies away upon the Application of Fire or Heat. Farther, it ſeems very injudicious to make uſe of *Acids*; for if we examine the Virtue of *Opium*, we ſhall find, that *Acids* are quite contrary to it. *Acids* coagulate, and induce a *Lentor* on the Blood; whereas nothing in the World does more effectually attenuate it than *Opium*. So that to join *Acids* with *Opium*, for the Intention of Curing, is juſt like a Surgeon's blunting the Edge of his Inſtrument, that he may make the better Inciſion. And for the ſame reaſon, the *acid Juices* of Vegetables, with which *Opium* is wont to be fermented, will hardly eſcape Cenſure, when they come to be examin'd, how little ſoever they may diminiſh its Virtue. Others add Salt of *Tartar*, which is cry'd up ſo much, as to obtain the Name of the *Corrector* of *Opium*: but as there is no great matter of hurt in it, ſo no mighty Advantage is to be had from it; for *Opium* has no need of this Salt to facilitate its Extraction; ſince it diſſolves in a *Menſtruum* readily enough of itſelf; nor is that Medicine, which aſſwages Pain ſo miraculouſly, of ſuch a ſavage and malignant Nature, as to ſtand in need of being tam'd and corrected in that manner. Without doubt that *Correction* uſed by the *Antients*, however improperly ſo called, was much better; who always mixed *Aromatics* with their *Opiates*, by which the Force of the *Opium* was broke ſo little, that it rather acquir'd from them a new and greater Virtue for

Medi-

Medicinal Uſes. For this reaſon Dr. *Sydenham*, in Imitation of the Antients, puts *Saffron*, *Cinnamon*, and *Cloves* into his *Laudanum*. The other *Menſtruums* made uſe of to extract *Opium*, are *Spirit of Wine*, *Wine* itſelf, and *Water*; and each of them has its Champions and Defenders: tho' perhaps the Quarrel may be fairly ended, if we give the Preference to *Wine*: For, not to mention that *Spirit of Wine* is too hot for ſome Conſtitutions, it too plentifully abſorbs the *reſinous* Part of the *Opium*, and ſo often occaſions Loathings and Gripes. Beſides, all *hot Spirits* produce a *Coagulum* in the Blood; which is quite contrary to the Nature of *Opium*; as has been taken notice of already. On the other hand, tho' *Water* extracts *Opium* well enough, yet, by reaſon of its Weakneſs, 'tis not very agreeable to the Stomach; eſpecially of one that is ſick. But *Wine*, eſpecially *Canary* and *Sherry*, have none of theſe Faults; for they do not only very well extract the *volatile Salt* of *Opium*, which contains the greateſt Virtue of the Remedy; but they are both very grateful to the Stomach, and ſerve as a Vehicle to convey the Medicine thro' all the Stages of Circulation of the Blood and Spirits.

One may obſerve, that when *Tinctures* are extracted by *Digeſtion*, they are very much ſaturated; but being afterwards drawn off by Diſtillation, the *Menſtrua* recover their antient Colour. For when the *Abſtraction*, by the Alembick, is perform'd with a ſtrong Fire, the Particles of the Liquors do ſo rarify, that they very quickly aſcend, by reaſon of their ſpecific Lightneſs: which may be obſerved, eſpecially in *Spirit of Wine*; there being no *Menſtruum* more apt to rarify than that. But the minute Particles of Bodies, which ſwim in theſe Liquors, and tinge them with a certain Colour, how thin and ſubtile ſoever they are, yet being uncapable of Rariſaction becauſe of their Solidity, they are deſerted almoſt entirely by the *volatile Menſtruum*, and can't be drawn off from the Cucurbit. And tho' they ſhould, by the Force and Aſſiſtance of Fire, attempt to riſe, they can never aſcend to the top of the Alembick; but by the force of their natural Gravity, fall down again, and precipitate. In this manner, thoſe Liquors which are *abſtracted* from *Tinctures*, keep their proper Nature, and retain no *Colour*. But ſometimes the more light Corpuſcles, ſuch as thoſe of *Opium*, *Saffron*, &c. riſe together with the *Menſtruum* into the Receiver; which may be perceived both by the Taſte and Smell; tho' they are not ſo numerous as to give a Tincture to the *Menſtruum*.

Thus *Extraction* is uſually performed; but its Uſe does not ſeem to be ſo great in Phyſic, as is generally imagin'd. For almoſt all the more ſubtile Particles fly away, and are diſſipated, either when the *Menſtruum* is drawn off by Diſtillation, or when it evaporates in the open Air. So that if thoſe Particles are any way uſeful in Medicine, 'tis to no purpoſe to ſeek for them in *Extracts*; but if we would have only a Collection of the more groſs and unactive Parts, there is no other kind of Operation, which will ſo happily ſupply us with them. It is alſo of ſervice to clear ſome Gums and Roſins from Droſs: as the genuine Subſtance is taken up by a proper *Menſtruum*, and leaves all that is heterogeneous behind; ſo by evaporating the *Menſtruum* again, the Roſin, or whatſoever of that nature it is, will be reſtored to its utmoſt Purity.

SECT.

SECT. XI.

Of Cryſtallization.

THIS is ſuch a Combination of ſaline Particles, as reſembles the Form of *Cryſtal*; but variouſly modified, according to the Nature and Texture of the Salts.

The Method uſed herein, is this: The ſaline Body is diſſolved in Water; afterwards the Solution is filter'd, and being evaporated till a little Film appears on the Surface, it ſpontaneouſly runs into *Cryſtal*. *Diſſolution* and *Filtration* are made uſe of, that the Salts may be purged from all their Droſs: for otherwiſe, if any foreign Matter ſhould get in, not only the Tranſparency of the *Cryſtals* would be impair'd, but the Figure alſo muſt be intangled and broken.

Theſe Salts, therefore, being in this manner waſh'd and purg'd afreſh, the Water (as being of no farther uſe) is taken off by Evaporation; which is done with a deſign, that the remaining Solution ſhould be more ſaturated. And this Saturation of the Solution is neceſſary, that a greater quantity of the Salts might run into Cryſtals. Now theſe being nothing elſe but a *Congeries* of the ſaline Particles, if the Cauſe of this Union is ſhewn, you will eaſily perceive why they cannot ſhoot in a more diluted *Menſtruum*. Now this Compoſition ariſes from that *attractive* Force, by which Salts, which are near one another, do naturally ſtrive to coaleſce and unite: which they do ſo much the eaſier, the nearer they are to one another. For the Force of *Attraction* exerting itſelf moſt at the point of Contact, is the cauſe of its being little or nothing, when Bodies are removed to a greater diſtance. Hence Salts, very much diluted with cold Water, ſcarce *attract* at all, becauſe they are kept at too great a diſtance one from another; and hereupon remain quiet in their reſpective Situations; and tho' the Solution ſhould be ſtronger, it would part with its *Salts* but very ſparingly, without *Evaporation*: but by letting the Water evaporate till there appears a thin Skin; the Salts are placed ſo near as almoſt to touch one another: and conſequently they will attract one another very ſtrongly; and being very cloſely and intimately united, they are form'd as it were into ſo many little Lumps or Bundles.

If any ſaline Solution were to be left to itſelf for ſome time, the *Cryſtals* would ſhoot of their own accord: for the Water, which obſtructs the Coheſion of the Salts, does ſome way or other exhale. But the very ſame Salts being diſſolv'd in warm Water, do quickly and eaſily melt and ſwim in it; nor do they run into *Cryſtals*, ſo long as that retains its Heat. For the Motion, excited by the Heat, hinders and deſtroys the Motion ariſing from the *attractive* Force. But as ſoon as the Water turns cold, and the Parts of it are at reſt, the Salts now being able to approach one another, exert their *attractive Force*, and ſo unite themſelves into *Cryſtals*.

Hitherto has been explain'd the Reaſon of Cryſtallization: as for the Figures, they are obvious to every Beholder: and their Beauty and Variety are ſo admirable, that there is ſcarce any thing in Nature, which can entertain the Eye more agreeably. The Figures of theſe are ſometimes ſeen by the naked Eye; but by the help of *Microſcopes* they are diſcern'd

diſcern'd much better. In *common Salt* we plainly diſcover *quadrilateral Pyramids* with ſquare Baſes. In *Sugar*, the ſame *Pyramids* with oblong and rectangular Baſes. In *Alum*, they riſe with ſix ſides, ſupported with an hexagonal Baſe. The Cryſtals of *Vitriol* very much reſemble Icicles, united one to another with great variety; among which lie ſome Polygons, as may be diſcover'd by the naked Eye. *Sal Armoniac* very elegantly imitates the Branches of a Tree; and that of *Hartſhorn* looks like a Quiver of Arrows. *Glauber's Sal Mirabile*, which is made of *common Salt* and *Vitriol*, exhibits the Figure of both thoſe Salts. *Nitre* appears in certain Priſmatical Columns, not much unlike Bundles of Sticks; among which there are interſpers'd, ſome Rhomboides, and Pentagons, which ſeem to come very near thoſe of *common Salt*. Hence *Lemery* very juſtly remark'd, that *Nitre* could not be purify'd by any Art or Contrivance whatever, but ſomething of a *Sal Gem*, or *Foſſil Salt*, would ſtick to it. But *Salt of Tin* out-does all for Beauty, in which are Lines like little Needles, ſpreading themſelves every where from a Point, as from a Center, ſo as to repreſent a Star; much like what we ſee in the *Regulus Martis*.

But this is very peculiar in theſe Salts, that let them be ever ſo divided and reduced into minute Particles, yet when they are form'd into Cryſtals, they each of them reaſſume their proper Shape: ſo that one might as eaſily diveſt and deprive them of their Saltneſs, as of their Figure. This being an immutable and perpetual Law, by knowing the Figure of the Cryſtals, we may underſtand what the Texture of the Particles ought to be, which can form thoſe Cryſtals. And on the other hand, by knowing the Texture of the Particles, we may determine the Figures of the Cryſtals: For ſince the Figures of the moſt ſimple Parts remain always the ſame, 'tis evident the Figures which they run into, when compounded and united, muſt be uniform and conſtant. And ſince the Force of Attraction is ſtronger on one ſide of the ſame Particle than another, there will conſtantly be a greater Concretion of Salts upon thoſe ſides, which attract more ſtrongly. From hence it may be eaſily demonſtrated, that the Figure of the leaſt Particles is entirely different from that which appears in the *Cryſtal*. But we muſt leave this to the *Mathematicians*; leſt we ſhould ſeem to invade their Province.

From this Theory of the Aſſociation and Combination of Salts, we may learn how to avoid ſuch Conjunctions in thoſe Preparations, where the Nature of the Medicine requires them to be kept aſunder, and in a State of Solution; as in *Syrups*, *Confections*, and *Electuaries*. For in theſe Forms, as much Care is neceſſary to prevent the Sugar or Honey, contain'd in their Compoſition, from running into ſuch Combinations, or *Candying*, as it is uſually term'd, as in the former to aſſiſt ſuch a Conjunction.

For this purpoſe, in the Preparation of thoſe Medicines, every part ought to be manag'd ſo as to prevent the too near Approach of thoſe attractive ſaline Particles to one another. The Fire ought, therefore, to have as little ſhare herein as poſſible: for in boiling thoſe Syrups which have a double quantity of Sugar, allowed to that of the Liquor, if the Diſſolution is not made by a very gentle Heat, the Fire will carry off ſo much, as not to leave a Sufficiency to keep the Particles of Sugar from ſuch a near approach, as will draw them into mutual Contact: That is, after the Syrup comes to ſtand ſome time, it will candy; which is quite out of the Intention of the

Medi-

Medicine. In Syrups made of acid or auſtere Juices, as thoſe of *Lemons*, *Raſpberries*, *Quinces*, and the like; the Sugar is much more inclinable to do ſo, as the Particles of ſuch Juices are more apt to favour ſuch Intercourſes, by their natural diſpoſitions to draw and be drawn into them with the Sugar. In the making therefore of all ſuch Medicines, it is much ſecurer to diſſolve the Sugar gradually in the Juice, by putting in a little at a time, and frequently ſtirring it; for without the help of any Heat at all, they will in time diſſolve Sugar enough to render 'em of a due Conſiſtence: and there is this farther advantage in this Method, that the ſame Expedient which prevents the Syrups from running into Candy, by preſerving the more fluid and volatile Parts, preſerves likewiſe, in a much greater degree, the natural Flavour of the Juice of which the Syrup is made, becauſe in boiling it flies off with the Steam. In this way indeed, if the Juice is not duly ſupplied till it be fully ſated, and will diſſolve no more; it will be apt to corrupt and ſpoil in the other Extreme; but this is eaſily prevented with Care.

In boiling up likewiſe thoſe Syrups to a Conſiſtence, which have not ſo great a proportion of Sugar allow'd them, in regard to the Liquor when firſt mixed; if they be boiled too high, as it is generally called, the Particles of Sugar have not Fluid enough left to keep them at a ſufficient diſtance from each other, they will attract one another, and run into Candy. This likewiſe ſpoils many of the *Confections*, where there are not *Species* or Powders enough to prevent ſuch Contacts and Coheſions.

And here it may not be amiſs to premiſe a word or two in general, with relation to all thoſe *Electuaries* which have three fourths of Honey, or thereabouts, in their Compoſition. The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or deſpumated; and it is the uſual Practice of the Shops ſo to do; which is to diſſolve it over the Fire, and continue the Heat till it throws up a large Scum, which is taken off, and the remainder left tranſparent. By this means, under a notion of taking away ſome Impurities from the Honey, it is diveſted of thoſe Parts which were neceſſary to keep it from candying. For by continual Experience it is found how very powerful the Parts of Honey are, in attracting one another; therefore unleſs they be much divided by other Bodies, they will run together: ſo that by this Error it often happens, that thoſe Medicines which have ſo much of this in their Compoſition, are ſpoil'd by candying; and even the capital ones, as *Venice-Treacle*, *Mithridate*, &c. Therefore, to keep thoſe Medicines ſmooth, and in a due Conſiſtence, which is always a great part of their Excellency; it is much more proper not to clarify the Honey at all, but melt it only juſt enough to admit of a Mixture with the Species: In which management they will never be found to candy. For this purpoſe indeed Care muſt be taken, that the Honey be as clear from Motes or Droſs as poſſible; but that it almoſt conſtantly is, unleſs for what may accidentally be upon the Surface, or at the Bottom; which is owing to this, that upon its firſt Preſſure from the Comb, the Inclination of its Parts to each other is ſo great, as to work out in its firſt candying or fixing, every thing which is of a different nature, and foreign thereunto: therefore there is no ground for thoſe Apprehenſions of Impurity, upon which its Deſpumation or Clarification is erroneouſly founded.

As to this Head therefore, this general Rule ought to be obſerv'd in both the Pharmacies; that where a Combination of Salts, or ſuch Bodies as attract and cohere together, is intended, all interpoſing Matter ought

as much as poſſible to be removed, which is in moſt caſes to be done with Fire: but where ſuch Combinations are not only out of the Intention of the Operator, but injurious to the Medicine he has under Management, ſuch Hindrances muſt be carefully preſerved; and therefore Fire in ſuch Matters is to be as little employed as poſſible.

SECT. X.

Of Incorporation.

THE Proceſs thus term'd in Pharmacy, is employed in bringing and joining together, by the Interpoſition of a particular Body, ſuch others as in themſelves are incapable, or very difficult to be mixed together. This indeed is not ſo much concern'd in any of the ſtanding Shop-Medicines of the *Galenical* Pharmacy, but frequently occurs in the Preſcriptions of Phyſicians, when they order ſuch things together, which either for Decency or Conveniency of taking, are thus to be mixed. So in thoſe Forms called *Eclegma's* and *Linctus's*, Syrups and Oils are preſcribed together, which by putting only into a Veſſel will not intimately unite; but upon rubbing fine a ſmall Portion of Sugar, Salt, or any Subſtance of the like nature, with the Syrup firſt, and then gradually dropping in the Oil, they will join into a ſmooth uniform Subſtance, thicker than either was before in Separation.

To underſtand this aright, it is neceſſary to take notice, that the reaſon why theſe Bodies do not incorporate of themſelves, is becauſe (as is the caſe in all viſcid, light Bodies) they have but very weak attractive Powers, and their Coheſions with one another are very great, being according to their Contacts: and therefore when they are put together, their mutual Attractions are not great enough to overcome their reſpective Coheſions, that is, in other words, they will not mix: but when a third Subſtance is joined with them, in ſuch a manner as to open and diſſociate their Parts, and leſſen their Contacts and Coheſions with one another; they will readily join. And as their conſtituent Parts have a great deal of Surface in reſpect to their Solidities, the more they continue ſtill to be parted reſpectively by farther Mixture with each other, the compound Body they form will be leſs fluid, or of a thicker Conſiſtence; for the Fluidities of all Bodies are as the Gravities of their conſtituent Parts, in proportion to their Surfaces; as was before obſerved. And upon the ſame Theory we may proceed to account for the entire Loſs of Fluidity, by a Mixture of ſome certain Fluids; but this is of no great Importance in the preſent Affair. Thus far may be ſufficient to our Purpoſe.

The ſame way of reaſoning likewiſe accounts for the Mixture of ſeveral Turpentines and Balſams with aqueous Liquors, by the interpoſition of the Yolk of an Egg; which by being long beat or mixed with the Balſam or Turpentine, ſo divides and opens the Texture and Coheſion of their Parts, as fits them to join with a Body they would not before touch.

The Amalgamation of Metals, and ſome other Proceſſes in the Chymical Pharmacy, tho' not foreign to this Head, have been too frequently hinted at already in ſeveral of the preced-

ing Pages, to require any farther Explication: and what under this Article has been advanc'd, was not indeed ſo expreſly neceſſary with regard to any Diſpenſatory Compoſitions; but as it frequently occurs in the Practical Shops, it may not be amiſs to have ſaid thus much of it; the Perſons uſually employ'd therein, not being often overſtock'd with the Theory, and true Grounds of Procedure, even in the moſt eaſy Parts of their Profeſſion.

SECT. XI.

Of Filtration.

THIS is a Method by which Liquors are render'd fine and clear; and is chiefly concerned in Tinctures, when ſome Portion is drawn from the Ingredients, or ſuſpended in the *Menſtruum*, which is not neceſſary thereto, but diſturbs and renders the whole unpleaſant and diſagreeable both to the Palate and Sight.

There is a *Filtration*, which has much tortured the Philoſophy of ſome Ages to account for, perform'd by the Aſcent of the finer Parts of a Liquor up a Cord, or Skain of Cotton, or ſuch like matter, which is contriv'd to drop over into another Veſſel, and leave the groſſer Part behind; but as this has little or no place in Practice, it is not worth taking up any time about.

The *Filtration* in uſe, is ſtraining a Liquor thro' a Paper, which by reaſon of the Smallneſs of its Pores admits only the finer Parts through, and keeps the reſt behind.

An Explication of this cannot but be needleſs to a Perſon even of the meaneſt Apprehenſion in ſuch Matters; it may therefore be ſufficient, under this Head, to leave this general Obſervation, from whence will flow a very neceſſary practical Caution, that in all Tinctures, or Liquors to be made fine by this Method, ſuch only ought to be committed to the Filtre, whoſe Medicinal Efficacies ariſe from the fineſt and moſt minute Parts; otherwiſe the Medicine will remain behind, and nothing but what is uſeleſs paſs through. Thus only ſuch Tinctures are to be better'd by this Management, which with a ſpirituous *Menſtruum* diſſolve and take up Roſins, and the moſt volatile Sulphurs; becauſe ſuch a *Menſtruum* unites with thoſe Bodies, in ſuch very ſmall Parts, and attracts them ſo ſtrongly when in Contact, that they will not be parted in the Filtre, but continue fine enough to paſs through together. But in moſt Decoctions of Plants and Roots, and other Ingredients with Water, the Medicinal Virtues of which may conſiſt in ſome of the groſſer Parts; they are not to be treated in this way, but come under the following Management.

SECT. XII.

Of Clarification and Depuration.

ANOTHER way of improving ſome Medicines, is by what is called *Clarification*. This is done by beating up with Whites of Eggs, Decoctions and turbid Liquors into a Froth; which upon boiling will entangle the groſſer Parts, and carry them up to the top in a tough Scum: which is either taken off with a Spoon, or ſeparated by the *Hippocrate*'s Sleeve; which is a thick flannel Bag.

To account for this Phænomenon, is not in the leaſt difficult. The clammy and viſcous Particles of the Egg mix with and entangle the groſſer Parts of the Decoction, more than the finer; becauſe with them they are capable of the moſt Contact, and conſequently of the ſtrongeſt Coheſion: And thereby upon the Impulſe of the Fire bearing thro' from underneath, they are carried up together to the top, making there a very tough Scum. The continu'd Fire keeps ſtill driving up the groſſer Parts, until they are all, or in a great meaſure, entangled in the Scum as in a Net; but if it remains longer than while it boils up, that is, until the Scum breaks, by the Rolling and Waves of the Liquor, the before ſeparated Foulneſſes will be broke from one another, and again mix with the Decoction; and therefore it ſhould either be ſcummed juſt before the top breaks, or gently poured into the *Hippocrate*'s Sleeve.

Tho' this ſeems a very ſimple and eaſy Proceſs, yet there are many Errors committed by it in the Shops; the chief of which may be worth mentioning.

Whatſoever Decoctions, whether to be uſed as ſuch, or to be made into Syrups, have in them Ingredients of a viſcous, mucilaginous, or ſlimy nature, ought not to be meddled with in this way; becauſe it is manifeſt, that all ſuch Parts in the Decoction will be mixed with the Egg, and ſeparated with the Scum, whereby the Medicine will be defrauded of its Virtue. How this can juſtify the promiſcuous Clarifications of all Decoctions, eſpecially for Syrups uſed in the Shops, any indifferent Perſon may judge. But I ſhall endeavour to demonſtrate in two Inſtances only, out of a great many, how a Medicine is entirely deſtroyed thereby.

The firſt is in Syrup of *Marſhmallows*; moſt of the Ingredients of which will make a ſlimy mucilaginous Concoction; and on that Quality it is that the Phyſician depends in its Preſcription: as in the Body of the Work will be farther explain'd, under the particular Diviſion of *Diuretics*. But if the nicety of an ignorant Compounder, to make his Syrup fine, as he calls it, ſhould lead him to do it by *Clarification* in this manner, he will rob the Medicine of all that is valuable in it; and in thoſe caſes where it is uſually directed, he may as well give common *Moloſſes*, or Syrup of Sugar only, as this fine Syrup of *Marſhmallows*.

But there is another Medicine in the ſame Tribe, of the greateſt Importance in its Efficacy, which for want of due Attention to the Influence of this Management upon it, is either entirely ſpoiled; or ſo far robbed of its Virtues, that it is very difficult to find it of the ſame Strength in any two Shops, or in two different Makings by the ſame Perſon; I mean *Syrupus de Meconio*, which is a Decoction of Poppies boiled into a Syrup,

with a certain quantity of Sugar. Now every one knows, that in the Decoction, a *Roſin*, or *Gum*, of the nature of *Opium*, is drawn from the Poppy, and ſuſpended in the Liquor, and that in this lies the Virtue of the Medicine; likewiſe that it is very glutinous and viſcid, is manifeſt by its adhering to the Fingers, or the Knife in cutting. It is further apparent, that all ſuch Subſtances in aqueous Vehicles will look cloudy, and cannot poſſibly be managed otherwiſe. To attempt therefore to clarify this Syrup, by the forementioned Method, is taking all from it that comes out of the Poppy, or the greateſt Part of it: ſo that the more curious a Perſon is in making, as he thinks, this Medicine fine, the leſs it is valuable; as the finer he makes it, the more of the Poppy is taken from it, and thrown away with the Scum: for its Viſcidity cannot but join it with the Egg, and whatſoever is rejected therewith.

And hence it is, that let the quantity of Poppy to ſuch a quantity of Syrup be ever ſo exactly aſſign'd in Calculation, yet while this Method is taken, in proportion to the Succeſs in rendering it fine, the Preſcriber will be cheated in his Expectation from it: For there are ſeveral Circumſtances in the Clarification, which may accidentally vary its Succeſs: but according to this Method, thus much is certain, that he who thinks he makes it beſt, quite ſpoils the Medicine. In ſuch Caſes therefore as theſe two mention'd, an Apothecary ſhould be content with ſo much Fineneſs as can be procured by Subſidence. For if the Sugar be mixed with the Decoction, and juſt melted in it, in a convenient Veſſel, it will ſettle to a ſufficient Clearneſs; and what can be ſo poured off, ſhould be boiled up to a due Conſiſtence, without any other endeavours to make it finer. By this means, all that comes of the Poppy is preſerved; and its true Doſe may be aſſign'd to the greateſt exactneſs: which in the uſual Method is impoſſible. The Remainder likewiſe, when it has been ſtrain'd thro' a thick Flannel, may be cleared enough from any groſs foulneſs, to be boiled up for the *Confectio Fracaſtorii ſine Melle*.

That other way of fining down ſome Liquors, which is term'd *per Subſidentiam*, is too eaſy to need any Explication: this is chiefly concern'd in expreſs'd Juices, which eaſily let fall their groſſer Parts, and throw up ſuch as are ſpecifically lighter, and viſcid, to the top in a Scum, until they become perfectly fine. Where ſuch things are uſed, as add to the ſpecific Weight of the groſſer Parts, and by that means throw them down to the bottom, as is often done in Wines, and the like, the manner of their Influence will be fully explained under the Article of *Precipitation*.

SECT. XIII.

Of Diſtillation.

Diſtillation is the Aſcent and Elevation of Particles in form of Vapour, which afterward deſcend again in the form of Drops.

This Aſcent of Fluids is chiefly promoted in a twofold way; firſt, upon account of their ſpecific Levity; and ſecondly, by Impulſe.

The firſt way of Elevation is accounted for from this Lemma, before cited in what was ſaid of *Fermentation*; viz. *That Particles of Bodies, which*

which ſwim in any Fluid, if they are ſpecifically lighter, muſt be borne upwards by that Fluid. Therefore ſince *diſtill'd* Liquors are carried upwards thro' the Air, it is to be enquired, how they can be made ſpecifically lighter than the Air. Now a Fluid may be ſpecifically lighter than another, when under a larger Bulk, it has an equal, or a leſs Gravity. According to this Proportion, the Bulk of the Fluid ought to be increaſed in *Diſtillation*; and how eaſily, by the help of Fire, it may be increaſed, or, which is the ſame thing, *rarified*, one who is but tolerably vers'd in Phyſics may comprehend. And whoever has obſerved a *Thermometer*, a *Cupping-Glaſs*, or *boiling Water*, muſt be ſenſible how great a quantity of Air, or poſſibly of ſome more ſubtile Matter, there is contained in almoſt all Fluids, and what a Force there is in Heat to rarify it; at leaſt, thoſe prodigious Fumes which riſe in the *Receiver*, upon *diſtilling Vitriol*, do ſufficiently prove this: for *Rarifaction* is nothing but the ſame quantity of Matter diffuſed into a greater Space; ſo that the ſame Weight remains, tho' the Bulk grows much larger. From whence 'tis plain, there muſt be a greater Number of Pores in the rarify'd Body, which are either entirely void of Matter, or at leaſt of ſuch Matter as hath any conſiderable Gravity. A very clear Inſtance of this may be had in the *Air* itſelf, which is known by Experiments with the *Air-Pump*, to have been rarify'd to an almoſt infinite degree.

Having gone thus far in explaining this Matter, it is now to be found out, what proportion of Rariſaction is ſufficient to produce this ſpecific Levity. And that the Matter may be ſet in a clearer Light, let us begin with the ſimpleſt Bodies, and take our firſt inſtance from *Water*. It is known by Computation, that the Proportion of the ſpecific Gravity of *Water* to that of *Air*, is ſomething more than 800 to 1. Since therefore *ſimilar Spheres or Solids, are to one another as the Cubes of their Diameters*, and the ſpecific Gravity decreaſes reciprocally, in the very ſame proportion as the Cubes of their Diameters increaſe: in order to make a Particle of *Water* lighter than a Particle of *Air*, no more is neceſſary, than to rarify it till its Diameter becomes *ten times* greater, which in this caſe is but a very ſmall degree of Rarifaction; for the Cube of the Diameter, in a Particle ſo rarify'd, is 1000. If the Diameter be made *eleven times* greater, the Cube will be 1331; and if twelve, 1728. So that Water, when rarify'd but *twelve degrees*, will be above *twice* lighter than *Air*. And if the *Rarifaction* be carried on farther, it may eaſily be collected from the Increaſe of the Numbers, that a Particle of Water may be made almoſt infinitely lighter than *Air*. And that this may be brought a little nearer to the preſent purpoſe, 'tis manifeſt, that the Elevation of Bodies, equally fluid and heavy, is always proportionable to their different Aptitude to be rarify'd; that is, they aſcend quicker upon the application of any Force, the more ſuſceptible they are of *Rarifaction:* but in Bodies whoſe Aptitude to be rarify'd is equal, the time of Aſcent is to be determin'd by their *ſpecific Gravity*. So that the time of the Elevation of Bodies, diſtill'd after this manner, is in a compound Proportion of the *Rarifaction* and *ſpecific Gravity*. This exactly agrees not only to Theory, but to Experience; without which, Theory alone is not to be regarded: for by the ſame degree of Heat, *Spirit of Wine*, *Spirit* of *Sal Armoniac* prepared with *Quick-Lime*, and *diſtill'd Waters*; the Gravity of all which is proportionably leſs, and their Rarifaction more eaſy, than of

common *Water*, are drawn off proportionably ſooner by the *Retort*. On the other hand, *acid Spirits*, ſuch as the Spirit of *Salt*, of *Nitre*, and of *Vitriol*, tho' they begin at firſt to riſe more readily, yet require longer time to carry them into the *Receiver*, than Water itſelf does: For tho' the *Rarifaction* of Water be leſs, yet 'tis not ſufficient to anſwer to the *Gravity* of thoſe Fluids. After the ſame manner, the Particles of *Vegetables* and *Animals*, whoſe Texture is rarer, and conſequently makes them ſpecifically lighter, more eaſily aſcend, than the Particles of *Minerals* or *Metals*. We may here alſo obſerve, that a Body, when *diſtill'd*, is always thinner and more ſubtile than the *crude* one, from which it was *diſtill'd*: So *Roſe-Water* has a leſs Conſiſtence than the *Juice of Roſes*, and is leſs ponderous; and thus *rectify'd Spirits* have a leſs *ſpecific Gravity*, than thoſe which have but once paſs'd the Fire.

But the Caſe is otherwiſe, when *Abſtraction* is uſed in Diſtilling; for inſtance, *diſtill'd Vinegar* is heavier than *crude:* for in this Operation, a Liquor is left behind ſaturated with *ſaline* Particles, whilſt all the *phlegmatic* Part, whoſe Gravity is leſs, is, carried off. The ſame thing is conſtantly obſerved in the *Dephlegmation* of *acid Spirits*.

Not only *ſpecific Levity* ſerves to elevate Bodies in Diſtillation, but an *external Impulſe* alſo may cauſe their Aſcent. The Impulſe which we have to do with in this place, comes from the Fire, whoſe Particles tho' they are extremely ſmall and light, yet 'tis demonſtrable by *Mechanics*, that they may raiſe Bodies much heavier than themſelves, by acting upon them with a certain degree of Force: For, ſince the *Moment of a Body, or that Force by which it acts upon another, is in a compound Ratio of the Quantity of Matter, and the Celerity*; the Celerity may be ſo increaſed as to give a ſufficient Force to the Body, tho' the *Quantity of Matter* in it be ever ſo ſmall. Let ſome heavy Body therefore be ſuppoſed to deſcend with no other Moment, than what it receives from its own Gravity; in this caſe then the Air, which is much lighter, may be moved with that Celerity, as not only to ſuſtain that Body; but to mount it up higher: and the more rapid the *Impetus* of the Air is, or the *Surface* of the Body more diffus'd, the higher and ſwifter will the Elevation be; juſt as we ſee Sheets of Lead are ſometimes torn away entirely by the Wind, and carried thro' the Air. In like manner, Fire, tho' it be a Body made up of very minute Particles, may be moved with that rapidity, as to acquire and communicate what Force can be imagin'd towards removing any Obſtacle. And this is daily experienced in innumerable Inſtances; but in none more than in *Gunpowder*. When therefore the Moment of Fire is augmented, in the manner explain'd, ſo as to exceed the Force of the Body to be diſtill'd, it will remove it from its former Situation; or, what is here the ſame thing, becauſe the Direction of its Motions tends upwards, will carry it up. Thus Particles ſpecifically heavier than the Air, which is contain'd in the Retort, as thoſe of *acid Spirits* are, aſcend by a more violent Impulſe of the Fire uſed in *Diſtillation*.

Another thing, which contributes very much to this End, is, that the ſame quantity of Matter is elevated ſo much the eaſier, in proportion as the *Surface* is enlarged; for the more this is diffus'd, the more Particles of Fire it receives: and ſo, having this united Force to drive it up, it more eaſily aſcends. So that by the ſame degree of Fire, Bodies will not equally riſe, tho' they are equally heavy,

if

if there be that difference in their *Surfaces* already ſuppoſed. The *Air* alſo has no ſmall Share in this Buſineſs of *Impulſe*; for, being rarified by the Fire, it is not only impelled upwards itſelf, but carries other Particles up with it: and it may be learned by a very familiar Experiment, what *Impetus* Bodies ſo rarify'd exert. Water, for inſtance, over a Fire, cannot be heated but to a certain degree; for when it has once well boil'd, it can never be made hotter: yet the ſame Water, if it be ſhut up in *Papin*'s *Digeſtor*, will grow exceſſively hot; and if a piece of red-hot Metal be flung into cold Water, it will occaſion much the ſame Exploſion as is obſerved in *Gunpowder*. But nothing does ſo plainly ſhew the Force of rarify'd Air, as the Engine by which Mr. *Savery* has taught to raiſe the Water out of Coal-Pits. Whoever well conſiders theſe three things, and what may be effected by them, *viz.* *Specific Levity*, an *Impelling Force*, and the *Extent of the Surface*; and how many ways, and in what proportion, all of them may be chang'd; will very eaſily account for the Variety, which is found in this Proceſs of *Diſtillation*.

It muſt be obſerved, that wherever *Specific Levity*, or *Rarifaction*, has any place in *Diſtillation*, there *Impulſe* concurs too; for the Fire equally does both at the ſame time: ſo that a leſs degree of *Rarifaction* is ſufficient to elevate Bodies, than what was before aſſign'd. But in thoſe Bodies which are raiſed by *Impulſe*, 'tis not neceſſary that *Rarifaction* ſhould concur; for ſometimes there is no *Rarifaction* at all. There is alſo another difference between *Rarifaction* and *Impulſe*, which very much favours this account of *Diſtillation*; *viz.* that a more gentle Fire may ſerve for diſtilling ſuch Bodies as are elevated by means of their *Rarifaction*; but thoſe which are raiſed by *Impulſe* only, require a very intenſe Heat.

As to what concerns the different Methods of performing this Operation, there are generally two ways uſed in *Diſtillation*; for 'tis either *Right*, or *Oblique*: the latter is done by the *Retort*, and the former by the *Alembic*. There is but little difference in the manner of both, excepting only that the *right Diſtillation* has this peculiar Property, that whatever is thus diſtill'd, is form'd after the Reſemblance of *Rain*: for as the watry Vapours, drawn by the Sun's Heat from the Earth and the Sea, and ſo rarify'd as to become ſpecifically lighter than Air, aſcend, and are condenſed into Clouds; but afterwards, growing heavier than the Air, deſcend by their own Weight, and diſtil down by Drops in the form of Rain; ſo the very ſame reaſoning holds in the *Alembic*. The fluid Particles of the Body in Diſtillation are, by the Force of the Fire, as has been explain'd before, preſs'd out and elevated upon account of the *Rarifaction* and *Impulſe* they undergo, to the top of the *Alembic*, in the form of Vapours; where being reſiſted, repelled, and condenſed by the external Cold, they ſo unite with one another, that by the Force of their *ſpecific Gravity*, they deſcend along the internal ſides of the *Alembic*; from whence they are convey'd into the Neck, as it were thro' a Canal. The ſame Explication is to be apply'd to *Oil of Sulphur*, made by the *Bell*. In diſtilling *Oils*, and ſometimes *Spirits*, they apply to the Neck of the *Alembic* a long *Pipe*, turn'd into a Spiral, which by paſſing thro' a Veſſel of cold Water, keeps the Vapours from flying off, and condenſes them ſooner into Drops.

There is another ſort of *Diſtillation*, mention'd by Authors, which is by *Deſcent*: where, when the Par-

ticles of the Bodies are ſeparated by the Force of the Fire in the upper Veſſel, ſuch of them as are more fluid, diſtil into the lower Veſſel: familiar Inſtances of which we have in *extracting Pitch*, and the making *Roſe-Water*.

But the reaſon why ſometimes the *Right*, and ſometimes the *Oblique Diſtillation* is moſt convenient, muſt be deduced from the Nature and Texture of the Body which is to be diſtill'd. *Right Diſtillation* is uſed when the Texture of the Body is ſuch, as allows of an eaſy Aſcent: of this laſt kind are *Vegetables*. Other Subſtances, which conſiſt of heavier Particles, give way but ſlowly to the Fire, and cannot be raiſed to the top of the *Alembic*; ſuch are almoſt all *Minerals* and *Metals*: and theſe therefore are only capable of *Oblique Diſtillation*.

The *Right* being the more gentle Operation, belongs to thoſe Bodies only, which are eaſily rarify'd; but the *Oblique* is deſign'd, for the moſt part, for ſuch as cannot be elevated without a ſtrong Impulſe: which accordingly is the only *Diſtillation* made in the *Reverberatory*.

There may be obſerved in *Diſtillation*, what ſeldom or never happens in *Calcination*, that the diſtill'd Matter, tho' drawn from ſolid Bodies, ſuch as *Vitriol*, *Hartſhorn*, and *Bones*, never returns into its former State, but continues in the form of a Fluid. Any one that reflects upon what has been ſaid concerning Coheſion and Fluidity, under the Head of *Calcination*, will eaſily underſtand what this may be aſcribed to. For in *Diſtillation*, not only the finer Parts are divided from the groſs, but they are entirely abſtracted from the Union of others, and lie in a Body by themſelves. So that the diſtill'd Liquor being nothing elſe but a Collection of fluid Parts, muſt always of neceſſity retain its Fluidity. It is to be obſerv'd, that there is a difference in the Elevation of *Phlegm*; which in ſome Experiments riſes before the *Spirit*, and in others after it. The one is remarkable in diſtilling the *acid Spirit* of *Vitriol*, *Salt*, and *Nitre*; the other in diſtilling *inflammable* and *urinous Spirits*; as thoſe of *Wine*, and of *Sal Armoniac*. Tho' the reaſon of this Variety may be deduced from what has been ſaid, yet it may not be amiſs juſt to touch upon the Explication of it here. Now this ariſes entirely from the ſpecific Gravity of the Fluids; for if the Experiment be made, *Phlegm* will be found ſpecifically lighter than thoſe *acid Spirits*, and heavier than the *urinous* and the *inflammable*. Since therefore the Levity of Bodies cauſes them to aſcend ſooner, it is very plain why there ſhould be ſuch Variety in the Aſcent of *Phlegm*. Nor does it any way contradict what has been advanced, that in the *Diſtillation* of *animal* Matters, as of *Hartſhorn*, *Vipers*, and *Human Skull*, the *Phlegm* comes off before the *Spirit*, tho' the *Spirit* is lighter than the *Phlegm*. For it is to be obſerved, that the *Salts* and *Spirits of Animals*, thoſe eſpecially which are contain'd in *Bones* and *Horns*, are lock'd up, and confin'd in certain little Cells, which muſt be firſt broke open, before they can be ſet at liberty to aſcend. But the *Phlegm* being diffuſed every where, even in the ſuperficial Parts, is ſooner drawn out, and carried off by the Fire; tho' it has a greater ſpecific Gravity than the *Spirit*. And the Truth of this is evident from the ſecond *Diſtillation* of theſe *Spirits*, which is called *Rectification*; for here the *Spirits* riſe before the *Phlegm*; being now entirely freed from thoſe Cells, which confin'd them before.

In *Oils* 'tis very particularly obſervable, that tho' they be much lighter than *Water*, and boil and rarify ſooner; yet (contrary to what is generally

nerally deliver'd) they are not ſo ſoon elevated by the *Retort*. But this depends on the various Texture of both; for the Globules of *Water* cohere more laxly, and therefore more eaſily ſuffer themſelves to be ſeparated. But the Parts of *Oil* are ſo tenacious, and ſo linked to one another, that they cannot be divided and carried upwards, unleſs the *Impetus* be very ſtrong. For this reaſon it is, that the more thoſe *oleaginous Liquors* are deprived of their *Oil*, with ſo much the more facility they aſcend; as we experience in the *Spirit of Wine*, and of *Turpentine*.

The Uſe of *Diſtillation* is well enough known; namely, that the liquid Parts may be ſeparated from the more compact; whether they come out in the form of *Oil*, *Phlegm*, or *Spirit*. But as to what concerns the *Apparatus*, in this Proceſs, and the mixing another Body with what is to be diſtill'd; this will come more properly under Conſideration in the next Section, concerning *Sublimation*.

SECT. XIV.

Of Sublimation.

Sublimation differs very little from *Diſtillation*, excepting that in *Diſtillation* only the fluid Parts of Bodies are raiſed; but in *this* the ſolid and dry ones; and that the Matter to be diſtill'd may be either ſolid or fluid: but *Sublimation* is concerned only about ſolid Subſtances.

There is alſo another difference, namely, that *Rarifaction*, which is of very great uſe in *Diſtillation*, has hardly any room in *Sublimation*; for the Subſtances which are to be *ſublim'd*, being ſolid, are incapable of *Rarifaction*: and ſo it is only *Impulſe*, which can raiſe them. It being therefore *Impulſe* alone, which is the cauſe of the Aſcent of Bodies now under notice; the nature of this Operation may be clearly deduced from what has been ſaid concerning *Impulſe*.

However, it may not be improper to inquire a little more nicely into the reaſon of ſuch a Diverſity in the Elevation of Bodies; why ſome aſcend with a gentle Heat, and others are not to be raiſed with the moſt vehement Fire. And ſuch an Inquiry will more properly come in here, becauſe this Head contains all the Buſineſs of *Volatility* and *Fixation*; concerning which ſo much has been writ, ſo little to the Purpoſe.

Fix'd Bodies are ſuch as abide the *Fire*; *Volatile*, ſuch as not being able to endure the Fire, are raiſed by the Force of its Heat. We will therefore begin with the firſt, and explain the Manner how in *volatile Subſtances*, which ſeem to be of the ſame Nature, there happens ſo great a variety and difference in their Elevation.

The Cauſe of this Elevation and Aſcent in the Particles of Bodies, is to be aſcribed to the Fire; not only on the account of *Impulſe*, but of another Property the Fire has; namely, to inſinuate itſelf into all the Interſtices of theſe Bodies, and thereby break the Coheſion of their Parts, ſo that they are at laſt divided into very ſmall Particles, if not into the ſmalleſt which Art can reduce them into. Particles thus ſeparated and divided, loſe much of their *Gravity*; as was taken notice of before. For the *Gravity* of the ſame Particle decreaſes in the ſame proportion, as the Cube of its Diameter is leſſen'd. Suppoſe therefore a Body whoſe Diameter is 12, and its Gravity 12: If then its

Diameter

Diameter be made leſs by 1, the *Gravity* of that Body will be only 9¼, or thereabouts. For 1331, which is the Cube of the laſt Diameter, bears the ſame Proportion to 9¼, which 1728, the Cube of the firſt Diameter, does to 12, the *Gravity* of the Body. But if the Diameter be reduc'd to 10, the *Gravity* will but juſt exceed 6; and if it is diminiſhed a half, that is to 6, then the *Gravity* will be leſs than 2. So that very minute Corpuſcles, when their Diameter is leſſen'd as much as may be, have ſcarce any *Gravity* at all. Therefore when once they are divided after ſuch a manner as has been deſcribed, they are very eaſily ſublim'd.

Nor does only a Decreaſe of *Gravity* follow from this Diviſion of the Particles of Bodies, but there is another thing too, which is the Reſult of it, that conduces very much to haſten the Aſcent; and that is the Variety of their *Surfaces: For the Surface of a Body decreaſes*, in a very different manner from its *Gravity*, *only as the Square of the Diameter is leſſen'd*. To look back therefore upon what has been ſaid above, where the *Gravity* decreaſes in ſuch a Series as is expreſs'd by the Numbers 1728, 1331, 1000, the Diminution of the *Surface* will obſerve this Proportion; *viz.* 144, 121, 100. And when upon reducing the Diameter to 6, the *Gravity* will be leſs than 2, the *Surface* will ſtill amount to 36. So that tho' the *Gravity* of a Particle be ſo leſſen'd, as to be reduced almoſt to nothing; yet there will be *Surface* enough left, which will ſerve to raiſe it. This Argument, which is drawn from the Largeneſs of the *Surface*, and which has been explain'd by Calculation, may be demonſtrated as it were to Senſe, by the following Experiment. If *Water* be poured upon the *Filings of Iron*, and a little *Oil of Vitriol* drop'd upon it, a Fermentation will preſently ariſe, and the Globules of the Air, in ſtriving to diſengage and extricate themſelves, will carry up with them ſome of the Particles of *Iron* to the Surface of the *Water*. This can happen upon no other account, but that the Proportion of Gravity in the *Filings of Iron* is very ſmall, in reſpect to the Largeneſs of their *Surface*; and therefore *Iron* is forced upwards, by a Body which is a great deal ſpecifically lighter than itſelf. But how much this muſt contribute to a more quick Aſcent, has been in general explain'd already; and will be much more evident to the Senſes, from the Sublimation of *Camphire*, *Benzoin*, and *Arſenic*; whoſe Particles, as they cohere but looſely, are for that reaſon diffuſed into a larger Surface; upon which account they are the eaſieſt to be ſublim'd of any. Nay, theſe ſolid Particles, upon account of their Surface, will ſooner aſcend than ſome Fluids. So *Flower of Sulphur* riſes ſooner than *Oil*; not only that of *Vitriol*, but any other, tho' ever ſo light. By this Contrivance of Nature, *viz.* that the Gravity of Bodies decreaſes in a *Triplicate*, but their Surface in a *Duplicate* Proportion of their Diameters; it comes to paſs that Bodies, which have a very different Gravity, may be raiſed with the very ſame Force. Thus the *Salts* of *Animal Subſtances*, as of *Hartſhorn*, *Human Blood*, of *Vipers*, &c. being compoſed of very minute Corpuſcles, as is found by Experience in *diſtilling* them, do eaſily aſcend, becauſe the Surface in them is not leſſen'd ſo much as the *Gravity* is. And the *Salts* of *Vegetables*, as of *Tartar*, &c. which are of a more cloſe Texture, by reaſon of their large Surfaces, are without much difficulty raiſed. The Corpuſcles alſo of *Minerals* and *Metals*, tho' very compact and heavy, do in ſome meaſure give way to the Fire, and are capable

capable of being ſublim'd. In all theſe Inſtances, the Breadth of the Surface, which expoſes the Particles more to the *Impetus* of the Fire, is the reaſon why they are raiſed with as much eaſe, as if their Gravity had been leſſen'd by diminiſhing their Surface. So that Particles, tho' ever ſo different in Weight, may be equally raiſed by the ſame degree of Heat, if the Proportion of their Gravity be reciprocal to that of their Surfaces. From what has been thus at large explain'd, may eaſily be deduced the reaſon of all that variety obſerved in the *Volatility* of Bodies. As for *Fixation*, ſince it is owing to juſt the contrary Cauſe, it does not want much Explanation. For he that thoroughly underſtands why ſome Subſtances can be *ſublimed*, muſt of courſe, at the ſame time, apprehend why others cannot.

SECT. XV.

Of Precipitation.

THIS is that Proceſs by which Particles, after having floated, and been ſuſpended ſome time in a *Menſtruum*, do at length ſink to the bottom. Theſe Particles ſometimes precipitate of their own accord; but oftner by the aſſiſtance of ſome other Liquor added to the *Menſtruum*. The reaſon of the Deſcent in both caſes is the ſame.

It may be eaſily conceiv'd, from what has been ſaid of *Digeſtion*, how Fluids may be made to ſuſtain Bodies ſpecifically heavier than themſelves; namely, by making the Reſiſtance, ariſing from the Coheſion of the Parts of the Fluid, equal to the exceſs which there is of ſpecific Gravity, in thoſe Bodies above the *Menſtruum*. And it has been ſhewn, that this Reſiſtance is proportional to the Surface of the Corpuſcles. Therefore a contrary Condition to this, is all that is requiſite to their being ſuſtain'd no longer; or, which is the ſame thing, to their *Precipitation*: namely, That the Tenacity of the *Menſtruum* be not proportional to the Gravity of the Corpuſcles. And this may be produced two ways.

In the firſt place, *Precipitation* generally follows upon dropping in a Liquor ſpecifically *lighter*. For by this Mixture the Gravity of the *Menſtruum*, which always is proportional to the compound Gravities of both Liquors, becomes lighter. The *Menſtruum* being thus diluted, the Force of Coheſion is alſo weakned; ſo that it is not able to reſiſt, or bear up the Bodies diſſolv'd in it: hereupon the *Equilibrium* being taken off, they are precipitated by the Force of their own Gravity. Juſt in the ſame manner as *Hydrometers*, which are eaſily ſuſtain'd in Water, upon pouring in a good deal of any *inflammable Spirits*, ſink to the bottom of the Glaſs. And this does not only agree very exactly with the Laws of Mechanics, but likewiſe with Experiments themſelves. Thus *Spirit of Sal Armoniac* does very plentifully precipitate the Filings of Metals, which are diſſolv'd in *acid Menſtruums*; tho' it be abundantly lighter than any of them. The ſame thing is done quicker by *Spirit of Wine*, whoſe Gravity is known to be almoſt the leaſt of any. By this Spirit alſo, all *Salts* which are ſuſpended in *Water* are precipitated; and afterwards unite into Cryſtals. So if you drop in *diſtill'd Vinegar*, the

Scoria

Scoria of *Antimony* diffused in Water falls to the bottom, and affords the *Golden Sulphur.* After the same manner, *Water*, *Vinegar*, &c. make a Precipitation from *Acids*; tho' more sparingly. Nay, *Acids* themselves being poured upon others which are heavier, will precipitate whatever is swimming in them. Thus *Spirit of Salt* precipitates either *Lead*, *Copper*, or *Tin*, dissolv'd in *Oil of Vitriol.* So little need there is for *Alkalies*, in this business; tho' all the Chymists have unanimously contended for them as absolutely necessary.

In the second place, *Precipitation* will succeed as well, if there be added a *heavier* Liquor to the *Menstruum.* For the Particles of this Liquor, what with their Weight, and what with the *Impetus* they acquire in their Descent, carry down, and sink all the solid Corpuscles they meet with in their way. So that the Corpuscles being thus forced down, and kept there by this adventitious Liquor, cannot mount up into their former Situation. And if any one has a mind to try the Truth of this Reasoning by Experiments, there are enough to confirm it: For not only *acid Spirits*, but *Water* alone, will precipitate Tinctures of Vegetables extracted by *Spirit of Wine.* And the very same Tinctures, extracted with *Water* or *Wine*, are precipitated very copiously by *acid Spirits*, which are heavier. After this manner, Metals which are dissolved in *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, are precipitated with *Oil of Vitriol*, or *Spirit of Nitre.* The same Bodies, tho' suspended in *Aqua Fortis*, are easily precipitated with *Oil of Vitriol*, or *Bezoartic Spirit of Nitre.* And this very Oil, if poured upon *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, or any other Solution of *Salt*, ever so much saturated, does not only sink the smaller Particles, but converts almost the whole Liquor into Salt. For when these Liquors are poured upon one another, the Salts, with which they abound, being put into motion by their attractive Force, run mutually towards one another; and because they don't recoil far back after the Shock, they are at length so united, as to become like a Solid; there being very little Phlegm remaining. The same may likewise be observed in *Tartarum Vitriolatum.* In making all these Experiments, there happens such a Conflict and Effervescence, as evaporates almost all the Moisture with which the Salts are diluted. And upon this depends the *Rationale* of Chymical *Coagulation*; a thing of very great consequence in the business of *Precipitation.* Nor can we account for *Oil of Tartar*'s precipitating Bodies dissolv'd in *Acids*, any otherwise than from its making a kind of *Coagulum* with these Corpuscles, which thereby becomes too heavy for, and exceeds the Tenacity of the *Menstruum.*

Nor does *Coagulation* succeed only upon the mixing of *heavier* Fluids, but it also very often promotes *Precipitation*, when the Gravity of the instill'd Liquor is entirely equal to that of the *Menstruum*, or but very little different from it. And this Agglutination of Parts is to be seen in many Liquors; but most of all in saline ones. Thus *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, *Spirit of Hartshorn*, that of *Human Blood*, and *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, whose Gravities are nearly the same as that of common Water, precipitate the Solution of *Sublimate*, very plentifully; as you may observe in making the *White Precipitate of Mercury.* In which Experiment, the Increase of the Weight gives a sufficient Indication of an Union of those *Salts*, which are pretty copious in the *Sublimate*, and *Liquors* which are poured upon it: for that which subsides at the bottom, exceeds in Weight the *Sublimate* which was at first put in. Likewise the *Magisteries* of Vegeta-

bles,

bles, extracted by *Precipitation*, do confirm this Account of *Coagulation*; for these have a greater specific Gravity than the *Powders* of the Plants they are made from. This additional Weight therefore is to be imputed to the Particles of the *Liquor*, with which *Precipitation* is perform'd.

SECT. III.

An Estimate of the Rarifaction, Ebullition, and Ascent of Liquids.

THE following Liquors were compared one with another in the same Degree of Heat, and in Matrasses of the same Magnitude,

	Rarifaction. *Degrees.*	*Time.*
	Inch.	
Spirit of Wine	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Oil of Turpentine	$6\frac{1}{2}$	20 M.
Common Water	$\frac{3}{4}$	

N. B. Spirit of Wine and Oil of Turpentine rose $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch in a Minute, but Water did not begin to rise till after six Minutes.

Oil of Turnip	*Inch.* 1	
Distill'd Vinegar	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 M.
Common Water	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Simple *Aqua Fortis*	4	
Oil of Vitriol	4	15
Spirit of Nitre Bezoart. and Herm. ana	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Simple *Aqua Fortis*	3	12
Common Water	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Simple *Aqua Fortis*	2	
Spirit of Nitre Bezoart. and Herm. ana	2	8
Simple *Aqua Fortis*	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Spirit of Wine	3	
Spirit of Sal Armon.	$\frac{1}{2}$	7
Luke-warm Urine	3	
Common Water	2	
Spirit of Sal Armon.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	18
Cold Urine	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Common Water	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Distill'd Rue-Water	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15
Common Water	2	
Oil of Vitriol	3	30
Aqua Fortis	2	
Spirit of Vitriol	1	27
Common Water	$\frac{1}{2}$	

The

The Time of Ebullition.

Spirit of Wine	9 M.	
Oil of Turpentine	15	
Common Water	29	
Oil of Turnips	4	
Diſtill'd Vinegar	6	
Common Water	8	
Simple *Aqua Fortis*	6	
Spirit of Salt	6	
Spirit of Nitre, Herm.	9	
Simple *Aqua Fortis*	9	
Common Water	15	
Spirit of Nitre Bezoart. and Herm.	5	
Common Water	7	
Small Beer	30	
Milk	32	
Common Water	35	
Oil of Vitriol	60	The Fire increaſed.
White-Wine Vinegar	18 M.	
Alegar	25	
Red Wine	30	
Oil of Vitriol boil'd not till after an Hour		

At 2 a Clock 13 Min. In a moderate Heat, and Matraſſes of equal bigneſs, the Length of their Necks being 13 In. and the Diam. $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch.

Simple *Aqua Fortis*	1 m. $\frac{1}{4}$ In.	3 H. 16 m. 7 In.
Oil of Turpentine	1 m $\frac{1}{2}$ In.	
Small Beer	9	began to riſe.
Milk	5	
Common Water	16	3 H. 33 m. 4 Inch.
Spirit of Vitriol	3	

Beer	3 H.	They boil'd to that degree, as to run over the top of the Matraſs.
Milk	3 H. 12 M.	
Oil of Turpen.	3 H. 16 M.	Milk and Beer do not only riſe with Bubbles, but with a vaſt Froth.

At 2 a Clock, 13 M. In a ſtronger Fire.

Oil of Turnips	They aroſe in one Minute, but the Oil of Turnips four times higher than the reſt.
Red Wine	
Vin. of Wine and Beer	
Spir. Sal Arm. Suc.	

		In.	In.		
Oil of Turnips	8 M.	5	—	25 M.	It boil'd over the Matraſs.
Spir. Sal Arm.		1	2		60 M.
Vin. of Beer		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$		It boil'd over the Matraſs.
——of Wine		1	4		37 M.
Red Wine		$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$		35 M.

To

To theſe Experiments it will not be amiſs to annex thoſe by Diſtillation; in which were uſed the ſame Degree of Heat, and the ſame Matraſſes.

		The Time of Aſcent.	*The Quantity Diſtill'd.*
Common Water Oil of Turnips	Ana 4 Ounces	in two Hours	4 Ounces ſcarce 1 Dram
Simple *Aqua Fortis* Common Water	Ana p. æq.	they came off in the ſame time.	
Common Water Oil of Turpentine Oil of Turnips	Ana p. æq.	in two Hours	2 Drams 1 Dram 1 Scruple
Double *Aqua Fortis* Unrectify'd Spirit of Hartſhorn Spirit of Vitriol Common Water	Ana p. æq.	in two Hours	1 Ounce 3 Ounces 1 Ounce 2 Ounces
In a ſtronger Fire: Oil of Vitriol Sp. Nitre Bez. Common Water Spirit of Wine Solu. Camp. in White Wine	Ana p. æq.	in 3 H 9 M 9 M 7 M. 9 M.	1 Dram in five Hours. 5 Ounces 7 Ounces in three Hours. There was more [Camphire than Wine aſcended.

An Eſtimate of the Specific Gravity of Solids.

	The Weight In Air.	*In Water.*	*Diminution of Weight.*	*Propert. Gravity.*
OF Crude Mercury	gr. 60	gr. 55¾	gr. 4¼	14
Lead		54¾	5¼	11⅗
Copper		53	7	8½
Braſs		id.		
Crude Tin		id.		
Regulus of Antimony		52	8	7½
Regul. of Steel and Copper		id.		
Block Tin		id.		
Iron		51⅛	8⅝	7almoſt
Cinnabar of Antimony		51	6	6⅘
Litharge of Silver		id.		
—— of Gold		50½	9½	6
Silver Sixpence		49	11	5 5/11
Calcin'd Copper		id.		
Glaſs of Antimony		48	12	5
Lapis Calamin.		id.		

Tutty

	The Weight		*Diminution*	*Proport.*
	In Air.	*In Water.*	*of Weight.*	*Gravity.*
Tutty	gr. 60	gr. 47	gr. 13	$4\frac{8}{13}$
Crocus Metall.		$46\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Crude Antimony		45	15	4
Steel prep. with Sulphur		41	19	$3\frac{3}{19}$
White Lead		id.		
Green Glass		39	21	$2\frac{18}{21}$
Red Coral		id.		
Flint		38	22	$2\frac{3}{11}$
Bole Armen.		id.		
Lapis Judaicus		$38\frac{1}{3}$	$21\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{3}$
Flint Glass		id.		
Bone of a Sheep just kill'd		33	27	$2\frac{6}{27}$
Filings of Steel		30	30	2
Terra Lemnia		id.		
Ivory		29	31	$1\frac{29}{31}$
Hartshorn		28	32	$1\frac{7}{8}$
Mineral Sulphur		id.		
Crude Tartar		27	33	$1\frac{27}{33}$
Venice Glass		$26\frac{1}{2}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{53}{67}$
Rust of Brass		25	35	$1\frac{5}{7}$
Burnt Lead		24	36	$1\frac{6}{9}$
Gum Arabic		18	42	$1\frac{9}{21}$
Opium		16	44	$1\frac{4}{11}$
Lignum Guaiacum		15	45	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Gum Tragacanth		id.		
Myrrh		12	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Cortex Guaiaci		id.		
Gum Guaiacum		11	49	$1\frac{11}{49}$
Rosin of Scammony		10	50	$1\frac{1}{5}$
Lignum Nephr.		id.		
Ising-glass		6	54	$1\frac{1}{9}$
China Root		4	56	$1\frac{1}{14}$
Frankincense		id.		
Gall		2	58	$1\frac{1}{29}$
Gentian		less 15		$\frac{60}{71}$
Peruvian Bark		less $16\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{120}{133}$
Oak		less 26		$\frac{60}{214}$
Fir		less 48		$\frac{60}{106}$

The Weight of Salts *in* Spirit *of* Wine, *were found to be as follows.*

	The Weight *In Air.*	*In Sp. Wine*	*Abatements of Weight.*	*Propert.*
OF Crude Mercury	gr. 60	gr. 57 1/3	gr. 2 1/3	17 near
Mercurius Dulcis		56	4	15
Panacea Rubr.		55	5	12
Merc. dul. 3d time ſubl.		id.		
4th time ſubl.		54	6	10
Turbeth Mineral		id.		
Corroſive Sublimate		52 1/4	7 1/2	8almoſt
Sugar of Lead		42	18	3 6/11
Fix'd Salt of Nitre		id.		
Magiſtery of Coral		39	21	2 1/2
Sympathetic Powder		id.		
Tartar vitrioliz'd		38 1/2	21 1/2	2 3/4
Glauber's Sal Mirabil.		38	22	2 1/2
Emetic Tartar		37	22 1/2	
Sal Guaiaci		37	23	2 1/3
Prunel.		id.		
Polychreſton		id.		
Enixum		id.		
Cream of Tartar		34	26	2 1/3
White Vitriol		id.		
Salt of Steel		33	27	2 6/7
Green Vitriol		32		
Red Chalcanthum		id.		
Salt of White Vitriol		id.		
Nitre		id.		
Volatile Salt of Hartſhorn		27	33	1 27/33
Ens Martis once ſubl.		26	34	1 17/17
Sal Armoniac purify'd		id.		
Ens Martis 3d time ſubl.		22	38	1 11/19

An Eſtimate of the Specific Gravity of Liquids.

The Weight of a Piece of Lead in Air, Gr. 455.

	Weight.	*Diminution of Weight.*	*Proport.*
OIL of Vitriol	gr. 379	gr. 76	$5\frac{75}{76}$
Hermetic Sp. Nitre	383	72	$6\frac{23}{72}$
Sp. Nitre with Oil Vitr.	396	59	$7\frac{49}{59}$
of common Nitre	397	58	$7\frac{23}{29}$
Nitre Bezoartick	id.		
Double *Aqua Fortis*	400	55	$8\frac{1}{3}$
Spirit of Vitriol	406	49	$9\frac{16}{49}$
Sp. Salt with Oil Vit.	408	47	$9\frac{34}{47}$
Solut. of Comm. Salt 2 Ounces with 6 Ounces of comm. Wat.	id.		
Sp. of Sal. Arm. Succ.	409	46	$9\frac{41}{46}$
with Pot Aſhes	id.		
Simple *Aqua Fortis*	410	45	$10\frac{1}{9}$
Solution of *Sal Enix.* 1 Ounce in Water 5 Ounces	id.		
A Decoction of Gentian	$410\frac{1}{2}$	$44\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{20}{89}$
Spirit of Tartar	411	44	$10\frac{15}{44}$
A Decoction of Snakeweed	id.		
Spirit of Hartſhorn not rectif.	id.		
A Decoct. of Sarſaparilla	412	43	$10\frac{15}{43}$
of China Root	id.		
Spirit of common Salt	$412\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{7}$
A Decoction of Arum	id.		
A Solution of Alum 1 Ounce 1 Dram, in Water 6 Ounces	413	42	$10\frac{5}{8}$
Syden. Liqu. Laudan.	id.		
Liqu. Panacea of Opium	id.		
Decoction of the Peruv. Bark	id.		
of Pomegranats	id.		
In a Solut. of Sal Armon. pur. 1 Ounce, and white Vitr. 1 Ounce, in Water 5 Ounces	id.		
Urine	$413\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{80}{83}$
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	414	41	$11\frac{4}{42}$
Common Water	id.		
A Tinct. Alo. with Water	id.		
A Decoct. of red Saunders	id.		

The ſame Piece of Lead in

		Weight.	*Diminution of Weight.*	*Proport.*
	Distill'd Vinegar	gr. 414 1/4	gr. 40 3/4	
	Mint, Rue, Savin } Water distill.	415	40	11 3/5
	Vinegar	415 1/4	39 3/4	
	Milk	415 1/2	39 1/2	
	A Decoction of Savin	id.		
	An Infus. of Horehound	416	39	11 26/39
	—— of Mint	id.		
	—— of Wormwood	id.		
	Elix. Pro. with Sal. Vol.	416 1/2	38 1/2	
	An Infusion of Tea	id.		
The same Piece of Lead in	Spirit of Saffron	417	38	11 37/38
	Spirit of Sal Armon. with Quick-Lime }	418 1/2	36 1/2	
	Sweet Spirit of Salt	id.		
	Tincture of Castor	419	36	12 7/12
	Spirit of Wine with Camph.	id.		
	Mynsicht's Tinct. Steel	420	35	13
	Tinct. Sulph. with the Spirit of Turpentine }	id.		
	Oil of Turnips	id.		
	Tincture of Coral	421	34	13 13/34
	Spirit of Wine	421 1/2	33 1/2	13 39/67
	Oil of Turpentine	422 1/2	32 1/2	
	Spirit of Wine rectify'd	423	32	14 7/32
	Boil'd Water	424	31	14 11/31

The Numbers in the last Column shew the Proportion of the specific Gravity of Fluids, if compar'd reciprocally: For as 11 37/38 is to 5 7/76, so is the Gravity of *Oil of Vitriol* to the Gravity of *Spirit of Saffron*; *viz.* about double.

PART II.

Of the Diſtributions, Virtues, and Preparations of SIMPLES. 1. *Vegetable.* 2. *Animal,* and 3. *Mineral.*

The INTRODUCTION.

Of the Diſtribution of Simples.

HAVING paſſed thro' what was thought neceſſary to eſtabliſh a true and rational *Pharmacy*, it ſeems moſt proper, in the next place, to take a general Survey of the Materials, which come under the Management of this Profeſſion: as they are the Productions of Nature, before their Properties come to be alter'd by Preparation and Compoſition. But as the Number of theſe is prodigiouſly multiplied, thro' the injudicious Luxuriancy of ſome Writers; they having had ſomewhat to ſay of the Medicinal Virtues of many thouſand *Simples*, which have never been brought into Uſe; and as the Space intended for this Part, will not admit of ſuch a Length; we ſhall here, in the beſt Method we can, and much better fitted to Practice than any other hitherto contriv'd, endeavour to ſet in view ſuch *Simples* only, as have, by reaſon of long Trial, obtain'd a Place in the Compoſitions of the beſt *Diſpenſatories*, and are now found in the Preſcriptions of greateſt Note and Eſteem.

To this purpoſe they are diſtributed under diſtinct Heads, according to the general Denominations they have obtain'd in Medicine, either of *Cephalics*, *Diaphoretics*, *Cathartics*, *&c.* which muſt be of much more Eaſe to the Reader, than turning to almoſt ſo many different Places by the Directions of an *Index*, when he would collect or take a Survey of all the Materials of the ſame Efficacies. But the principal advantage of this Method, is its Suitableneſs to exhibit the intended Explications of their Virtues, in anſwering a Preſcriber's Intention, becauſe of the general Denomination affix'd at the Head of each Diviſion, which leaves no want of a Repetition under the particular *Simples*; which has hitherto never been done by any *Diſpenſatory* Writer.

The whole *Materia Medica* is certainly reducible under the three Diſtinctions of *Alteratives*, *Evacuants*, and *Reſtoratives*. The firſt comprehends all that has any Power to alter the Conſtitution, without *ſenſibly* increaſing or diminiſhing any of the natural Evacuations. The ſecond, whatever viſibly promotes thoſe Diſcharges. And the laſt, all that contributes to leſſen them, and make the

Increaſe

Increaſe greater than the Waſte. But as theſe Denominations are ſomewhat too general, we have broke them into Subdiviſions; altho' for the greater Convenience upon other Accounts, beſt ſuiting our own Scheme, ſuch Subdiviſions fall not exactly under thoſe reſpective Heads. The *firſt*, *third*, *fourth*, and *eleventh* Sections, include what belongs to *Alteratives*: The *fifth*, *ſixth*, *ſeventh*, *eighth*, and *ninth*, what comes under *Evacuants*: and to the laſt belong the *ſecond* and *tenth*. And as even theſe Diviſions are ſome of them too general, we have found it convenient to diſtinguiſh them farther into different *Claſſes*, under more reſtrain'd Denominations.

In this Part, ſome Authors ſeem to have taken a great deal of Pains, tho' not to any great purpoſe. The Method here made uſe of, is the neareſt to that of *Ludovicus* of any that have gone before; as to the general Denominations the *Simples* are ranged under: Altho' in his Diviſion of *Alteratives* into *Primary* and *Secundary*, wherein he imitates *Schroder*, and is afterwards copy'd by *Etmuller*, we have not follow'd his Example; becauſe the Grounds of ſuch a Diſtinction are too trifling to deſerve the Trouble. Too contracted a Diſtribution occaſions the ſame *Simple*, in ſome reſpects, to be placed under every Head; and too large a one multiplies hard Terms, and occaſions ſo many Breaks, as are both tedious and troubleſome: for there is almoſt no End in the Subdiviſions ſome make; and were all the Appellations, continu'd in Medicine, to have ſome ſhare in the Diſtribution of the *Materia Medica*, there would hardly be a *Simple* for each. In this Matter therefore a *Mean* is here endeavour'd, between the Obſcurity of too great a Conciſeneſs, and the Perplexity of too many Subdiviſions: ſo that tho' a *Simple* in many places might, upon ſome account or other, be reckon'd in another *Section* or *Claſs*; yet it is expected it will be commonly found, that where it ſtands it has the moſt right, by reaſon of its moſt predominant Quality.

The moſt uſual Diſtribution of the *Simples* into *Herbs*, *Flowers*, *Barks*, *Roots*, *&c.* occaſions the ſame thing to be repeated more frequently than is neceſſary, as all or moſt of the Parts of ſeveral Vegetables are of the ſame uſe in Medicine: For where the different Parts are not preſcribed for different Purpoſes, they might much more conveniently be mention'd all together, whereby ſuch Repetition would be avoided; and where they are different in their Efficacies, as it happens in many Inſtances, they are much more properly reduced under ſuch general Heads, as have one common Intention. To which purpoſe, in the following Method, as far as is conſiſtent with our main Deſign, the ſeveral Parts of *Simples*, whether *Vegetable*, *Animal*, or *Mineral*, are put together according to their nearneſs of Affinity in Production and Growth: As in any Section, particularly of the *Vegetables*, the *Herbs* ſtand together, next the *Flowers*, then the *Seeds*; and ſo on in the ſame manner: but always with ſuch Care, that every Individual, by its moſt conſpicuous Quality, beſt deſerves a place in that particular *Section* or *Claſs* where it is inſerted.

The cuſtomary Diſtinction drawn from Precedency in the three Kingdoms, as they are called, is neglected here; not only as ſuch Regard is trifling, but becauſe, according to the Method we have taken, that has been thought moſt proper to be put firſt, which ſupplies us with moſt Materials for the preſent Work. For which reaſon the *Vegetables* ariſe foremoſt; next, the *Animal*; and laſt of all the *Mineral* Productions, which have any ſhare in Medicine.

There is one great Error which has run thro' the whole Tribe of *Diſpenſatory* Writers; when in the Diſtribution of *Simples*, and the Explanations of their Virtues, they introduce ſuch things from the *Animal* and *Mineral* Kingdoms, which are never made uſe of in Medicine, without great Alteration. For what avails it to be acquainted, that there are peculiar Virtues in the *Hair*, *Nails*, *Hoofs*, or *Bones* of ſuch particular Creatures, when no ſuch things are ever met with in Preſcription, nor are to be procured in the Shops? Such Accounts may be amuſing enough to thoſe who read Books of this kind for no other end, and anſwer the mean Purpoſes of ſuch wretched Collectors of Rubbiſh, and Compilers, as the late *Salmon*: but they can never ſupply any one with the Means of doing good, or increaſing any uſeful Knowledge; and therefore ought long ago to have been expung'd. For the ſame reaſon, in this Part, when we come to the Preparations of *Simples*, no more will be taken notice of concerning Minerals and Metals, than what is of real uſe; altho' ſome Authors have injudiciouſly ſwell'd their Writings with theſe Materials.

Cuſtom has rank'd many of the *Simples* together, under a general Title; which being often included in Preſcription, without naming of them ſingly, it may not be amiſs juſt to mention them here.

5 Emollient Herbs: Mallows, Marſhmallows, Violets, Mercury, Pellitory.

4 Greater hot Seeds: Aniſe, Fennel, Caraway, Cummin.

4 Leſſer hot Seeds: Ammi, Ammomum, Smallage, Daucus.

4 Greater cold Seeds: Cucumber, Cucurbit, Citruls, Melons.

4 Leſſer cold Seeds: Endive, Scariola, Lettice, Purſlane,

5 Greater opening Roots: Smallage, Fennel, Aſparagus, Parſley, Butch. Broom.

5 Leſſer opening Roots: Graſs, Madder, Eryngo, Capers, Cammock.

4 Cordial Flowers: Borage, Bugloſs, Roſes, Violets.

To this Diſtribution of *Simples*, it may not be amiſs to give a few uſeful Hints concerning their gathering and Preſervation.

Herbs are at the beſt, when beginning to flower; and ſhould be gather'd when there is no Rain or Dew upon them, elſe they will be apt to turn black in drying. They ought to be dry'd in the Shade; for too great Heat exhales their Moiſture too faſt, and takes off their beautiful Verdure. The freſher they come into uſe, the better; tho' ſome may be kept much longer than others. So long as the freſh Colour they dry with continues, they may be truſted to in Medicine, but no longer. They

are

are much better for Decoction, and Diſtillation when dry'd, than green; becauſe their ſaline and volatile Parts will not well mix with a *Menſtruum*, until their native *Phlegm* be evaporated. Which will farther appear, when we come to conſider them in Compoſition.

Flowers and Seeds ſhould be gathered likewiſe with the ſame Caution, dry; the former when they are full blown, and the latter when ready to ſhed: unleſs it be ſuch Flowers as are order'd to be uſed in the *Bud*, as *Red Roſes* for *Conſerve*, &c. *Flowers* are better dried in the Sun than the Shade; for the quicker they dry, the better they preſerve their Scent and Colour. Theſe muſt be carefully kept, ſo as not to grow muſty; and the cloſer the better. If they ſeem to *give*, and grow dampiſh after the firſt putting up, which they are very apt to do, they ſhould be laid open again to a warm Sun: and after two or three ſuch Airings, it is rare if they give again. With their *Scent* and *Colours* they loſe, in a great meaſure, their Virtues; theſe are therefore a ſure Rule to direct how long they may be kept.

Fruits are beſt when full ripe; unleſs thoſe whoſe Efficacy in Medicine depends upon the Auſterity of their Juices: and ſuch not quite ripe, are the better.

Roots are beſt taken up in the beginning of the Spring, for Reaſons obvious to all.

Barks are the better for being freſh dry'd, tho' many will keep a long time without perceptible Decay. The ſame alſo will hold true in Woods of all kinds.

Gums, and inſpiſſated Juices, are the better, the freer they are from Mixture and Droſs; but they are ſeldom fit for uſe before ſtraining.

Methodus Simplicium.

I. *Vegetabilia.*
II. *Animalia.*
III. *Mineralia.*

SECT.		Claſſis.
I. *Nervina*	in	1. *Cardiaca & Cephalica.* 2. *Carminativa.* 3. *Hyſterica.*
II. *Corroborantia*		1. *Agglutinantia.* 2. *Aſtringentia.* 3. *Abſorbentia.*
III. *Stomachica.*		
IV. *Balſamica.*		1. *Emollientia.* 2. *Reſtaurentia.* 3. *Vulneraria.* 4. *Detergentia.*
V. *Diuretica.*		
VI. *Diaphoretica.*		
VII. *Emetica.*		

SECT. Claſſis.

VIII. *Cathartica* — { 1. *Laxantia, ſeu Mitiora.* 2. *Draſtica, vel Fortiora.*

IX. *Sternutatoria.*
X. *Hypnotica.*
XI. *Refrigerantia.*

XII. *Topica* — { 1. *Repellentia.* 2. *Suppurantia.* 3. *Detergentia.* 4. *Cauſtica*

XIII. *Simplicia anomala vel omiſſa.*
XIV. *De Aquis.*
XV. *De Metallis.*
XVI. *De Salibus.*

A Catalogue of the Officinal Simples, according to the foregoing Order.

SECT. I.

Of Nervous Simples.

Claſs 1. *Of Cardiacs and Cephalics.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of

1 *Aſclepiadis* Swallow-wort
2 *Betonicæ* Betony
3 *Camphoratæ* Stinking Ground-Pine
4 *Cheiri* Wall-flower
5 *Euphragiæ* Eye-bright
6 *Majoranæ* Marjoram
7 *Malabathri* Indian Leaf
8 *Mari Syriaci* Marum Syriacum
9 *Origani* Origanum
10 *Ror. Solis* Sun-dew
11 *Salviæ* Sage
12 *Scœnanthi* Camels Hay
13 *Serpylli* Mother-thyme
14 *Thymi* Thyme

Flores Flowers of

15 *Anthos* Roſemary
16 *Aurantiorum* Oranges
17 *Cariophyllor.* Cloves
18 *Jaſmini* Jeſſamy
19 *Lavendulæ* Lavender
20 *Lilii convallii* Lilies of the Valley
21 *Pæoniæ* Piony
22 *Roſar. Dam.* Damask Roſes
23 *Stœchados* French Lavender
26 *Tiliæ* Lime

Semina Seeds of

25 *Sinapios* Muſtard
26 *Thlaſpios* Treacle-muſtard

Fructus Fruits of

27 *Anacardii* Anacardium
28 *Alkermes* Kermes
29 *Banilli* Vanelloes
30 *Ceraſa nigra* Black Cherries
31 *Coffeæ* Coffee
32 *Cubebæ* Cubebs
33 *Nuc. Moſch.* Nutmegs
34 *Piger nig.* Black Pepper
35 *Pimento* Jamaica Pepper

Balſama Balſams of

36 *Peruvian.* Id.
37 *Labdan.* Id.

Lignum Wood of

38 *Aloes* Id.
39 *Rhodii* Rhodium

Cortices Barks of

40 *Macis* Mace
41 *Winteran.* Winter's

Radices

Radices Roots of

42 *Acori* Acorus
43 *Galangæ* Galangal
44 *Ginſzeng* Id.
45 *Pæoniæ* Piony
46 *Satyrii* Satyrion
47 *Zedoariæ* Zedoary
48 *Zinziberis* Ginger

Claſs 2. *Of Carminatives.*

Folia Leaves of

49 *Angelicæ* Angelica
50 *Chamæmel* Camomile
51 *Fœniculi* Fennel
52 *Leviſtici* Lovage

Semina Seeds of

53 *Anethi* Dill
54 *Aniſi* Aniſe
55 *Carui* Caraway
56 *Coriandri* Coriander
57 *Cymini* Cummin
58 *Dauci Syl.* Wild Carrot
59 *Fœniculi* Fennel
60 *Gran. Parad.* Grains of Paradiſe
61 *Cardamom.* Cardamom
62 *Lauri baccæ* Bay-berries

Radix Root of

63 *Angelicæ* Angelica

Claſs 3. *Of Hyſterics*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of

64 *Artemeſiæ* Mugwort
65 *Atriplicis ol.* Stinking Orache
66 *Baſilici* Baſil
67 *Buphthalm.* Ox-Eye
68 *Cardiacæ* Motherwort
69 *Cyperi* Cyprus
70 *Dictam. Cret.* Dittany of Crete
71 *Lupini* Lupines
72 *Matricariæ* Feverfew
73 *Nepetæ* Cats-mint
74 *Pulegii* Pennyroyal
75 *Sabinæ* Savine
76 *Rutæ* Rue

Semina Seeds of

77 *Pæoniæ* Piony

Gummi Gums of

78 *Aſafœtidæ* Aſafœtida
79 *Galbani* Galbanum
80 *Myrrhæ* Myrrh

Radices Roots of

81 *Ariſtoloch. long.* Birthwort long
82 *rotund.* round
83 *Bryoniæ* Bryony
84 *Bellidis* Daiſy
85 *Caſſamun.* Caſſamunair

Of Animals.

Claſs 1.

86 *Cran. Hum.* Man's Skull
87 *Moſchus* Musk
88 *Stercus Anſer.* Dung of Geeſe
89 *Pavon.* of a Peacock
90 *Ung. Alcis* Elk's Hoof

Claſs 2.

91 *Caſtoreum* Caſtor

Of Minerals.

Claſs 1.

92 *Ambrægriſ.* Ambergreeſe
93 *Succinum* Amber
94 *Cinnab. nat.* Native Cinnaber

SECT. II.

Of Strengthners.

Claſs 1. *Of Agglutinants.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of

95 *Amaranthi* Flower-gentle
96 *Aparines* Cliver
97 *Argentinæ* Silver-weed
98 *Auriculæ Muris* Mouſe-ear

99 *Burſæ*

99 *Burſæ Paſtoris* Shepherd's Purſe
100 *Caudæ Equinæ* Horſe-tail
101 *Centinodii* Knot-graſs
102 *Cinari* Artichoke
103 *Corni* Cornelian-tree
104 *Coronopi* Buckſhorn Plantain
105 *Cotyledon* Navel-wort
106 *Cynogloſ.* Hound's-tongue
107 *Gallii* Ladies Bed-ſtraw
108 *Galeopſis* Archangel
109 *Geranii* Herb Robert
110 *Hormini* Clary
111 *Muſci pixid.* Cup-moſs
112 *Plantaginis* Plantain
113 *Scolopendrii* Spleenwort

Flores Flowers of

114 *Conſolid. maj.* Larger Comfrey

Semina Seeds of

115 *Avenæ* Oats
116 *Fabæ* Beans
117 *Oryzæ* Rice
118 *Piſi* Peaſe
119 *Tritici* Wheat
120 *Vermecelli* Id.
121 *Sago* Id.

Gummi Gums

122 *Arabic* Arabic
123 *Ichthyocollæ* Iſing-glaſs
125 *Olibani* Olibanum
126 *Sang. Dracon.* Dragon's Blood
127 *Tragacanthi* Tragacanth

Cortex Bark

128 *Caſſiæ* Caſſia Bark

Radix Root of

129 *Conſolidæ* Comfrey

Claſs 2. *Of Aſtringents.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of

130 *Bunias* Sweet Navew
131 *Blaſti* Woad
132 *Gnaphalii* Cudweed
133 *Hernariæ* Rupture-wort
134 *Menthæ* Mint
135 *Millefolii* Yarrow
136 *Pimpinellæ* Burnet
137 *Quercus* Oak
138 *Saniculæ* Sanicle
139 *Urticæ* Nettle

Flores Flowers of

140 *Balauſtiorum* Balauſtines
141 *Roſar. rub.* Red Roſes

Fructus Fruits of

142 *Berber.* Barberries
143 *Caſtaneæ* Cheſnuts
144 *Cydonior.* Quinces
145 *Cypreſſi Nuc.* Cypreſs Nuts
146 *Gallæ* Galls
147 *Glandes* Acorns
148 *Granator.* Pomegranats
149 *Meſpili* Medlars
150 *Mori* Mulberries
151 *Myrti bac.* Myrtle-berries
152 *Myrtilli* Hurtle-berries
153 *Prunel. ſylv.* Sloes
154 *Rub. Idæi* Raſpberries
155 *Sorbi* Services
156 *Pini nuces* Pine-apples

Succi inſp. Juices

157 *Acaciæ* Thorn-tree
158 *Hypociſtidis* Id.
159 *Bitumen Jud.* Id.

Cortices Barks of

160 *Cinnam.* Cinnamon
161 *Granator.* Pomegranat
162 *Quercus* Oak
163 *Suberis* Cork

Radices Roots of

164 *Biſtortæ* Biſtort
165 *Tormentillæ* Tormentils
166 *Oſmund reg.* Oſmund Royal

Claſs 3. *Of Abſorbents.*

Ligna Woods

167 *Buxi* Box
168 *Santal. omn.* Saunders
* 168 *Breſilii* Braſil
169 *Ebeni* Ebony

170 *Len-*

170 *Lentiſcinum* Maſtich
171 *Guaiaci* Pock-wood
172 *Saſſafras* Id.

Cortices Barks
173 *Guaiaci* Pock-wood
174 *Saſſafras* Id.

Radices Roots
175 *Chinæ* China
176 *Sarſaparillæ* Sarſaparilla.

Of Animals.

Claſs 1.

177 *Raſura C.C.* Shavings of Harts-horn
178 *Raſ. Eboris* of Ivory
179 *Sang. Hirci* Goat's Blood

Claſs 2.

180 *Oculi* ♋ Crabs Eyes
181 *Chelæ* ♋ Claws
182 *Margarit.* Pearls
Cum omnibus Teſtaceis And all Shells

Minerals.

Claſs 1.

183 *Lap. Hæmat.* Bloodſtone
184 *Alumen* Alum

Claſs 2.

185 *Creta* Chalk
186 *Bolus Armen.* Bole Armoniac
187 *Terra Japan.* Japan Earth
188 *Lemnia* Earth of Lemnos
189 *Samia* of Samos
190 *Sigillat.* Sealed Earth
191 *Lap. Granat.* Granates
192 *Rub.* Rubies
193 *Smaragd.* Emeralds
194 *Hyacinth.* Id.
195 *Sapphir.* Id.
196 *Corallii* Coral
197 *Lazuli* Id.
198 *Calamin.* Id.
199 *Tutiæ* Tutty

SECT. III.

Of Stomachics.

Folia Leaves of
200 *Abſinth. Rom.* Roman Worm-wood
201 *Acanthi* Bears-claw
202 *Cardui ben.* Carduus
203 *Centaur. min.* Leſſer Centaury
204 *Corallin.* Id.

Semen Seed
205 *Santonic* Worm-ſeed

Cortices Barks or Peels of
206 *Aurantior.* Oranges
207 *Citri* Citrons
208 *Limon* Lemons

Radix Root
209 *Gentianæ* Gentian

SECT. IV.

Of Balſamics.

Claſs 1. *Of Emollients.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of
210 *Althææ* Marſhmallows
211 *Betæ* Beets
212 *Betulæ* Birch
213 *Malvæ* Mallows
214 *Mercurial.* Mercury
215 *Parietariæ* Pellitory
216 *Tapſi Barbati* Mullen

Flores Flowers of
217 *Lamii* Archangel
218 *Lilior. alb.* White Lilies

Semina Seeds of
219 *Fœnugræci* Fenugreek
220 *Lini* Flax
221 *Citrulli* Citruls
222 *Cucumeris* Cucumber
223 *Cucurbitæ* Cucurbits
224 *Melonum* Melons

225 *Pe-*

225 *Pepon.* Pumkin
226 *Seſami* The oily Grain

Fructus Fruits of
227 *Amygd. dul.* Sweet Almonds
228 *Avellanæ* Hazel Nut
*228 *Balani Myrepſicæ* Ben Nut
229 *Caſtaneæ* Cheſnut
230 *Jugland. aliæque nuces ejuſmodi generis.* Walnuts, with others of like nature.

Claſs 2. *Of Reſtoratives.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of
231 *Adianthi albi* White Maidenhair
232 *Adianthi nig.* Black Maidenhair
233 *Erucæ* Rocket
234 *Panici* Panick
235 *Scabioſæ* Scabious
236 *Trichomanes* Gold. Maidenhair
237 *Tuſſilaginis* Colt's-Foot
238 *Virgæ aur.* Golden Rod
239 *Theæ Boheæ* Bohea Tea

Semina Seeds
240 *Cicer* Chiches
241 *Hordei, cum omn. Frumentis* Barley, and other Bread-Corn
242 *Lupuli* Hops
243 *Orobi* Bitter Vetch

Fructus Fruits
244 *Cacao Nuc.* Chocolate
245 *Cynosbati* Hips
246 *Piſtach. Nuc.* Piſtachio Nuts

Balſama Balſams of
247 *Tolutan.* Tolu
248 *Bdellii* Bdellium
249 *Benzoini* Benjamin
250 *Styracis* Storax

Radices Roots of
251 *Eryngii* Eryngo
252 *Irëos* Orris
253 *Paſtinacæ* Parſnips
254 *Satyrii* Orchis

Claſs 3. *Of Vulneraries.*

Folia Leaves or Herbs of
255 *Abrotani* Southernwood
256 *Acetoſellæ* Wood-ſorrel
257 *Agrimoniæ* Agrimony
258 *Alchmillæ* Ladies Mantle
259 *Braſſicæ* Colewort
260 *Chamæpit.* Ground-Pine
261 *Chelidonii* Celandine
262 *Delphinii* Lark-ſpur
263 *Dentariæ* Toothwort
264 *Digitalis* Fox-glove
265 *Dipſaci* Teaſel
266 *Epithymi* Dodder of Thyme
267 *Fungus Samb.* Jews-Ear
268 *Hed. terreſt.* Ground-Ivy
269 *Hyperic.* St. John's-wort
270 *Marrubii* Horehound
271 *Meliloti* Melilot
272 *Ophiogloſſi* Adder's Tongue
273 *Perfoliatæ* Thorow-wax
274 *Pini* Fir
275 *Polii Mont.* Mountain Poley
276 *Pulmonariæ* Lung-wort
*276 *Pyrolæ* Winter-green
277 *Viſc. quercin.* Miſletoe

Gummi & nativa Balſ. Gums and natural Balſams.
278 *Carannæ* Caranna
279 *Juniper.* Id.
280 *Opopanac.* Opopanax
281 *Sagapeni* Sagapenum
282 *Sarcocollæ* Sarcocol
283 *Terebinth. è Chio* Chio Turpentine
284 *è Cypro* Cyprus
285 *Venet.* Venice

Cortex Bark of
286 *Ulmi* Elm-tree

Claſs 4. *Of Detergents.*

Folia Herbs or Leaves of
287 *Abietis* Fir
288 *Abſinth. vulg.* Common Wormwood
289 *Allii* Garlick
290 *Ammi veri* Biſhops-weed
291 *Anagal.*

291 *Anagal. aqu.* Brook-lime
292 *Anonis* Reſt-harrow
293 *Apii* Smallage
294 *Aquilegiæ* Columbine
295 *Artanitæ* Sow-bread
296 *Aſperulæ* Wood-root
297 *Aſplenii* Spleen-wort
298 *Botryos* Jeruſalem-oak
299 *Cappar.* Capers
300 *Caprifolii* Woodbine
301 *Chamædryos* Germander
302 *Cardamines* Cuckow-flower
303 *Cochlear. hor.* Gar. Scurvy-graſs
304 *Cochl. mar.* Sea Scurvy-graſs
305 *Crithmi* Samphire
306 *Eryſimi* Hedge Muſtard
307 *Eupatorii* Maudlin
308 *Fumariæ* Fumitory
309 *Geniſtæ* Broom
310 *Gratiolæ* Hedge-hyſſop
311 *Hepaticæ* Liverwort
312 *Hyſſopi* Hyſſop
313 *Hypoſelini* Alexanders
314 *Iberidis* Sciatica-creſs
315 *Liguſtri* Privet
316 *Mentaſtri* Horſe-mint
317 *Naſturtii* Water-creſſes
318 *Panacis* Panick
319 *Porri* Leeks
320 *Ruſci* Butchers Broom
321 *Sambuci* Elder
322 *Satureiæ* Savory
323 *Scrophulariæ* Figwort
324 *Secalis* Rye
325 *Tanaceti* Tanſy
326 *Trifol. palud.* Buck Bean
327 *Verbenæ* Vervain
328 *Veronicæ* Paul's Betony

Flores Flowers of
329 *Sambuci* Elder

Semina Seeds of
330 *Ammeos* Biſhops-weed
331 *Erucæ* Rocket
332 *Fraxini* Aſh
333 *Naſturtii* Creſſes

Fructus Fruits of
334 *Amygd. am.* Bitter Almonds
335 *Ficus com.* Figs
336 *Jujubæ* Jujebs
337 *Sambuci bac.* Elder-berries
338 *Paſſulæ* Raiſins
339 *Pini Nuc.* Pine-apples
340 *Sebeſten.* Sebeſtens
341 *Dactyli* Dates
342 *Juniperi bac.* Juniper-berries

Gummi & Balſama Gums and Balſams
343 *Ammoniac.* Id.
344 *Capivi* Id.
345 *è Mecha* Gilead
346 *Maſtich* Id.
347 *Tacamahac.* Id.
348 *Opobalſam.* Id.
349 *Sapon. Ven.* Venice Soap
350 *Terebin. omn.* All the Turpentines.

Cortices Barks of
351 *Berber.* Barberry-Tree
352 *Capparis* Capers
353 *Ebuli* Dwarf Elder
354 *Sambuci* Elder
355 *Tamariſci* Tamarisk

Radices Roots of
356 *Ari* Cuckow-Pint
357 *Cepar.* Onions
358 *Curcumæ* Turmeric
359 *Filicis* Fern
360 *Glycyrrhizæ* Liquorice
361 *Enulæ Camp.* Elecampane
362 *Lapathi acut.* Sharp-pointed Dock
363 *Pentaphyl.* Cinquefoil
364 *Polypodii* Polypody
365 *Porri* Leek
366 *Rhapontici* Monks Rhubarb
367 *Rubiæ Tinct.* Madder
368 *Saponariæ* Soapwort

Animals.

Claſs 2.
369 *Viperæ* Vipers
370 *Limaces* Snails
371 *Lac Vaccin.* Milk of Cows
372 *Aſin.* Aſſes
373 *Ovin.* Sheep

*374 Lac

374 *Lac Caprin.* Milk of Goats
375 *Pulmon. Vulp.* Fox Lungs

Class 3.

376 *Sperm. Ceti* Id.
377 *Mumia* Mummy

Class 4.

378 *Lumbrici Ter.* Earth-Worms
379 *Stercus Can.* White Dogs Dung
380 —*Equin.* Horse Dung

Minerals.

Class 3.

381 *Lapis Hybern.* Irish Slate
382 *Sulph. Cabal.* Com. Brimstone

Class 4.

383 *Pissélæum Ind.* Barbadoes Tar
384 *Sal com. mar.* Common Salt
385 *Sal Gem.* Id.
386 *Hydrargyr.* Quicksilver

SECT. V.

Of Diuretics.

Folia Herbs or Leaves of

388 *Chærefolii* Chervil
389 *Fragariæ* Straw-berries
390 *Kali* Glass-wort
391 *Oxyacanth.* Barberry-Tree
392 *Persicar.* Arsmart
393 *Petroselin.* Parsley
394 *Theæ Viridis* Green Tea
395 *Saxifragiæ* Saxifrage

Semina Seeds of

396 *Ebuli* Dwarf Elder
397 *Lithospermi* Gromwell
398 *Bardan* Burdock

Fructus Fruits of

399 *Alkekeng.* Winter Cherries
400 *Spin. albi* White Thorn

Lignum Wood

401 *Nephriticum* Nephritic

Radices Roots of

402 *Althææ* Marshmallows
403 *Asparagi* Asparagus
404 *Fæniculi* Fennel
405 *Filipendul.* Drop-wort
406 *Graminis* Grass
407 *Petroselin.* Parsley
408 *Raparum* Turnips
409 *Raphani hort.* Radishes
410 *Raphani rust.* Horse Radishes

Animals.

411 *Millepedes* Hog-Lice
412 *Cantharides* Id.
413 *Sterc. Porcin.* Hogs-Dung

Minerals.

414 *Sal Nitri* Salt-Peter

SECT. VI.

Of Diaphoretics.

Folia Herbs or Leaves of

415 *Anthoræ* Helmet Flowers
416 *Calamint.* Id.
417 *Carlinæ* Carline Thistle
418 *Doronici* Wolfs Bane
419 *Dracunculi* Taragon
420 *Dracontii* Dragons
421 *Galegæ* Goats Rue
422 *Melissæ* Baum
423 *Scordii* Water Germander
424 *Ulmariæ* Meadow-sweet

Flores Flowers of

425 *Calendul.* Marygold
426 *Croci* Saffron

Semen Seed of

427 *Seseleos* Hart-wort

Gummi Gums of

428 *Camphoræ* Camphire
429 *Guaiaci* Guaiacum

Cortex Bark of

430 *Peruvianus* Peru

Radices

Radices Roots of
431 *Contrayerv.* Counter-Poiſon
432 *Imperatoriæ* Maſter-wort
433 *Mei* Spignel
434 *Nardi* Spikenard
435 *Petaſit.* Butter-bur
436 *Pyrethri* Pellitory of Spain
437 *Scorzoner.* Viper-graſs
438 *Serpentar.* Snake-weed
439 *Succiſæ* Devils-Bit
440 *Valerianæ* Valerian

Animals.
441 *Coccinella* Cochineal
442 *Scinci* Skincks
443 *Corn. Unicorn.* Unicorn's Horn
444 *Os de Corde Cervi* Bone of a Stag's Heart
445 *Bezoar Or.* Eaſt-India Bez.
446 *Occid.* Weſt-India Bez.

Minerals.
447 *Lapis Ætites* Eagle-ſtone

SECT. VII.

Of Emetics.

Folia Leaves of
448 *Erigeri* Groundſel

Flores Flowers of
449 *Perſicarum* Peaches

Semina Seeds of
450 *Carthami* Baſtard Saffron

Radices Roots of
451 *Squillæ* Sea-Onions
452 *Ipecacuanhæ* Braſilian Root

Minerals.
453 *Borax* Id.

SECT. VIII.

Of Cathartics.

Claſs 1. *Of the milder Purgers.*

Folia Leaves of
454 *Senæ* Sena

Fungus Excreſcence
455 *Agarici* Agarick

Flores Flowers of
456 *Roſar. Dam.* Damask Roſes
457 *Violarum* Violets

Fructus Fruits of
458 *Caſſiæ fiſt.* Caſſia
459 *Myrobalani* Myrobalans
460 *Pruna* Prunes
461 *Tamarindi* Tamarinds
462 *Aloes* Id.
463 *Manna* Id.

Radices Roots of
464 *Hermodactyl.* Hermodactyls
465 *Mechoacanæ* White Jalap
466 *Rhabarb* Rhubarb
467 *Turpethi* Turbith

Claſs 2. *Of rougher Purgers.*

Folia Herbs of
468 *Chamædaphnes* Spurge-Laurel
469 *Lini Cath.* Mountain-Flax

Semina Seeds of
470 *Cataput.* Spurge

Fructus Fruits of
471 *Colocynth.* Bitter Apple
472 *Rhamni bac.* Buckthorn Berry

Gummi Gums
473 *Gumbog.* Gamboge
474 *Elaterii* Wild Cucumber.
475 *Scammonii* Scammony

Cortex Bark of
476 *Alni nigr.* Black Alder

Radices Roots of
477 *Ellebori nig.* Black Hellebore
478 *Jalapii* Jalap
479 *Thapſiæ* Deadly Carrots

SECT.

SECT. IX.

Of Sternutatories.

	Folia	Leaves of
480	*Primulæ Veris*	Prime-Roſe
481	*Aſari*	Aſarabaca
482	*Euphorbii*	Euphorbium
483	*Ellebori alb.*	White Hellebore
484	*Nicotian.*	Tobacco

SECT. X.

Of Narcotics.

	Folia	Herbs of
485	*Cicutæ*	Hemlock
486	*Mandragoræ*	Mandrake
487	*Nicotianæ*	Tobacco
488	*Solani*	Nightſhade
489	*Strammonei*	Thorn-apple
	Flores	Flowers of
490	*Papav. errat.*	Wild Poppies
491	*Paralyſeos*	Cowſlips
	Fructus	Fruits of
492	*Nux Vomica*	Id.
493	*Cap. Pap. alb.*	White Pop. Heads
494	*Nigr.*	Black
	Succi	Juices
495	*Meconinm*	Id.
496	*Opium*	Id.

SECT. XI.

Of Coolers.

	Folia	Leaves of
497	*Acetoſæ*	Sorrel
498	*Agni Caſti*	Agnus Caſtus
499	*Alſines*	Chickweed
500	*Anchuſæ*	Alkanet
501	*Cichorei*	Succory
502	*Cuſcutæ*	Dodder
503	*Endiviæ*	Endive
504	*Lujulæ*	Wood-ſorrel
505	*Lentis Paluſtris*	Ducks-meat
506	*Populi*	Poplar
507	*Portulacæ*	Purſlain
508	*Lactucæ*	Lettice
509	*Salicis*	Willow
510	*Sedi*	Houſe-leek
511	*Sonchi lævis*	Sow-thiſtle
512	*Spinachiæ*	Spinage
513	*Taraxaci*	Dandelion
514	*Umbilic. mur.*	Wall Navel-wort
515	*Sem. Cannabis*	Hemp-ſeed
	Fructus	Fruits of
516	*Agreſtæ*	Wild Grapes
517	*Aurant.*	Oranges
518	*Limonum*	Lemons
519	*Citri*	Citron
520	*Cucumerum*	Cucumber
521	*Cucurbitæ*	Gourd
522	*Groſſulariæ*	Gooſeberries
523	*Mal. Armen.*	Apricot.
524	*Perſica*	Peach
525	*Hort. omn.*	All orchard Apples
526	*Sylv.*	Crabs
527	*Melones*	Melons
528	*Mori*	Mulberries
529	*Olivæ*	Olives
530	*Ribeſiæ*	Currants

SECT. XII.

Of Topics.

Claſs 1. *Of Repellents.*

531	*Albumen Ovi*	White of an Egg
532	*Lapis Calam.*	Calamine
533	*Ceruſſa*	White Lead
534	*Litharg. Aur.*	Litharge of Gold
535	*Manus Hominis mortui*	A dead Man's Hand
536	*Regalis*	The Royal Touch
537	*Minium*	Red Lead
538	*Lapis Tut.*	Tutty
539	*Pompholyx*	Id.
540	*Sedum*	Houſe-leek
541	*Spodium*	Putty
542	*Tela Aranear.*	Cobweb

Claſs 2. *Of Ripeners and Drawers.*

543	*Adeps Anſer.*	Fat of a Gooſe
544	*Canis*	a Dog
545	*Hominis*	a Man

546 *Adeps*

546 *Adeps Viperæ* Fat of a Viper
547 *Urſi* a Bear
548 *Fimus Colum.* Pigeon's Dung
549 *Vaccæ* Cow's Dung
550 *Furfur* Bran
551 *Flos Cereviſ.* Yeaſt
552 *Halec* An Herring
553 *Hirudo* A Leech
554 *Melilotus* Melilot
555 *Nicotiana* Tobacco
556 *Oleum* Oil
557 *Pix Burgund.* Burgundy Pitch
558 *Navalis* Common Pitch
559 *Reſina* Roſin
560 *Sevum Cerv.* Deer's Suet
561 *Bovinum* Ox's
562 *Ovin.* Sheep's
563 *Thus* Frankincenſe

Claſs 3. *Of Detergents and Incarnatives.*

564 *Ærugo Æris* Verdegreaſe
565 *Album Græc.* Id.
566 *Gum. Elemi* Id.
567 *Os Sepiæ* Scuttle Fiſh Bone
568 *Vitellum Ov.* Yolk of Eggs
569 *Terebinthin. & Balſ. omn.* All Turpentines and Balſams

Claſs 4. *Of Cauſtics.*

570 *Calx viva* Quick-lime
571 *Cantharides* Spaniſh Flies
572 *Cataputia* Id.
573 *Lepidium* Dittander
574 *Euphorbium* Id.
575 *Goſſip. uſt.* Cotton
576 *Moxa* Id.
577 *Siliq. hirſut.* Cow-Itch
578 *Tithymal.* Spurge
579 *Sapo* Soap
580 *Spongia* Sponge

SECT. XIII.

Simples omitted, or not reducible under the former Heads.

581 *Amomum* Id.
582 *Amoris Pomum* Love-Apple
583 *Arbor Vitæ* Tree of Life
584 *Alcea* Vervain Mallow
585 *Areca* The Indian Nut
586 *Arundo* Reed
587 *Aſphodelus* Aſphodel
588 *Balſamita* Coſtmary
589 *Bamia Moſchata* Moſch-Seed
590 *Behen.* Ben
591 *Butyrum* Butter
592 *Conyza* Flea-bane
593 *Copal* Id.
594 *Cyani* Blue-Bottle
595 *Caſeus* Cheeſe
596 *Cerevisia* Ale
597 *Mel* Honey
598 *Ova* Eggs
599 *Panis* Bread
600 *Saccharum* Sugar
601 *Spir. Vini* Brandy
602 *Serum Lact.* Whey
603 *Sperm. Ran.* Frog's Spawn
604 *Tartarum* Tartar
605 *Vinum* Wine
606 *Urina Hom.* Urine of a Man
607 *Vaccæ* of a Cow
608 *Tribul. aquaticus* Water Caltrops

SECT. XIV.

Of Waters.

609 *Aq. Fontan.* Spring
610 *Fluvialis* River
611 *Pluvialis* Rain
612 *Putealis* Well
613 *Paluſtris* Pond
614 *Nivealis* Snow
615 *Marina* Sea
} Waters
616 *Roſ. Majal.* May-Dew

Acidulæ Briſk Mineral Waters

617 *Aluminoſ.* Purging Waters
618 *Ferrugin.* Steel Waters
619 *Thermæ* Hot Baths
620 *Baln. frig.* The Cold Baths

SECT. XV.

Of Metals.

621	*Aurum*	Gold
622	*Argentum*	Silver
623	*Ferrum*	Iron
624	*Cuprum*	Copper
625	*Plumbum*	Lead
626	*Stannum*	Tin
627	*Mercurius*	Quickſilver
628	*Cinnabar.*	Id.
629	*Antimonium*	Antimony

SECT. XVI.

Of Salts.

630	*Sal commun.*	Common Salt
631	*Sal Foſſile*	Sal Gem
632	*Nitrum*	Salt-Peter
633	*Alumen*	Alum
634	*Armoniac*	Sal Armoniac
635	*Vitriolum*	Vitriol
636	*Arſenicum*	Arſenic
637	*Succinum*	Amber
638	*Sperma Ceti*	Id.
639	*Aſphaltos*	Id.
640	*Naphtha*	Id.
641	*Petroleum*	Oil of Peter
642	*Oleum Terræ*	Mineral Oil
643	*Biſmuthum*	Biſmuth

SECT. I.

Of Nervous Simples.

THIS Term is very comprehenſive, and may take in all thoſe Parts of the *Materia Medica* by which the Nerves are affected: but here it is uſed in a more reſtrained Senſe, and is to be underſtood only of thoſe things which have an immediate effect upon the Spirits, or which contribute to accelerate and quicken the Motion of the Solids; ſo that the Senſations at the Head, Stomach, or Heart, become forthwith much more lightſome and agreeable than before. Whatſoever anſwers this End, paſſes commonly under the Appellations of *Cephalic* and *Cardiac*; and therefore we ſhall join thoſe together, in explaining the Manner by which ſuch *Simples* operate, as come under theſe general Terms.

Claſs 1. *Of Cardiacs and Cephalics.*

THE Reaſon why theſe are placed together, is both from the Difficulty of making any material Diſtinction, and from the Affinity of thoſe Simples which are generally ranged under theſe two Denominations. What in a proper Senſe is a *Cordial*, muſt be alſo a *Cephalic*; as the Head hath the principal Share in agreeable Senſations. And indeed in ſome reſpects, whatſoever is grateful and ſerviceable to the Solids in any Part, may be term'd *Cephalic*; ſince in the Head is the Origin; whereby, as it partakes of their Uneaſineſſes at a diſtance, ſo it alſo very agreeably ſympathizes in their Releaſement therefrom.

There are Medicines indeed, both *Simple* and *Compound*, preſcribed properly for Diſtempers of the Head, from the Operation of which nothing ariſes ſtrictly to denominate them *Cordial*; but they rather have the contrary effect; ſince, for the preſent eſpecially, they ſink and depreſs the Spirits;

Spirits: ſuch are *Cathartics*, and other *Evacuants*. But as the Head is the better for them only ſecondarily, or by accident; they cannot come under the Denomination of *Cephalics*, as we here uſe the word. And as the ſame difference may occur in other things, the whole Claſs of *detergent Balſamics* being accidentally *Diuretics*; ſo it is moſt proper to keep to thoſe general Terms, according to their firſt and chief Intention.

Whatſoever raiſes the Spirits, and gives ſudden Strength and Chearfulneſs, is termed *Cardiac* or *Cordial*; as comforting the Heart. To underſtand the Operation of which upon an human Body, it is neceſſary firſt to conſider, that a *Languor* or Faintneſs muſt either be the Conſequence of too much Exerciſe, too long Watching, or too great a Hurry of the animal Functions, as in many Diſtempers; all which ſo far waſte or diſſipate the nervous Fluid, or animal Spirits, that the Solids cannot repeat, with wonted Vigour, their neceſſary Motions. Or ſuch Depreſſion muſt ariſe from an Obſtruction of ſome natural Evacuation; and this is generally that of Perſpiration, from exernal Cold; which lays a Load upon the Conſtitution, and produces the ſame Senſation, as a Diminution of Strength would do, when the uſual Weight remain'd.

In both theſe Caſes, the Manner by which a *Cordial* acts, is the ſame; ſince it muſt produce its Effects by adding to the Springineſs and Force of the Fibres. And as this Change is moſt remarkably occaſion'd by Spirits or ſpirituous Liquors; it may be of uſe firſt to examine how they came to obtain ſuch a Denomination: whereby we may the better underſtand how the Parts of ſuch *Simples*, or Ingredients, taken in Subſtance, operate to produce the ſame Effect. To this purpoſe it is of great moment to conceive, as near as our Senſes and reaſonable Deductions from them will carry us, the Make and Contexture of thoſe fine Threads or Fibres, of which the Solids of an human Body are compoſed; and how that Fluid which is called *Animal Spirits*, or *Nervous Juice*, is prepared and convey'd to them! But this would take up too much room here, and muſt therefore be referr'd to other Authors; ſuch as *Baglivi de Fibra Motrice*, *Bellini de Villo Contractili*, in his *Opuſcula*; and to a Digreſſion concerning the *Elaſticity of an Animal Fibre*, in a late Edition of *Sanctorius*'s *Medicina Statica*, with Explanations.

It may be ſufficient to our preſent Purpoſe, to attend only to what is in every one's Experience; that the more ſpirituous any thing is which enters into the Stomach, the ſooner a Perſon feels its cordial Effects. For that Increaſe of Vigour which a Man obtains from common Food, altho' it is the moſt natural and durable, is not ſudden enough to procure the Inſtruments thereof the Appellation of *Cordials*; ſince they muſt paſs thro' ſeveral Comminutions or Digeſtions, and be a long time ere they arrive to ſuch a Fineneſs, as renders them diſpenſible to the Nerves: whereas a ſpirituous Subſtance is ſo fine and ſubtile in all its Parts before it is taken, that it ſeems to enter or ſoak into the Nerves as ſoon as it touches them; whereupon their Vibrations are invigorated, and all Senſe of Faintneſs is removed. And upon the ſame account it is, that *Volatiles* affect the Noſe; being ſo extremely ſubtile, as to penetrate the Olfactory Nerves as ſoon as they come at them. And thus it is, that the *Effluvia* or Steams of Flowers, Fruits, and all things deemed *Cordial*, operate upon the Organs of Smelling.

By the ſame means we may eaſily conceive how all thoſe things affect the Body, which are ranged in the

following *Claſs.* For by the Pungency of ſuch Subſtances, both upon the Taſte and Smell, it is manifeſt they are ſtock'd with many ſubtile Parts, which by their Fineneſs, when diſſolved by Digeſtion, and mixed with the animal Fluids, are moſt fit to enter into the ſlendereſt Fibres, and recruit that Waſte their continual Motions make of their neceſſary Moiſture. Thus all *Aromatics* and ſweet-flavour'd Ingredients have a title to this Rank; and more or leſs conduce to this End, in proportion to the Subtility and Volatility of their component Parts. And thus when we ſay, Such a thing comforts the Heart, ſtrengthens the Brain, or is a *Cephalic*; we underſtand, that it is ſuitable to make a part of the nervous Fluid, and maintain the due Vigour and Motion of the Solids. As a Conſtitution becomes weak by Age, artificial Helps (by which we underſtand all that is uſed as Medicine) are more and more needful: For when the digeſtive Faculties grow languid, and are not able to furniſh a due Supply from uſual Diet, for the Waſtes that are daily made in the *Animal Oeconomy*, then theſe Auxiliaries are the more wanted. And whatſoever Means at any time occaſion a Diſtemperature in this Fluid, ſuch Aſſiſtances as come under this Denomination are neceſſary; they being fitted by degrees to wear out ſuch undue Mixtures, and invigorate the whole nervous Syſtem, by a new Supply of Spirits.

Upon another account likewiſe it is, that ſeveral Subſtances come into this *Claſs*, beſides thoſe that ſupply the deficiency of the animal Spirits; and theſe are ſuch as have a deterſive Quality, join'd with ſuch a *Stimulus*, that altho' they are too fine to be perceptible any where elſe, yet when they enter into the ſmall Fibres, by their little Vellications, they irritate their Vibrations, and prevent any uſeleſs Matter from lodging in their Interſtices, and clogging their Motions. This Quality, when it is in groſſer Bodies, paſſes under other Denominations; and may prove a *Vulnerary*, *Diuretic*, or the like; according to the different Texture of the Subſtances wherein it reſides. There are likewiſe under this Head, *Dryers*, or *Abſorbents*; by reaſon they prevent thoſe ſuperfluous Moiſtures, which the Nerves are frequently overcharged with, and occaſion *Rheums*, with many other Inconveniencies attending the Glands; particularly about the Head, where they are large and numerous, and very apt to be affected.

Folia, Herbs:

1. Asclepiadis, *Swallow-wort.* *Dioſcorides* hath it by this Name, and it is the *Vincetoxicum* of *Mathiolus*: but known moſt by the Name of *Hirundinaria*; whence the *Engliſh* Term. It grows in Woods, on a gravelly and ſandy Soil; and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. Its Root and Seed are moſt in uſe, and recommended for their drying and warming Qualities, which rank them amongſt *Alexipharmics* and *Cephalics*. Antiently a diſtilled Water, and an Extract were made of this Plant; but modern Practice hath rejected them.

2. Betonicæ, *Betony.* Some Botaniſts give alſo this Name to the Primroſe, with the diſtinction of *Alba*; and to the Garden-Clove, with that of *Coronaria*: but the Officinal Betony is diſtinguiſh'd into—*Sylveſtris*, Wood Betony, which is the *Betonica Purpurea* of *Caſpar Bauhine*; the—*Aquatica*, which is the *Scrophularia aquatica Major*, the greater Water Figwort; and the *Veronica Mas Pauli*, the *Paul*'s Betony of the ſame Author. The former of which three is here only regarded. It grows in Gardens, Meadows, and ſhady Places, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

ly. It is accounted a great Dryer, and is much uſed with *Tobacco* under that Notion, in *Rheums* and moiſt Suffuſions. *Antonius Muſa* wrote a Treatiſe about it; and commends it much as a *Vulnerary*; eſpecially in Wounds of the Head. Some recommend its Juice boil'd up to the Conſiſtence of Honey, and mix'd with a ſmall Quantity of the *Peruvian Balſam*, as a great *Healer*. A Plaiſter in the *London Diſpenſatory* has its Name from it; but it is now little in uſe. *Bartholine* tells a very odd Story, *Cent.* 3. *Hiſt.* 93. of a Gardener, who upon cutting a Bed of *Betony*, had his Head ſo affected by it, that he ſtagger'd like one fuddled. It is alſo accounted *Diuretic*, and uſeful, in Decoction, to Women after a hard Labour. But it is by all reckon'd a very good *Cephalic*.

3. CAMPHORATÆ, *Stinking Ground-Pine*, diſtinguiſhed by *Caſp. Bauhine*—*hirſuta*, the hairy ſtinking Ground-Pine; is to be met with in the Phyſic Gardens; and it is recommended by ſome Writers for a *Cephalic*, in ſtrengthning the Nerves, and recruiting the Spirits: but the modern Pharmacy uſes it not.

4. CHEIRI, *Wall-Flower*, is the *Leucoium luteum vulgare* of *Caſp. Bauhine*, the—*Flore Simplici* of *John Bauhine*, and *Viola Lutea* of *Gerhard*. It grows on Walls and Houſes, and flowers in *June*. It is ſaid to be good in Apoplectic and Paralytic Diſorders; to eaſe Pains, and forward the *Menſes*. Our *College* have now order'd an Oil to be made with it; but it is not yet brought into uſe.

5. EUPHRAGIÆ, *Eyebright*, is alſo ſometimes wrote *Euphraſia*, and *Eutraſia*, and by ſome called *Opthalmica*, and *Ocularia*, Eye-wort. The *Euphraſia Officinarum* of *Caſpar Bauhine* is the Eyebright here intended; and it flowers in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt* ſometimes. It is reckoned a great Dryer, as the former; and in that reſpect a *Cephalic*: for which reaſon likewiſe it is ſmoaked as *Tobacco*. 'Tis of great Eſteem in Diſtempers of the Eyes: But its Juice is much preferable to the diſtill'd Water; which uſed outwardly, is affirmed to take off all Specks, Films, Miſts, and Suffuſions.

6. MAJORANÆ, *Marjoram*, is alſo by ſome Writers called *Amaracus* and *Sampſucus*; and diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral kinds; as the *Peregrina*, which is the Foreign Marjoram, called *Marum*, and lately cultivated in plenty here; the *Silveſtris*, Wild Marjoram, not uſed; and the *Sativa*, which is alſo diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, the *Latifolia vulgaris*, broad-leaved common Marjoram, and the *Tenuifolia minor*, the leſſer narrow-leav'd Marjoram. The two laſt are moſt in uſe; and of them the broad-leav'd Marjoram, ſometimes likewiſe called *red*, becauſe its Stalks have a reddiſh Caſt. It delights in a well-dung'd, moiſt, ſhady Soil, and blows in *June* and *July*. It is a moſt fragrant Aromatic, and even in Smell very comfortable to the Head. It is rank'd amongſt the Dryers, and upon that account is very ſerviceable in Catarrhs and cold Defluxions. It paſſes with ſome likewiſe for a powerful *Alexipharmic*, and is good againſt the Poiſons of ſome venomous Creatures. The Juice, or dry'd Powder, is a good Errhine, and much uſed in Medicinal Snuffs. Its Buds uſed to be diſtilled with Wine; and a *Conſerve* was formerly made of it; but they are now diſuſed: However, it makes an excellent Ingredient in the *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*. It decays much by long keeping, as all the fineſt *Aromatics* do; and therefore it is beſt juſt after it is dry. The Tops are much better than thoſe parts nearer the Root.

7. MALABATHRI, *Indian-Leaf*. It grows by the relation of *Dioſcorides*, in wet places, and lies

upon the Water like the *Lens Paluſtris.* But others, with more probability, affirm it to be the Leaf of a large Tree common in the Gardens in the *Eaſt-Indies*, particularly in *Cambaja.* That which looks greeneſt is the beſt; for Age changes it blackiſh, when it becomes good for nothing. It is a warm *Aromatic*, and a Dryer: ſome alſo commend it for a *Diuretic.* It is in very few Compounds unleſs the *Venice-Treacle*; and there in but a ſmall quantity.

[MARI, Herb Maſtich, *diſtinguiſhed vulgar by* Parkinſon *and* Lampſuchus; ſive Marum Maſtichen redolens, *by* Caſp. Bauhine. *It is a ſhrubby Plant, full of round, ſlender, broad Stalks, a Foot high, with two ſmall Leaves at a Joint, ſomewhat larger than thoſe of Thyme; but otherwiſe like them. It is of a pleaſant grateful Odour: it is planted in Gardens, and continues ſeveral Years, if not deſtroyed by cold. It flowers in* June *and* July. *The Leaves and Heads are uſed. 'Tis much of the nature of Marjoram; but differs from it in this, that it is ſuppoſed of great ſervice in too great a Flux of the* Menſes; *a Dram of it being given in Powder, with a glaſs of rough red Wine. It is an Ingredient in the* Trochiſci Hedycroi.]

8. MARI SYRIACI, [Syrian Maſtich Thyme —— Syriacum ſeu Creticum *of* Gerhard; *and the* Majorana Syriaca vel Cretica *of* Caſp. Bauhine. *This is a lower and tenderer Plant than the* Marum, *or Herb Maſtich; having white hoary Branches, and ſmaller Leaves; green above, and hoary below. It has a very quick, piercing, and grateful Scent. It is ſaid, that the Cats admire this Plant ſo much as to eat it up, if not defended from them. It grows natural in* Candia *and* Syria.] It is reckon'd a kind of *Marjoram*, agreeing therewith in Virtue and Figure; inſomuch that by ſome they have been confounded for the ſame Plant. But what we have now cultivated in our Gardens, is much more volatile, and is a wonderful good *Errhine*, in ever ſo ſmall a quantity, put up the Noſe. Its Scent is very grateful and pungent, and makes an excellent *Sal Volatile*; and in ſuch a Compoſition is the beſt of *Cephalics. Mindererus* makes the *Marum* of the Antients a principal Ingredient in a Maſs of Pills; which from thence he gives the name of *Marociſtinæ.*

9. [ORIGANI VULGARIS, Common Origanum; *diſtinguiſhed,* —— Anglicum, Engliſh *wild Marjoram. It grows a Foot high, having many hairy, brown, brittle Stalks; with two broad round-pointed Leaves, larger than Marjoram, ſet at a Joint on very ſhort Foot-ſtalks, and of a browniſh green Colour. It grows in Hedges and Thickets, and flowers in* July. *This* Origanum *is not ſo ſtrong as the* Candy *ſort, yet good in Obſtructions of the Breaſt, Liver, and Womb; in the Jaundice, Shortneſs of Breath, and Suppreſſion of the* Menſes.]

[ORIGANI CRETICI, Origanum, *or* wild Marjoram of Candy; *diſtinguiſhed*—Origanum Onites *of* Caſp. Bauhine. *The* Origanum *found in the Shops, grows taller than common ſweet Marjoram, with longer and whiter Leaves; and larger and longer ſcaly Heads, among which grew ſmall white Flowers, like thoſe of ſweet Marjoram; of a pleaſing, ſtrong, aromatic Odour. It grows in the Iſlands of* Candy *or* Crete, *and other Parts of* Greece; *and flowers in* June. *Theſe are what ſhould be uſed when the* Flores Origani *are order'd.*] It is a very hot ſpicy Plant, but not quite ſo gratefully ſcented as the *Marjoram.* It is not much uſed in Compoſition; its chief Place is in the *Stephens*'s Water. It has been much recommended in *Baths*, both for Diſtempers of the Head, and *Hyſteric*

ſteric Caſes; as likewiſe for cutaneous Eruptions. The eſſential *Oil of Origanum* is much in uſe amongſt our *Farriers*; and, by its fiery Heat, often puts by the *Tooth-ach*, as a *Cauſtic*.

10. Ros Solis, *Sun-Dew*. This Plant is divided into two kinds; that *Folio rotundo*, with a round Leaf; and *Folio oblongo*, a longiſh one: but the former, as deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, is that moſt in uſe. [*It is a ſmall low Plant, with a fibrous Root; from whence ſpring ſmall, round, hollowiſh Leaves, on Foot-ſtalks about an Inch long, covered and fringed with ſhort red Hairs, which give a red Caſt to the whole Leaf.*] It grows in champaign and marſhy Grounds, in a pale red Moſs, and flowers in *May*. It is accounted very hot; and, according to the old Cant, in the fourth Degree, which antiently occaſion'd its Uſe to be forbid. It is reckon'd by ſome a great Reſtorative, and a Provoker to *Venery*. By its hot, and conſequently drying Qualities, it is plain what Affections of the Nerves it is of uſe in. Apply'd outwardly to the Belly, it is ſaid to promote *Delivery*; held in the Mouth, to cure the *Tooth-ach*; hung about the Neck, to cure *Madneſs*; and ty'd about the Wriſts ſix Hours, to cure *Agues*. Mr. *Ray* takes notice, that its hot eſcharotic Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep, in rendering their *Viſcera* ſchirrous; whereby in ſome Countries it is called by the common People *Red-hot*.

11. Salviæ, *Sage*: by reaſon of the great Eſteem ſome have had for it, call'd *Herba Sacra*, the holy Herb. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. There are ſeveral ſorts of this Plant; but only two in uſe. One is the *Salvia major hortenſis*, or *Latifolia*, moſt uſed in the Shops. This grows of two Colours, red and green: the former is preferr'd; tho' the difference is but little. The other is the *Minor*, or *Anguſtifolia*, little uſed in the Shops, but much in private Families, under the Name of *Sage of Virtue*, and *Tea-Sage*. There is alſo a *Salvia Sylveſtris*, deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, which is the *Scordonia*, or *Salvia agreſtis* of *Gerhard*; but is not uſed in the Shops, altho' much recommended by antient Writers for poſſeſſing the ſame Virtues as Cloves. This Herb has been in ſuch eſteem, as to occaſion the Verſe;

Cur moriatur Homo, cui Salvia creſcit in Horto?

It is undoubtedly a very good *Cephalic*, of the *detergent* kind; and thereby it likewiſe comes under the Claſs of *Vulneraries*, *Diuretics*, &c. It has an Auſterity upon the Palate, and makes a very good *Gargariſm*; eſpecially if ſharpen'd with a little *Acid*. It makes an excellent Liquor after the manner of *Tea*, in Fevers, and is mighty grateful and cooling, with the Addition of a little Lemon-Juice, which with the *red Sage* makes it of a delightful Colour. As it is both *detergent* and *abſorbent*, it is a very good and common Ingredient in *Diet-Drinks* and *Medicinal Ales*, intended for Sweetners and Cleanſers of the Blood.

12. Schoenanthi, *Squinanch*; called alſo *Juncus Odoratus*, ſweet Ruſh, *Fœnum*, or *Stramen Camelorum*, Camels Hay, or Straw. It grows in ſome parts of *India*, as common as the *Graſs* here; and is in plenty likewiſe in many parts of *Arabia*, whence it is brought into *Europe*. It is a grateful Aromatic, of volatile and ſubtile Parts; and upon that account rank'd in this Claſs of *Cephalics*. It is only in Compoſition in the capital Medicines, and in the *Venice-Treacle* principally; being both in the Body of the Preſcrip-

tion, and the *Trochiſci Hedychroi*, as likewiſe in the *Mithridate*; under the Name of *Juncus Odoratus*; and in the *Trochiſci Cypheos*, by the Title it ſtands under here.

33. SERPYLLI, *Wild Thyme.* There are various kinds of this, as diſtinguiſhed by Botanic Writers; but the Ἕρπυλλος of *Dioſcorides*, the *Serpyllum Silveſtre* of *Mathiolus*, and the *Serpyllum vulgare minus*, the common leſſer Wild Thyme of *Caſpar Bauhine*, ſeem to be the ſame; and are what is referred to under this Name by our modern *Diſpenſatories.* [*It has a ſmall, ſtringy, creeping Root, whence ſpring numerous ſlender, woody Stalks, with two ſmall, roundiſh, green Leaves, ſet at a Joint on ſhort Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow on the top of the Stalks, among the Leaves. Both Leaves and Flowers have a ſtrong pleaſant Smell. It grows upon Heaths and Commons; and flowers in* June *and* July.] It is not much uſed; altho' it enters the *Aq. Stephani.* It is hot, pungent, and a Dryer. Some commend it as a good *Uterine*, and ſay it promotes the *Menſes*; and that it is very helpful in many Diſtempers of the Head, being uſed in *Baths.*

14. THYMI, *Thyme.* There are ſeveral ſorts of this, but the *Vulgaris folio tenuiori*, the common Thyme, with a ſmall Leaf, of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is moſt in uſe; and that intended, in Officinal Compoſitions. It flowers in *July.* It is ſo much of the nature of *Serpyllum*, that in caſe of want they may be uſed for one another.

Flores, Flowers:

15. ANTHOS, of *Roſemary.* Theſe are the *Flores Roſmarini anguſtiore folio*, the narrow-leav'd Roſemary of *Caſpar Bauhine.* They blow in *April.* Theſe are reckoned the principal *Aromatics* of our own Growth. They are uſed in almoſt all nervous Complaints; eſpecially ſuch as ariſe from too great Moiſture and Cold, as they are hot and drying. In *Epilepſies*, *Apoplexies*, *Palſies*, and all Diſeaſes of that kind, they are hardly ever omitted in Preſcription, under ſome Form or other. They abound with a ſubtile detergent Oil, which makes them univerſally deobſtruent and opening. They are therefore preſcrib'd in *Uterine* Obſtructions, in the *Jaundice*, and even in the *Gout.* With theſe is made the celebrated *Hungary Water*; a ſmall quantity of which, diluted with common Water, is reckoned excellent in diſlodging and bringing away Wax which hardens in the *Ears*, and hinders the *Hearing.* It is to be injected warm with a Syringe made on purpoſe for that uſe.

19. AURANTIORUM, of *Oranges.* The *Aurantia major* of *Caſpar Bauhine* is the kind here intended. They are of an admirable Scent, tho', like all ſuch Perfumes, too powerful for ſome Perſons; and therefore prejudicial. It is with theſe the *Aqua Naphæ* is made. They are now but little uſed in Medicine: however, where the Spirits are almoſt quite extinct in malignant and putrid Fevers, they are ſometimes very cordial and refreſhing.

[CARYOPHYLLI AROMATICI, Cloves, *the Spice ſo called; which is the unripe Fruit of a large Tree, having Leaves like the Bay-Tree; but of a thicker and ſtronger Texture, and growing in the* Molucca *Iſlands in the* Eaſt-Indies.] This Fruit is not ſo much uſed in Medicine, *per ſe*, as in ſeaſoning of Food. An eſſential Oil, of which they yield great plenty, is uſed in many things; and as it is very warm, and agreeable to the Nerves, it enters into the Compoſition of many *Cathartics*, as a *Corrector.* In this Rank it ſtands in the *Pil. ex Duobus*; and in the *Electuarium Caryocoſtinum*, the Clove is pow-

powder'd. It is much uſed likewiſe for the *Tooth-ach*, dropt upon a little Cotton or Lint, and ſtuffed into the Hollow, or held as near as can be to the Part affected.

17. CARYOPHYLLI HORTENSIS, *Clove-gilliflowers*; called alſo very commonly, *Flores Tunicæ* and *Vetonica*. The *Altilis major* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the Officinal ſort. They blow in *July*; and thence are called *July-flowers*. They are a fine *Aromatic*, and very grateful to the *Smell* and *Taſte*. They have a place in a Syrup which is uſed in moſt *Cephalic* and Cordial *Juleps*. There is alſo a *Conſerve* made of them, but hardly ever uſed.

18. JASMINI, of *Jeſſamy*. The Plant which produces theſe is the *Jaſminum*, and *Apiana* of *Dodonæus*, the *Gelſaminum* of *Mathiolus*, and *Jaſminum vulgatius flore albo*, the white-flower'd Jeſſamy of *Caſpar Bauhine*. The Flowers blow almoſt the whole Summer. Theſe are but little uſed, and of the ſame nature as thoſe of Oranges, rather a *Perfume* than a *Cordial*. But in that reſpect they are very excellent; and where Perfumes are not diſagreeable, they are very grateful to the Smell, and refreſhing.

19. LAVENDULÆ, of *Lavender*. The Plant which produceth theſe was antiently moſt known by the name of *Spica*, divided into Male and Female; the former of which is not uſed; the latter is the Lavender of the Shops, and diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, by the name of *Lavendula anguſtifolia*, the narrow-leav'd Lavender; it is alſo the ſame as the *Pſeudonardus Femina* of *Mathiolus*. The Flowers blow in *June* and *July*, and are much of the nature of the Roſemary Flowers, only more ſweet, or approaching to a Perfume. There are no Diſeaſes of the Head in which they are not employ'd, under ſome Form or other; they are alſo very grateful and cordial to the Stomach. In all paralytic Affections they are reckon'd to give place to nothing; and in Loſs of Speech they do wonders. *Rulandus* mentions one he cured in that caſe, by drinking a Spoonful at a time of an Infuſion of them in Spirit of Wine. The celebrated *Palſy Drops*, are the compound Spirit of *Lavender* of the Shops; and are a moſt noble *Cephalic* and Cordial Medicine. But in the caſe *Rulandus* ſpeaks of, it is much better dropt upon Sugar, to be gradually diſſolved in the Mouth, than ſwallowed at once.

20. LILII CONVALLII, *Lilies of the Valley*, or *May-lilies*. This Plant is the *Lilium Convallium, ſeu Vernum* of *Theophraſtus*, and the *Lil. Conval. album* of *Caſp. Bauhine*. The Flowers blow early, by the beginning of *May*. They are of a mighty fragrant Scent, but it is ſo languid and volatile, that in drying it is quite or very near loſt. Therefore where they enter into the Compoſition of Waters, they ought by all means to be put into the Spirit of Wine as ſoon as ever gather'd, and if poſſible before the very Dew is off them; as in the *Aqua Pæoniæ Comp.* Antient *Diſpenſatories* direct a Diſtilled Water, a Spirit, a Conſerve, and an Oil to be made of theſe Flowers; but they are all now in diſuſe. However, they juſtly ſtand in the firſt Rank of *Cephalics*, if thus managed; otherwiſe they are good for little; for altho' they are commonly made the *Baſis* of a *Cephalic Snuff*, they are of no very great Efficacy therein: ſo that what Feats ſuch *Snuffs* do, are uſually more owing to the other Ingredients.

91. PÆONIÆ, of *Piony*. This Plant is divided into Male and Female; the former of which is preferred in Medicine; they are diſtinguiſhable both in the Root and Leaves; the Male is deſcribed by

Caſpar

Caſpar Bauhine, folio nigricante ſplendido, with a ſhining blackiſh Leaf, from which the Female differs in being lighter colour'd. The Root of the Male kind is likewiſe more bulbous, ſhorter, and branched; whereas the other runs out into few, longer, and thinner Shoots. The Flowers blow in *May* and *June*. They are much in eſteem for Convulſions in Children, and accounted good in all nervous Diſtempers. The ſimple Syrup of the Shops is the moſt they are employ'd in.

22. ROSARUM DAMASCENARUM, of *Damask Roſes*. The Flowers blow in *May* and *June*. In this Claſs they obtain a place as the *Orange* and *Jeſſamy*, being of much greater Efficacy in Medicine, by reaſon of their *Cathartic* quality; under which Diviſion, they will be conſider'd more at large.

23. STÆCHADOS, of *Arabian Stæchas*, or *French Lavender*; diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine, Purpurea*, the Purple Cotton-Weed: But there is a *Stæchas Citrina anguſtifolia*, taken notice of by the ſame Author, called alſo *Elichryſom, ſive Stæchas Citrina anguſtifolia*; which grows plentifully upon the *Rhine*, and other ſandy Soils. [*The* Arabian, *or Purple* Stæchas, *is the Flower of a beautiful Shrub, growing three or four Feet high, and cloathed with long hairy Leaves, leſs than thoſe of common Lavender; two at a Joint. The Stalks are ſquare, bare of Leaves to the tops, on which grow thick round ſcaly Spikes, or purple Heads. Both the Leaves and Flowers, or Heads, have an aromatic Flavour. It grows natural in the South of* France, *and in* Spain. *The Name, according to* Dioſcordies, *came from the* Stæchades, *or Iſlands in the* Mediterranean, *near* Marſeilles. *With us it is planted in Gardens, and eaſily increaſed; and with moderate ſhelter will endure the ſevereſt Winters. It flowers in* June, *and its Heads ſhould be gather'd when they are firm and hard, which is about the End of* July. *The freſh Flowers of our own growth, are to be preferred to thoſe that come from abroad, which are ſeldom freſh.*

The Stæchas Citrina *is a ſhrubby Plant that holds its Leaves all Winter. The Flowers grow on the tops; and are Cluſters of ſmall round ſcaly Heads, of a beautiful ſhining yellow Colour; which they long retain, if well preſerved. The Leaves and Flowers have a pleaſant Scent, when rubbed. It grows in ſome Parts of* France *and* Italy; *is frequently planted in Gardens, and flowers in* July *and* Auguſt. *'Tis accounted good for Obſtructions in the Liver and Spleen; tho' ſeldom or never uſed in the Shops. But the* Arabian Stæchas *is cordial, cephalic, and ſtrengthning to the Nerves; as alſo uſeful in Apoplexies, Convulſions, Poiſons, and venomous Bites.*] Many things were formerly made with it, now in neglect; and the Flowers are little uſed at preſent, unleſs in ſome of the *Capital* Medicines. They are by all rank'd amongſt the *Cephalics*; and ſome aſcribe to them the ſame Virtue as to *Hyſſop*, which comes under another *Claſs*, as a *Pectoral*. *Schroder*, and after him *Etmuller*, prefer it to *Hyſſop* upon that account, and will have it to be very efficacious for ſuch Intentions; but our Phyſicians preſcribe it not.

24. TILIÆ, of the *Lime-Tree*. The kind here meant is the *Fœmina folio majore*, the Female with a larger Leaf, of *Caſpar Bauhine*. They are univerſally recommended in Epilepſies, and all nervous Diſtempers; and upon that account make a part of the compound Piony-Water. *Ray* alſo aſcribes to them a Nephritic quality; and ſays they help in ſome Diſorders of the Womb. They enter the *Aq. Pæoniæ comp.* and *Spir. Lavend. comp.*

Semina,

Semina, Seeds:

25. SINAPIOS, *Muſtard.* This Plant is divided into Garden, and Wild Muſtard. The former is chiefly uſed, and diſtinguiſhed by *John Bauhine* into the *Sinapi ſiliquâ latiuſculâ glabrâ, ſemine rufo ſive vulgari*, the rough broad-podded Muſtard, with a brown Seed; and the *Sinapi album, ſiliquâ hirſutâ ſemine albo*, rough-podded Muſtard with a white Seed. The former is moſt uſed, and its Seeds make a very pungent deterſive *Cephalic*. They are much more uſed in *Sauce*, than in *Medicine:* altho' they are mighty efficacious in ſtimulating the Fibres, and looſening and diſcuſſing Viſcidities; and therefore excellent in all *Paralytic* Caſes, and the Decays and Defluxions attending Old Age. They are alſo very *Diuretic*, and ſerviceable in *Aſthmas*, as well as *Dropſies*.

26. THLASPIOS, of *Treacle*, or *Mithridate-Muſtard*, as Mr. *Ray* calls it. *Caſpar Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes that which ought to be uſed, by *arvenſe ſiliquis latis*, the Field Muſtard with broad Pods. The Seeds of this are ſeldom uſed in Medicine, unleſs in the *Venice Treacle*. *Schroder* aſcribes to them pretty much the ſame Qualities as the former; but forbids them to Women with Child, becauſe he ſays they will deſtroy the *Fœtus*, and occaſion *Abortion*.

Fructus, Fruits;

27. ANACARDII, [—ORIENTALIS, *or the* Malacca Bean. *It is a Seed growing a-top of a conical Fruit in the* Eaſt-Indies. *'Tis in Shape and Colour like a Bird's Heart; and covered with a tough Skin, including a ſpongy Subſtance full of a cauſtic Oil; and underneath, encloſed in another Skin, lies the Kernel, which taſtes like an Almond. It is ſaid to be hot and dry, and a Provocative to Venery. It is ſeldom to be met with in* England; *the* Mel Anacardinum *being long ſince dropt in the* College Diſpenſatory.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, *the* Weſt-Indian Anacardium; *called* Cajous *by* Caſp. Bauhine, *and in* Jamaica, *the* Caſhew Nut. *It grows at the end of a Fruit like a ſmall ripe Apple; in Size and Figure reſembling an Hare's Kidney. The outer Rind, which is tough and brownish, contains a large proportion of a fiery cauſtic Oil; and under that in a ſoft Shell, a white pleaſant Kernel, which is eat in* Jamaica, *after the Nut has been roaſted in the Embers to diſcharge its cauſtic Oil. This Kernel is ſaid to have the ſame Virtues as the* Eaſt-Indian *ſort. They are both ſuppoſed to heat and dry, and to have cephalic Virtues: but they are both now rejected by the modern Diſpenſatories.*]

28. ALKERMES, of *Alkermes*. It is the Berry of the *Ilex aculeata cocci glandifera*, of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and the *Ilex coccigera* of *Cluſius*, called *Cocum inſectorium* by *Mathiolus*, and *Cocus baphica* by *Dioſcorides*. The Juice is wonderfully grateful to the Palate, and a fine *Cordial*. The *Confection* in which it is the principal Ingredient, and to which it gives name, is not at all better, if ſo good, as the clarify'd Juice alone. There is a very fine Cordial Liquor, which takes its name from it, in *Bates:* ſee *Part* III. *Of Compounds*. This Juice, or rather the Confection made with it, is in great requeſt amongſt our Midwifes, for aſſiſting in Delivery. It is reckon'd likewiſe a bringer out of the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*.

29. BANILLI, *Vanellos*, or *Banilloes*. This is the Fruit of the *Aracus Aromaticus*, diſtinguiſhed by Mr. *Ray*, *Volubilis ſiliquoſa Mexicana foliis Plantaginis:* It comes from *New Spain*; and is chiefly mixed with Chocolate, to which it gives a Flavour

Flavour agreeable to some, but hurtful to many as a Perfume. [*They are dark brown, flat Pods, or Sheaths, five or six Inches long, and scarce one Inch broad; wrinkled on the outside, and full of numerous small black Grains, almost as fine as Sand; and smelling like Balsam of* Peru.]

30. Cerasorum, of *Cherries.* Luxury has prodigiously multiply'd and improved the kinds of these in our own Country. Many of the sorts, and particularly the *Kentish Red Cherries*, are a very wholesome Fruit, and grateful to the Stomach; but the black only are used in Medicine. They are prescribed in all Diseases of the Head and Nerves; and by some are also accounted *Diuretic*, especially the Water distill'd from them.

31. Coffeæ, the *Coffee-Berries.* They grow only in *Arabia Felix*, whence they are transported thro' all the Dominions of the Grand Seignior, and from *Turkey* brought into *Europe.* They are the Fruit of a kind of Jessamy, with a Chesnut Leaf, and a white sweet Flower. These are not employ'd in Medicine; yet they are so much in every one's way, (that is, the Liquor made of them) that it may be worth a Person's while to know that they are very drying; and therefore in Disorders of the Head from Fumes, and too great Moistures, very serviceable by their absorbent Qualities. This most experience, who try them, after a *Debauch* of Wine or strong Liquors. But in thin and dry Constitutions they are very hurtful; as they dry the Nerves too much, and are apt to make them tremble, as in Palsies: By the same means likewise they promote Watching, by bracing the Fibres too tense for that Relaxation which is necessary for Sleep. Altho' in a case of extraordinary Defluxion of *Rheum* from the Glands about the Head and Stomach, in a cold Constitution, which occasion'd a great hindrance to the Person's sleeping, I once advis'd them; and according to Expectation, they procured Sleep, by absorbing the superfluous and continually distilling *Rheum.* So that the same thing may have different Effects, according to the Constitution to be operated upon.

32. Cubebæ, of *Cubebs.* They are small spicy Grains, or Berries, like Pepper, brought chiefly from *Java* in the *East-Indies*, and pretty much of the like Virtue. It is much questioned of what these are the Fruit. Some will have them to be of the Pepper kind, and the *Piper rotundum* of *Theophrastus*; others the Fruit of the *Ruscus*; and others the *Carpesium* of *Galen*; but *Cæsalpine* affirms them to be the Fruit of the true *Amomum.* However it be, the Natives, it is said, will not export any of them till boil'd, to prevent their Culture and Growth in other Countries. They are very warm, and supposed to strengthen the Memory; which they cannot do, but by being very grateful to the Nerves. They are also reckon'd, as most such *Aromatics* are, Provokers to *Venery*; as they fill the Juices with many active, spirituous, and titillating Particles.

33. Nucis Moschatæ, of *Nutmegs*, called also *Nux Aromatica — Myristica, seu Unguentaria*, by *Mathiolus* and *Clusius:* the latter distinguished them into *Male*, which are the greater oblong sort; and *Female*, which are the small round ones. *Caspar Bauhine* describes them by the Distinction of *Nucista*, or *Nux Moschata, fructu rotundo.* [*This is the Fruit of a Tree growing chiefly in* Banda, *an Island of the* East-Indies; *and being about the bigness of a Pear-Tree, with fragrant Leaves like those of the Peach; but broader, and not serrated on the Edges. It bears yellowish five-leaved Flowers, succeeded by*

by Fruit in ſhape and ſize like ſmall Peaches; with the external Covering ſoft and juicy, like that of a Wall-nut. *And under this lies the* Mace, *firmly adhering to the hard woody Shell that includes the Nutmeg. The beſt are firm and heavy; and if pierced with a Needle, emit an Oil.*] This is a moſt delicate Aromatic Fruit; and enters into our *Sauce* as well as our *Phyſic*. It is a great Comforter of the Head and Stomach; and likewiſe a good *Carminative*, by its warm diſcuſſing Quality. But it is to be uſed ſparingly; for if in too large a quantity, it will fume up too much, and prove offenſive in the ſame manner as Perfumes do to ſome particular Conſtitutions. *Etmuller* very much commends it, boil'd with *Motherwort*, in ſome Affections of the Womb; and uſed as a *Bath*.

34. PIPERIS, of *Pepper*. *Mathiolus*, the *Bauhines*, and other Botanic Writers, deſcribe a White Pepper; but what we have of that Name is only the Black Pepper manufactured, by our induſtrious Neighbours the *Dutch*. [*It is done by putting full ripe Black Pepper in a Trench for two or three Days, till the outer Bark or black Skin rots off; and then waſhing it in Water to ſeparate the Bark, which floats a-top; and afterwards drying the Pepper with white Aſhes, and winnowing it.*] It comes from *Malabar*, *Java*, *Sunda*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*. There is alſo the *Piper Indicum*, called *Capſicum*, and *Guiney Pepper*, which grows in large Pods, and is uſed by the *Spaniards* in their Sauces and Pickles; but Medicinal Preſcriptions take no notice of it. This is much of the ſame nature as *Cubebs*, but rather hotter and drier. It enters therefore not only into many Compoſitions as a *Cephalic*, but alſo into *Cathartics*, as a Corrector; it aſſiſting the Bowels the eaſier to endure the Vellications of a purging Medicine. *Hoffman* commends it in the Colic; to be drank whole in a little Brandy. And our Country People have got a Trick of curing *Agues* with a large Doſe of the ſame, taken juſt before the Fit comes: but they require good athletic Conſtitutions, who ſubmit to be ſet on fire, to be cured of a contrary Extreme. It ſometimes likewiſe will relieve the *Tooth-ach*. The Long Pepper (uſed too in Medicine, tho' not by a great deal ſo much in Sauces as the other) is pretty much of the ſame Virtues. [*The* Black Pepper *grows upon a Plant that climbs and twiſts about its Support, and bears large, oval, ſharp-pointed Leaves, full of large Nerves; and oppoſite thereto grow long ſpikes of* monopetalous Flowers, *cut into three parts, and ſucceeded by Bunches of the Grains of Pepper, round, of a dark brown Colour, with their outſide Bark wrinkled.*

Long Pepper *grows upon a Plant that twiſts and climbs like the Black; having large, oblong, round-pointed Leaves, ſet alternately on the Stalks; and oppoſite to them grow* monopetalous Flowers, *divided into five Segments, which are ſucceeded by the Fruit. It grows in* Java, Malabar, *and other Parts of the* Eaſt-Indies.]

35. PIMENTO: This is called by the common People *All-Spice*; and indeed it has in its Taſte and Flavour ſomewhat reſembling moſt of the Spices. It comes to us chiefly from *Jamaica*, and is generally ſold by the name of *Jamaica Pepper*. It is accounted a Species of the *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*, and by ſome entitled *Caryophyllus Aromaticus Americanus, lauri acuminatis foliis, fructu orbiculari*. We meet not with it in either antient or modern *Diſpenſatory* Compoſitions, unleſs in the laſt Edition of our *College*. But it is pretty much got into the Shops, as a *Succedaneum* to ſome Spices which are dearer: And ſome have found a way

to

to uſe nothing elſe in the *Aqua Mirabilis*, tho' none of it is order'd; and it anſwers ſo well, that if it be careſully diſtill'd, and the Spirit be good, it is hardly to be perceived from that which is genuine; and may perhaps not be inferior in its Medicinal Virtues.

Balſamum, Balſam:

36. PERUVIANUM, *Balſam of Peru.* This is produced from a Tree in the *Weſt-Indies*. By boiling the Wood, the Balſam riſes to the top, and is ſcummed off for uſe. The beſt is of a darkiſh red Colour, and of an admirable Fragrancy. It heals, dries, and diſcuſſes; and is a great Strengthner and Warmer of the Nerves. *Schroder* commends it in *Aſthmas*, *Phthiſics*, *Nephritic Pains*, Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, Weakneſs of the *Stomach*, and in the *Jaundice*; and ſays alſo that it comforts the Womb, and promotes Conception. It is much uſed outwardly; not only in Wounds, but in *Palſies*, *Iſchiadic* and *Rheumatic* Pains. Some pretend to cure Intermitting Fevers, by rubbing the Back-bone with it; and applying it in Plaiſters to the Pit of the *Stomach*.

37. LADANUM, or *Labdanum*. This is a Balſam or Gum ouzing out of the Leaves of the *Ciſtus* Tree, called *Ledon*, or *Ladon*, by *Mathiolus*, and *Ciſtus Ladanifera* by *Caſpar Bauhine*; which is common in *Cyprus*, and ſome Parts of *Arabia*. *Dioſcorides*, ſaith it is pull'd off from the Beards of Goats, who feeding upon thoſe Leaves, the viſcous Juice, by degrees, gathers and hardens into little Lumps upon the Hair. M. *Tournefort*, in his Voyage to the *Levant*, deſcribes the Method of gathering this Gum in *Candia*. He ſays, it is bruſhed off the Leaves of the Shrub, in a calm Day, by a ſort of Whip compoſed of many Straps, to which it adheres: and after it is ſcraped off the Straps, it is made into Cakes of different ſizes. That which is brittle, of an Aſh-colour, ſweet-ſcented, and cleareſt from Droſs, is the beſt. It warms, dries, and deterges; but is moſt uſed outwardly, and enters many of the *Plaiſters* which are accounted *warm*, *emollient*, and *digeſtive*.

Lignum, Wood:

38. AGALLOCHI, called alſo *Xyloaloes*, Aloes-Wood. It is a Tree in the *Eaſt-Indies*, brought to us in ſmall Bits, of a very fragrant Scent. The beſt is accounted of a blackiſh purple Colour, and ſo light as to ſwim upon Water. [*But there is ſcarce any ſuch to be found; for the true with us will ſink in Water.*] It is hot and drying, and eſteemed a great Strengthner of the Nerves in general; but particularly of the Head and Stomach. *Ang. Sala* was a great Admirer of this Wood; and made an Extract from it with Spirit of Wine, which is wonderfully commended. [*It alſo affords a very extraordinary chymical Oil, containing the full aromatic Virtues of the Wood.*]

39. ASPALATHI, or *Rhodii*, *Roſe-wood*. [*This is a Wood, or rather perhaps a Root, that comes from the Canaries, of a yellowiſh Colour, and hard woody Subſtance, full of Knots.*] It is accounted aſtringent and drying; but tho' much in uſe amongſt the Antients, 'tis almoſt quite rejected out of internal Medicines now. An Oil drawn from it, is of an admirable Scent, and very comfortable to the Head, where Perfumes are not offenſive; for this may be reckon'd one of the Principal. It is chiefly uſed in ſcenting *Pomatums*, and *Liniments*.

Cortices, Barks:

40. MACIS, *Mace*. It comes off from the Nutmeg, and is a kind of Bark or Covering thereto. *See*

Nut-

NUTMEG. It is much of the ſame Virtues, and uſed both in *Cardiac* Compoſitions; and in *Cathartics*, as a Corrector.

41. WINTERANUS, *Winter's Bark.* This is a warm *aromatic* Drug, which takes its Name from the Perſon who firſt brought the *Europeans* acquainted with it. It is accounted a Species of the Cinnamon, and therefore called *Canella alba*, or the white Cinnamon. It is not much uſed in the Shop Compoſitions, nor mentioned by this Name, eſpecially in any *Diſpenſatory*-Writers. It has a Flavour not greatly unlike *Lemon-Peel*, is ſubtile and penetrating, ſoon ſenſible to the Nerves, and therefore claims a place in this Rank; altho', as many other *Aromatics*, it is frequently met with in Preſcription amongſt *Antiſcorbutics*: And certainly with good reaſon, becauſe the Subtility of its Parts much aſſiſts in attenuating the Viſcidities and groſs Concretions, which obſtruct and erode the Capillaries and ſmall Glands.

Radices, Roots:

42. ACORI, *vel Calami Aromatici, Sweet Cane.* This is diſtinguiſhed into *Verus* and *Adulterinus*; but the former only is the Officinal ſort: And *Schroder* will have it to be different from the *Calamus Aromaticus*, with which moſt Writers confound it. [*It is diſtinguiſhed by its Leaves; being longer and narrower than the* Iris, *or* Flower-de-luce; *and having towards the top one or two like the reſt, only ſomewhat narrower, thicker and rounder; near which riſe ſingle* Juli, *being ſeldom double, ſhaped like the* Catkin *of the* Haſel, *or like* Long Pepper. *The Root is thick, full of Joints, and grows tranſverſly in the Ground. It has a ſtrong ſmell when green; but becomes more grateful and aromatic as it dries. It grows in many Rivulets and watry Places in* England; *but what is uſed in the Shops chiefly comes from abroad. It produces its* Catkins *in* July *and* Auguſt.] It is a ſpicy bitteriſh Root, and an agreeable Ingredient both in *Cephalic* and *Stomachic* Compoſitions. It is good likewiſe in *Colics*, and all Complaints ariſing from Indigeſtion, and a cold weak Stomach.

[*The* Acorus Adulterinus, *Baſtard* Acorus, *or yellow Water-Flag, is the* Iris *that grows common in Ditches and watry Places, with Leaves like the common* Flower-de-luce. *Its Roots are aſtringent, and recommended to ſtrengthen the Brain and Nerves; but it is ſeldom uſed.*]

43. GALANGÆ, of *Galangal.* It is a ſmall knotty Root. This is diſtinguiſhed into the greater and leſſer ſort; the latter of which is preferred. *Cluſius* and ſome others judge it to be a Species of the *Iris*; and others of the *Acorus.* And the leſſer kind is by the modern *Greeks* called *Cyprus Babylonica.* That which is heavy, well-ſcented, and of a reddiſh Colour, is beſt. It is much warmer than the *Acorus*, and is much eſteemed in Flatulencies and Indigeſtions. It is uſed, with Succeſs, in all Indiſpoſitions either of the Head, Stomach, or Womb, ariſing from Weakneſs of the Nerves. It is a very good Ingredient in *Stomachic Bitters*; and in all Compoſitions that anſwer the Intentions of a *Cardiac* or *Cephalic.*

44. GINSENG, called alſo *Ninzig*, is a Root brought from *Japan*, and by ſome paſſed for a *Cephalic*, and a Promoter of Venery; but modern Practice takes little notice of it. [*See* Philoſ. Tranſact. N°. 337.]

45. PÆONIÆ, of *Piony.* This Root, as well as the Flowers beforementioned, is accounted a good *Cephalic.* The good Women highly eſteem Necklaces made of it to hang about Childrens Necks, for Convulſions, and difficult breeding of the Teeth. It is likewiſe *aperient*, and

upon

upon that account reckon'd amongſt *Diuretics* and *Detergents*: As likewiſe *Alexipharmic*; upon which account it had a place in the *College Plague-Water*.

46. SATYRII, *ſeu Orchitis, Satyrion. Dioſcorides* diſtinguiſhes between theſe, and ſaith, the *Satyrion* hath a ſingle Root, but the *Orchis* a double bulbous one. *Pliny* however confounds them; and our Country-man Mr. *Dale* ranks them under the ſame Tribe. It paſſes for a great *Cordial* and *Reſtorative*. And amongſt all who have been influenc'd by Whimſies, it has been judged from its *Signature*, to be a great Provoker to *Venery*. The *Electuarium Diaſatyrion*, which is in many Diſpenſatories, and which takes its Name from this Root, is certainly with good reaſon commended for a great Strengthner; and it wonderfully warms and titillates the Nerves, whereby ſuch Deſires are excited: And on the like account in many Conſtitutions may cure Barrenneſs, and promote Conception. But as there are ſome warm *Aromatics* in that Compoſition beſides, it is to be doubted whether they do not come in for the greater ſhare in theſe Effects. [*There are two kinds of* Satyrium, *the Male and the Female. The* Satyrium mas, *or* Orchis, morio mas, foliis maculatis; *the greater male Fool-ſtones of* Caſp. Bauhine, *which is the common* Satyrion *of the Shops, has two oval Roots, as large as a ſmall Olive; of a whitiſh Colour, and full of a ſlimy Juice. Theſe Roots only are uſed; being eſteemed provocative. The Female* Satyrium, Orchis morio fœmina, *or female Fool-ſtones, is a ſomewhat ſmaller Plant than the former, and without Spots on its Leaves; its ſpike of Flowers being alſo leſs, and not ſo beautiful, and of a purple Colour. It grows in the ſame Places as the former; but flowers ſomewhat later. It is alſo ſuppoſed to have the ſame Virtues.*]

47. ZEDOARIÆ, of *Zedoary*. This is diſtinguiſhed by ſome into various kinds; but the long and round are the moſt remarkable: tho' *Lobelius* ſays they differ only in Form. *Mathiolus* will have the *Zedoary* of *Avicen*, to be the *Anthora* of the Moderns; and *Dodonæus* takes the Officinal *Zedoary* for the *Zerumbeth*, or *Zerumbet* of *Avicen* and *Serapion*. The Antients had many Preparations and Compoſitions of this Root, which are now quite rejected. It comes from *India*. The beſt is white, fragrant, heavy, ſound, and of a ſpicy bitteriſh Taſte; which brings it under the Claſs of *Cephalics*. But it is alſo reckon'd by many amongſt the *Alexipharmics*; for which reaſon it comes to have a place in the *Capitals*; and it is ſaid even to prevent Infections, by holding it only in the Mouth. By reaſon of its agreeable Bitterneſs, it is preſcribed likewiſe as a *Stomachic*; and for its ſpicy Warmth 'tis commended alſo in *Colics* and *hyſterical* Affections, and likewiſe for promoting the *Menſes*.

48. ZINZIBERIS, of *Ginger*. This is likewiſe an *Indian* Root, generally brought over dry, but ſometimes in Preſerve. [*There are two ſorts, white and black; but the white is beſt; being the Root only dried and cleanſed: whereas the other is the ſame ſcalded, and of a darker Colour, and more ſhrivelled. It now comes chiefly from* Jamaica *and the* Caribbee *Iſlands, tho' it grows both in the* Eaſt *and* Weſt-Indies.] It is very hot and penetrating, and therefore a great Warmer of the nervous Parts; whence it rather enters into Compoſitions of other Intentions than ſuch as are merely *Cephalic*. [*Thus it is found excellent in warming the Stomach, and keeping the Gout from that Part.*]

Class 2. *Of Carminatives.*

THESE have a place among the *Nervous Simples*, by reason the nervous Parts are frequently under great Disorders from Flatus's, or Wind pent up: And therefore what dissipates and expels such Vapours, must be reckon'd of great Service to those Parts.

A great many seem to be Strangers to this Term; as it does not appear to carry in it any thing expressive of the medicinal Efficacies of those *Simples* which pass under its Denomination. This Term had certainly its Rise, as thus apply'd, when Medicine was too much in the hands of those *Juglers*, who for want of a true Knowledge in their Profession, brought Religion into their Party; and what thro' their Ignorance they were not able to do by rational Prescription, and the use of proper Medicines, they pretended to effect by Invocation and their Interest with Heaven. Which Cant being generally, for the Surprize sake, couch'd in some short Verses; the Word *Carmen*, which signifies a Verse, was made also to mean an Inchantment: Which as it was a very good Cover for their Ignorance, as well as their Knavery, was frequently made use of to satisfy the People of the Operation of a Medicine they could not account for. And as those Medicines, now under this Name, are of quick Efficacy; and the Consequences thereof, in many Instances, very great and surprizing; and the most violent Pains, sometimes arising from pent upWind, immediately ceasing upon its Dispersion: For these Reasons, I say, such Medicines as give Relief in this case, are more particularly termed *Carminatives*, as if they cured by Inchantment; the Complaint removed by them being so sudden, that the ordinary Means of the Operation of a natural Cause, are not easily imagin'd to take place so soon.

But howsoever this Term came into the Profession, common use has sufficiently determin'd its Meaning; so that every one understands by it such things as conduce to expel Wind. How they do so, may be conceiv'd, when we consider that all the Parts of the Body are perspirable. *Sanctorius*, in his *Medicina Statica*, determines all we call Wind in the Bowels, to be such *perspirable Matter* as makes its escape thro' the Coats of the Stomach and Intestines. Between the several Membranes, likewise, of the muscular Parts may such Matter break out, and lodge for some time. Now whatsoever will rarify and render such Collections of Vapours thinner, must conduce to their utter Discharge out of the Body; and consequently remove those Uneasinesses, which arise from their Detention. And as all those things in Medicine which pass under this Denomination, are warm, and consist of very light subtile Parts, it is easy to conceive how a mixture of such Particles may agitate and rarify those Flatulencies, so as to facilitate their Expulsion: and especially when we consider what a Help to promote this End those grateful Sensations may be, which such Medicines give to the Fibres; which cannot but invigorate their tonic Undulations so much, that, by degrees, the obstructed Wind is dislodg'd, and at last quite expell'd. But if the Obstruction is not great, as it seldom is in the Bowels, by reason of the large Vent both upwards and downwards, the Rarifaction of the Wind upon taking such a Medicine is often so

ſudden, and likewiſe its Diſcharge, that it goes off like the Exploſion of Gun-powder.

All the Things under this Claſs being warm and diſcuſſive, are much uſed in the Compoſitions of *Cathartics*, of the rougher ſort eſpecially. For the Irritation occaſion'd by thoſe, would be ſcarce tolerable without the Mitigation of ſuch grateful Ingredients. Many likewiſe of this Sortment are in the Compoſitions of diſcuſſive *Topics*; as they warm, rarify, and attenuate the obſtructed Humours.

Folia, Herbs:

49. ANGELICÆ, *Angelica.* There is of this—*Sylveſtris*, a wild *Angelica*, which is alſo divided into *major* and *minor Montana*: but the only kind uſed in *Pharmacy* is the *Sativa, ſeu Coſtus nigra* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, called alſo by ſome *Angelica odorata*, and *Smyrnium*. It flowers in *July*. This is a warm, fragrant, aromatic Plant, in great eſteem with many Authors. *Schroder* will have it to be a moſt noble *Cordial, Sudorific*, and *Vulnerary*; and alſo to promote the *Menſes*, forward *Delivery*, and ſtrengthen the *Womb*: and that it is efficacious againſt all manner of poiſonous and peſtilential Contagions. But at preſent it is regarded little otherwiſe than as a *Carminative*; and therefore we give it a place in this Claſs. The *College* have a compound Water that takes its Name from it, in which are many Ingredients of the ſame Rank.

50. CHAMÆMELI, *Camomile.* Of this there are various kinds; as, the *Vulgare, Romanum, Fœtidum*, and *Inodoratum*. The two laſt are not in uſe. The firſt is made a Species of the *Parthenium*, or Mother-wort; and according to *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the *Leucanthimum* of *Dioſcorides*: But *Dodonæus* diſtinguiſhes the *Romanum* by *Leucanthimum odoratum*, and *Caſpar Bauhine* by *Chamæmelum nobile ſeu odoratius*; and that is the ſort referred to by the late Catalogue of the *College*. *John Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes it by—*Flore ſimplici*, in oppoſition to the *Flore multiplici*, the Double Camomile; which latter hath, of late, much obtain'd in the Shops thro' mere Error: for the ſingle Flower is much the ſtrongeſt and beſt. It flowers in *June* and *July*. It has the Carminative Virtues of the former, and is alſo accounted a good Anodyne, and excellent againſt *Cramps*, and ſuch like Spaſms. Outwardly it is a good *Emollient* and *Ripener*, in *Cataplaſms*. It is uſed with Succeſs, likewiſe, againſt the *Tooth-ach*, apply'd hot, in a Bag, to the Cheek. The *College* have given a compound Water of Camomile-Flowers in their late *Diſpenſatory*; which is a moſt excellent Compoſition, as a *Cardiac* and a *Carminative*.

51. FOENICULI, *Fennel*, is diſtinguiſhed into *Vulgare offic.* by *Gerhard* and *Parkinſon*; the *Vulgare Germanicum*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*; and the *Vulgare minus, acriore & nigriore ſemine*, by *John Bauhine*; and is called ſimply *Fennel* or *Fincle*; and into the——*dulce offic.* by *Gerhard, Parkinſon*, and *Caſp. Bauhine*; and——*dulce majori & albo ſemine*, by *John Bauhine*. There is alſo a——*Marinum*, called *Crithmum*; and——*Porcinum*, termed *Pucedanum*; but theſe are little uſed in *Pharmacy*. The common *Fennel* flowers in *June* and *July*. It has much the ſame Qualities as the former two; but it is farther ſaid to be *Diuretic*, and good againſt the Stone in the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*. [*The common* Fennel *is generally planted in Gardens to be ready at hand, but grows wild in many places towards the Sea-Coaſt. The Leaves, Roots, and Seeds are in uſe; the Root being one of the five* Opening Roots, *and the Seed one of the*

the greater Carminative *Seeds. The* Sweet Fennel *grows not ſo tall as the common, otherwiſe they are nearly alike, except in the Seed; which in the* Sweet Fennel *is longer and narrower, of a yellow Colour, and much ſweeter Taſte. The Seed is brought to us from* Germany, *and accounted better than that of the common Fennel.*]

52. LEVISTICI, *Lovage.* This is the *Liguſticum vulgare* of *Caſper*, and the —— *vulgare foliis Apii* of *John Bauhine.* It is called *Laſerpitium* by *Gerhard*; but the *Laſerpitium* of *Dioſcorides*, whence the *Gum Laſer* of the Antients, which is unknown to us, was produced, is of another kind. This flowers in *July.* Beſides its diſcuſſive and carminative Quality, this is likewiſe accounted a good *Alexipharmic, Vulnerary*, and Strengthner of the *Stomach*; and by its deterſive Virtues alſo to help againſt the *Jaundice*, and Obſtructions of the *Spleen.* In *Topics* too it is a good *Ripener.*

Semina, Seeds:

53. ANETHI, of *Dill*, deſcribed by *Ray, foliis in tenuiſſima ſegmenta Fœniculi æmula diviſis*, with Leaves finely divided like Fennel. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in *July.* [*This greatly reſembles common Fennel, both in Stalk, Leaf, and Root; but ſeldom grows ſo tall, or ſo much branched. The Leaves and Seed are uſed. It is heating, drying, and* Carminative. *The Seed is accounted a Specific in the* Hiccup *and* Vomiting. *There is an Oil of* Dill *ordered in the* College Diſpenſatory.]

54. ANISI, of *Aniſe.* The Officinal kind hath little other Diſtinction than that of *Aniſum Herbariis*, by *Caſper Bauhine.* There is an *Indian Aniſe* deſcribed from many Botanic Writers, by *Dale*; but it is little, if at all, uſed in our preſent *Pharmacy.* This is much cultivated in *Malta*, and thence chiefly brought to us. [*The common ſort flowers and ſeeds in* July; *the Root dying every Year, after it has given the Seed. It is cultivated in* Germany; *but the beſt Seed, which is the ſmaller ſort comes from* Spain. *The ſeed only is uſed; being one of the four greater* hot Seeds.]

55. CARUI, of *Caroway.* This hath very few Diſtinctions of note. *Gerhard* deſcribes it by the name of *Careum*; *John Bauhine*, by that of *Caros*; but *Caſper Bauhine* by *Cuminum Pratenſe*, Meadow Cummin; which is the Caraway of the Shops. It grows in Meadows and Paſture Grounds, and flowers in *June.* [*The greateſt part of the Seed uſed comes from* Germany. *It is one of the greater* hot Seeds: *'Tis* Stomachic, Carminative, *and good in the* Colic.]

56. CORIANDRI, of *Coriander.* This hath ſome Diſtinctions; but the—*Vulgare* of *Parkinſon*, and *Majus* of *Caſper Bauhine*, is the Officinal kind. It is found in the Fields, and flowers in *June.* [*The Plant, whilſt green, has a nauſeous diſagreeable Scent, like Bugs; but the Seed when dry, ſmells very gratefully. The Seed is ripe in* July *and* Auguſt. *It is ſtrengthning to the Stomach, and* Carminative; *and for that Reaſon frequently uſed along with purging Medicines.*]

57. CUMINI of *Cummin.* The —— *Vulgare* of *Parkinſon*, the ——*Semine longiore* of *Caſp. Bauhine*, and the *Sativum* of *John Bauhine*, is the Officinal kind. [*It is one of the four greater* hot Seeds; *and gives name to the* Emplaſtrum è Cymino.] It is much cultivated in the Iſland of *Malta*, and flowers in *June.* There is a *Cuminum ſiliquoſum*, and *corniculum*, the Podded and Wild Cummin, deſcribed by Botaniſts; but they are not uſed in Medicine.

58. [DAUCI CRETICI, Daucus *of* Crete, *or* Cretenſis verus,

Candy *Carrots, or true* Daucus. *The Seed is long, and ſlender at both ends, ſwelling in the middle; of a pleaſant Smell and ſharp hot Taſte. It grows originally in* Candy, *and other places in the* Levant. *The Seed only is uſed; being* aperient, *and good in Diſorders of the Kidneys; as alſo to haſten Delivery, and bring away the After-birth. It is likewiſe accounted a good* Alexipharmic, *and proper againſt the Bites of venemous Creatures; whence it is an Ingredient in* Mithridate *and* Venice *Treacle.*

* DAUCI SYLVESTRIS, *diſtinguiſhed* noſtras vulgaris; *our Wild Carrot, or Birds-neſt. The Seed when ripe is rough, flattiſh, and hairy. It grows in Paſture Grounds, and fallow Fields. Infuſed in Ale 'tis accounted a good Diuretic; and preventive of the Stone. 'Tis alſo uſeful in uterine and hyſteric Diſorders.*]

59. FOENICULI, of *Fennel.* See the Plant before deſcribed, in this Claſs amongſt the Herbs.

61. CARDAMOMI, *Cardamoms,* are a Seed which Botaniſts diſtinguiſh by different Names, according to their various kinds. The *Cardamomum majus offic.* which comes from *Java* in *India,* is hardly ever met with in the Shops; but the *Grains of Paradice* are ſubſtituted for it. The —*Minus offic.* of *Bontius,* and *Johnſon,* the *Minus Vulgare* of *Gerhard* and *Parkinſon,* the —*ſimplicitur in offic. dictum* of *Caſpar Bauhine,* and — *cum ſiliquis ſeu thecis longis & brevibus* of *John Bauhine*; are the common *Cardamoms,* and are brought to us from *Malabar,* and other Parts of *India* But the — *Maximum* of *Gerhard,* the *Melleguetta* of *Johnſon,* the *Paradiſi offic.* of *Caſpar Bauhine,* and *Grana Paradiſi* of *Parkinſon,* are common Grains of Paradiſe.

62. LAURI BACCÆ, of *Bay-Berries.* Theſe are the Fruit of an aromatic oily-leav'd Tree, very commonly known. The *Laurus Alexandrina, fructu pediculo inſidente* of *Caſpar Bauhine,* is the ſame as the *Hippogloſſum:* the —— *Alexandrina, fructu folio inſidente,* tho' ſaid to be a Vulnerary and Diuretic, is not uſed in the modern Pharmacy; nor is the *Lauruſtinus,* or Wild Bay Tree now in any other eſteem, than for Ornament in Gardens.

Theſe all agree in their *Carminative* Qualities, and are therefore frequently uſed in Compoſitions of that Intention; as alſo in Glyſters and *diſcutient Topics.* The *Aniſe-Seed* was ſo much in favour with *Helmont,* as to obtain the Name from him of *Solamen Inteſtinorum.* The *Coriander,* as they do not ſo much abound with Oil as the other, are more drying, and therefore frequently uſed for that Intention. The *Cardamoms* of both kinds are much hotter, and upon that account ſtand frequently in Compoſition with the Simples of the foregoing *Claſs*; and are alſo accounted Provokers to *Venery.* The *Cummin* have a diſcuſſive Plaiſter from their Name, in the *College Diſpenſatory.*

63. ANGELICA-Roots are likewiſe very efficacious in this Intention; eſpecially thoſe from *Spain*; which are wonderfully *diſcuſſive,* and of a fragrant Odour.

Claſs 3. *Of Hyſterics.*

WHAT we reduce under this Head, may perhaps be more properly ſtiled *Uterines*; for we ſhall here include, not only all that are called *Hyſterics* by the Writers of Phyſic; but alſo ſuch Simples as are accounted ſerviceable in *menſtrual Obſtructions:* For ſuch Diſorders bring on a great many Symptoms which are always reckon'd *Hyſterical*; and conſequently,

ſequently, the Means of removing them juſtly come into this Claſs.

All of this kind are very remarkable for their ſtrong *Scent*; and have been by ſome diſtinguiſhed into *Odoriferous* and *Fetid* Medicines. But of the former, ſuch as *Musk*, *Ambergreaſe*, and the like, there are ſo extremely few Conſtitutions with which they will agree, that we have refuſed moſt of them a place here; and rank'd them in the firſt *Claſs* of this *Section*.

Diſorders of the *Womb*, all which come under the Name of *Hyſterical Affections*, ariſe from too titillating or from too uneaſy Senſations. The former proceed from that Irritation of the Nerves, which the Make and Secretion of thoſe Parts have naturally ſubjected them to: This in ſome ſort of Conſtitutions ariſes to that degree, as to draw the whole Syſtem into diſorder, and occaſion a ſurprizing Variety of Symptoms, as ſeveral ſorts of Convulſions, and ſpecies of Madneſs; which therefore are by ſome termed *Furores Uterini*. Now theſe Diſorders ſeem to be moſt effectually allay'd by ſuch things as are, in a manner, the Reverſe of *Cordials*; and both in *Smell* and *Taſte* very offenſive and diſagreeable. And they ſeem to anſwer this End, by ſuffocating, as it were, the Spirits, and damping their inordinate Sallies; ſo that ſuch Stimulation ceaſes, and the Fibres return to their natural Tone and Motions. For, as what is grateful to the Senſes gives an inexpreſſible Emotion to the fine nervous Filaments; ſo does what is fetid and diſagreeable quite deſtroy that Emotion, and deaden it. And as the former kind conſiſts chiefly of fine, ſubtile, volatile Parts, by which, as was before explained, they are fitter to penetrate the Nerves; ſo theſe are generally of a clammy viſcous Contexture; and therefore fitter to envelope and entangle that ſubtile Juice; whereby its Motion is much retarded, and conſequently the Fibres render'd leſs ſpringy.

In the latter Caſe, the Uneaſineſs of the Burden in Geſtation, and often the Diſorders of the *Fœtus* itſelf, brings the Womb, and by degrees the whole nervous Syſtem, into convulſive Diſorders; which admit of little or nothing to be done by way of Medicine; but are beſt remedy'd by contributing to the Eaſe, and Gratifications of all the Deſires and Cravings of the Mother. But the worſt miſchief to theſe Parts, is from a Lodgment of ſome diſagreeable Matter upon their Glands, whereby they are frequently apt to grow cancerous; or from an Obſtruction of the Diſcharges, which at certain times Nature (that is, the Conſtitution) requires to be made from thoſe Parts. In the firſt of theſe, all ſuch things come to be deem'd *Hyſterics*, which by their deterſive Qualities open thoſe Glands, and by degrees, wear away the obſtructed Humours. In the latter are employ'd ſuch as either give a greater force to the circulating Blood, whereby it is enabled to break thro' the *Capillaries*; or which ſo attenuate it, as to fit it, upon that account, the eaſier to flow through, and make the Diſcharge requir'd. And thus whatſoever in Medicine, either *ſimple* or *compound*, contributes to any of theſe Ends, tho' very different in their Operations (as the original Cauſe of the Diſorder may differ) they all come under this general Appellation of *Hyſterics* or *Uterines*.

Folia, Herbs:

64. ARTEMISIÆ, *Mugwort*, is diſtinguiſhed in *Caſpar Bauhine* —*Vulgaris major*, and called by *Gerhard*, *Mater Herbarum*. It is much uſed in Complaints peculiar to the Female Sex, both in inward and outward Applications. It is ſaid to be opening and diſcuſſive; to promote

the *Menſes*, Delivery, and to cleanſe the Womb of all Impurities. It is in greateſt Eſteem amongſt Midwifes and Nurſes. For in the Shops it is uſed in little elſe but the compound Syrup of the *College*, which has its Name from it. The *Moxa*, mentioned by Sir *William Temple*, is the Production of this Plant in *China*, entitled *Artemiſia Chinenſis, cujus Mollugo Moxa dicitur:* and is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the *Yzecuinpathi* of *Hernandez.*

65. Atriplicis Olidæ, *ſive Fœtidæ*, ſtinking *Orache*, is a Species of the *Blitum*, or Wild Orache, and diſtinguiſhed by *Ray*, *Blitum fœtidum*, *Vulvaria dictum.* It grows about Dunghils, and flowers in *Auguſt*; but is of very little uſe in the preſent Practice, tho' of ſome conſiderable repute for the ſame Occaſions as the former. There is a Syrup only made of its Decoction, or Juice.

66. Basilici, *ſive Ocimi*, *Baſil.* This is likewiſe an ill-ſcented Plant, and is found in very few Compoſitions of Medicines, unleſs in the *College* compound *Bryony-Water.* It is reckon'd of the ſame Efficacy as the former in cleanſing the Womb, and promoting the *menſtrual Diſcharges.*

67. Buphthalmi, *Ox-Eye.* This Name is given to various Diſtinctions of Plants, of the *Chryſanthemum* kind, or the Wild Camomile: Tho' *Dioſcorides* deſcribes a *Buphthalmum* nearer to the Fennel, called by ſome the *Corn-marygold.* But the — *Cotulæ folio* of *Bauhine* and *Herman*, is the kind referred to by the laſt Catalogue of our *College*; and comes under this Claſs of *Hyſterics*; by the ſame Right as other like fetid Plants: but it is hardly ever uſed.

68. Cardiacæ, *Motherwort.* In the Catalogue of the Botanic Garden at *Oxford*, this is diſtinguiſhed by *Marrubium Cardiacæ dictum*; which makes it a Species of the *Horehound.* It grows in Gardens, and Places where Dung is laid; and flowers in *June* and *July.* It is ſaid to be Cardiac, and good againſt many hyſteric Diſorders; but it is now little uſed.

69. Cyperi, *Cyprus.* This is by Botaniſts divided into ſeveral kinds, of which the *Indian Spikenard* is one: The moſt conſiderable of the other are the long and round; and they are both recommended for Diſorders of the Nerves, of many kinds; but neither are much regarded in the preſent Practice.

70. Dictamni Cretici, *Dittany of Candy.* This is of little uſe likewiſe, but in the forementioned Intentions. Tho' as it paſs'd with ſome alſo for an *Alexipharmic*, it has found a place in certain of the *Capitals*; and particularly the *Theriaca Andromachi*, and *Mithridate.* There is alſo a *Dictamnus albus*, called by ſome *Fraxinella*, which is the *Baſtard Dittany*; and hath much the ſame Virtues attributed to it; but it is very little uſed.

71. Lupini, *Lupines*; the Seed of a Plant diſtinguiſhed into *Sativus* and *Sylveſtris*; but the former only is what the preſent Catalogue of the *College* refers to; but 'tis not much uſed, tho' recommended for the ſame Intentions as the reſt of this Claſs.

72. Matricariæ, *Fetherfew.* called alſo *Parthenium.* It flowers in *June* and *July.* This is near a-kin to the *Mugwort*; but much more fetid. It is of no uſe but as an Ingredient in the *Bryony-Water*; tho' *Schroder* mentions it as effectual in all uterine Complaints, particularly in Coldneſs and *Impotency*; and likewiſe ſays, that it purges by *Urine*, and is therefore good in *Dropſies*; that it reſiſts putrid Fevers; is good in the Stone, in Giddineſs, and Pains of the Gout, outwardly applied, and rubbed upon the Part.

73. Ne-

73. NEPETÆ, called alſo *Mentha Felina, ſive Cataria*, by *Gerhard*; *Cat-mint*. It flowers moſt of the Summer Months. This Plant is of an offenſive Smell, and very little uſed, unleſs in the *Bryony-Water*; which is a Compound of little elſe but what has this Quality. It has aſcribed to it the ſame Virtues pretty much as *Mugwort* and *Orache*.

74. PULEGII, *Penny-royal*, diſtinguiſhed — *Regale* by *Gerhard*, and *Latifolium* by *Caſp. Bauhine*; in oppoſition to the ——— *Anguſtifolium, ſive Cervinum* of *Parkinſon* and *John Bauhine*, which is the *Hart Penny-royal*. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is a very warm Plant, of very ſubtile and penetrating Parts, and is therefore *aperitive*, *diſcutient*, and *carminative*; but its chief Virtues are abſterging all Impurities from the Womb, promoting the *Menſtrual Evacuations*, and facilitating the Expulſion of the *Fœtus*. It is alſo of known Efficacy in *Pleuriſies* and the *Jaundice*; as indeed in all Diſorders ariſing from Obſtructions. It is an excellent *Pectoral*, and given with great ſucceſs in *Aſthmas*, and all Difficulties of Breathing. Some likewiſe commend its Application outwardly in Pains of the Head. For its many good Qualities, it has a place in ſeveral of the Shop-Medicines now in uſe: And for the abundance of Oil which comes over with it, the Simple Water drawn from it is very efficacious for many of the forementioned Purpoſes; tho' ſomewhat inferior to a Decoction, but not ſo unpleaſant.

75. SABINÆ, *Savin*. This Plant is an *Ever-green*, and diſtinguiſhed — *Vulgaris*, or *Sterilis*, by *Parkinſon*, *Gerhard*, and *John Bauhine*, in oppoſition to the *Sabina Baccifera, folio Cypreſſi*, called alſo *Cedrus Baccifera*, and *Juniperus Alpina*, from the Places it grows in, and the Trees it is like. This is hot, attenuating, and very detergent; and ſo forcing upon the Womb, that it has got into the Practice of ill Perſons to procure *Abortion*. It is a moſt powerful Cleanſer, and therefore good in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, where a Conſtitution can bear its Efficacy. For the ſame reaſon it has obtain'd amongſt *Surgeons*, for cleanſing old foul *Ulcers*. In which caſes *Paracelſus* much commends it; as does alſo *Etmuller* pronounce it very effectual in curing any *running Sores*, mix'd with *Honey*. It is likewiſe eſteem'd of great ſervice againſt *Worms*; and its eſſential Oil, of which it affords good plenty, is frequently uſed for that purpoſe, in outward Applications to the Belly.

76. RUTÆ, *Rue*. This is diſtinguiſhed into *Hortenſis major Latifolia*, which is the common Garden-Rue, and the — *Sylveſtris*, which is alſo called *Harmel*, and *Harmela*, Wild Rue: The Seeds of which laſt ſort, the *Arabians* report, will intoxicate like Opium; but the former only is uſed in our Pharmacy: and it flowers in *June*. *Schroder* commends it as an *Alexipharmic* and a *Cephalic*; ſays it reſiſts all kinds of Poiſons and Malignities, and is therefore to be uſed in *Fevers*; and that it is good in all convulſive Caſes. It is replete with a fat viſcous Juice; and therefore yields little to any good purpoſe in Diſtillation, unleſs where firſt digeſted in a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*. Hence its Simple Water in the Shops does not contain the full Virtues of the Plant; how much ſoever valued by ſome. It ought to be raiſed with a ſpirituous Liquor, or uſed in *Conſerve*; or, which is beſt of all, eat alone, freſh gather'd, as many do with Bread and Butter. It is of excellent ſervice in all nervous Caſes; and particularly in ſuch as ariſe from the *Womb*; as it deterges the Glands, and by its Viſcidity bridles thoſe inordinate Motions

which frequently begin there, and affect the whole Conſtitution.

77. SEMINA PÆONIÆ, *Piony Seeds*, are often uſed with this Intention, and ſeem to owe their Virtues of this kind to the ſame Tenacity and Diſpoſition of Parts, as moſt of this *Tribe* do.

78. ASA FOETIDA, is a very ſtinking *Gum*, drawn by Inciſion from the *Laſer* Tree in *Libya* and *Syria*, as moſt think; tho' ſome will have it to be the Production of the *Ferula* kind. *Bontius*, with many others, diſtinguiſhes two ſorts of it; and ſome will have it a *Benzoinum*; but theſe Conjectures are not of any great moment. [*This Gum, according to* Kempfer, *in his* Amœnitates exoticæ, *Faſc.* III. *Obſ.* 5. *is drawn from the Root of an umbelliferous Plant, called by the* Perſians, Hingiſch; *which has thick large Roots, with few Fibres; of a blackiſh Colour without-ſide, but very white within; full of a white fetid Juice. The Plant grows on the Mountains of* Heroat, *in the Province of* Choraſan *in* Perſia.] It is of known Efficacy in ſome *Uterine* Emotions: but its extreme Offenſiveneſs makes it the leſs uſed; no Form whatſoever being able to conceal it; however, with other Gums it is adminiſter'd in Pills againſt *Hyſteric* Fits.

79. GALBANUM, is a *Gum* brought from ſome Parts of *Syria*, of a yellowiſh Hue. The Tree which produces it is diſtinguiſhed by *Gerhard*, *Ferulago*, and by *John Bauhine*, *Ferula folio glauco, ſemine lato oblongo, quibuſdam Thapſia ferulacea.* Our *Druggiſts* compliment the Apothecaries by ſelling it to them ready ſtrained; but moſt that is ſo managed is to be ſuſpected of Adulteration; as it is much inferior in Strength and Smell to the genuine Gum, which is warm, emollient, reſolving, and good in all hyſterical Affections; but it is chiefly uſed Plaiſter-wiſe to the Navel. It looſens the Belly, both inwardly and externally uſed. It is often met with amongſt extemporaneous Preſcriptions in the preſent Practice, but it enters very few Shop-Medicines; tho' it is in a ſmall quantity, in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, and *Diaſcordium*.

80. MYRRHA, *Myrrh.* This is a reſinous Gum, and comes from ſome Parts of *Arabia* and *Ethiopia*. *Fuchſius*, with ſome others, diſtruſts the Officinal Myrrh to be genuine; becauſe it anſwers not the Characters given of it by *Dioſcorides:* but *John Bauhine* and *Parkinſon* judge otherwiſe. The *Stacte* of the Antients was a kind of liquid Myrrh, which *Pliny* relates to have flowed from a Tree of its own accord; but *Dioſcorides* affirms it to have been a Solution, and Expreſſion of the true Myrrh with Water: Which latter Opinion is alſo ſupported by *Cordus*. That which is moſt clear, brittle, light, and fragrant of Smell, is beſt. It is of great uſe in Medicine; inſomuch as to enter into Compoſitions almoſt of all Intentions. It is warm and bitteriſh, and upon that account found helpful to the Stomach. It will frequently, by a prudent Adminiſtration, remove *Agues*. In malignant and peſtilential Fevers, it has always been reckon'd excellent; and in times of the Plague, People carry it, and chew it in their Mouths, to prevent Infection. It is of manifeſt Service in ripening the Small Pox; eſpecially that ſort where the Puſtules riſe with a pellucid Humour. Its bitter Taſte makes it difficult to give to Children in ſuch Caſes; otherwiſe there is nothing more ſafe and efficacious; as likewiſe in abating that Reſtleſſneſs which ariſes from tickling Defluxions of *Rheum:* And by the ſame Quality it is good in all *Catarrhs*. Its peculiar Bitterneſs makes it effectual againſt Worms. And the *Elixir Proprietatis* is much

the

the better Medicine, for what it has of this in its Compoſition. It is likewiſe reckon'd, outwardly applied, a great Detergent; and therefore *Rulandus* compounds it in many Plaiſters. Our Surgeons uſe it now commonly in their Dreſſings; and have it in great Eſteem for keeping clean the *Tendons* and *Perioſteum*, and many kinds of *Ulcers*. It is alſo an excellent Dentifrice; and keeps the *Gums* from waſting and ſtinking. But its moſt celebrated Virtues, are what give it a place in this *Claſs*, *viz.* being both a great *Cleanſer* and *Strengthner* of the *Womb*. It promotes the *Menſes*, and forwards *Delivery*; and is indeed good in all *hyſterical Affections*, adminiſter'd either in *Pills*, *Bolus's*, or *Tinctures*; it not conveniently agreeing with any other Forms.

Radices, Roots of

81. ARISTOLOCHIÆ LONGÆ, *Long Birthwort*. It is of a *ſub-acrid aromatic* Taſte, and by all accounted a *Cleanſer* of the *Womb*; both as a provoker of the menſtrual Diſcharges, and a forwarder of Delivery. It has aſcribed to it alſo ſome alexipharmic Qualities, and is therefore in the Compoſition of the *Theriaca*; and ſome others of the ſame Tribe. 'Tis reckon'd *detergent* externally, and *ſuppurative*; for which reaſon it has a place in the Stypic Plaiſters, both of *Crollius* and *Paracelſus*. *Johannes Faber* made from this an *Extract* and an *Eſſence*.

82. ARISTOLOCHIÆ ROTUNDÆ, *Round Birthwort*. It differs not from the former but in Shape, has the ſame Virtues aſcribed to it, and enters into the ſame Compoſition as the former. This grows chiefly in *France*, as the former does in ſome Parts of *Italy*. There is alſo deſcribed by Botaniſts, *a creeping Birthwort*, intitled *Saracenica* by *Gerhard*, and *Clematitis vulgaris* by *John Bauhine*; but this ſeldom comes into the Shops, or is uſed in Medicine.

83. BRYONIÆ, *Bryrony*. The Root of this Plant is often mention'd as a powerful Purger, and chiefly of Water; but it is now entirely out of ſuch Intentions, and ſcarce uſed in any Compoſition but the *Aq. Bryoniæ Comp.* in which it is reckon'd to aſſiſt, as a great *Uterine Detergent*; and is therefore preſcribed in almoſt all *hyſterical* Complaints. It is accounted very penetrating; and therefore good in all *grumous Collections* and *Coagulations*; ſome will have it almoſt infallible in *arthritic* Pains and Tumours, ordered in a *Cataplaſm*: And *Etmuller* commends the Juice which ouzes into a Cavity made in a large green Root, as doing Wonders in the Gout.

84. BELLIDIS MAJORIS, *the greater*, or *Ox-eye Daiſy*, in diſtinction from *Bellis Minor*, the leſſer common Daiſy. The firſt only is uſed in Medicine; and is ranked by ſome Authors under this Intention. It is reckon'd a *Vulnerary*, and particularly an *Uterine*. *Helmont* commends it in a *Pleuriſy*; and *Mindererus* infuſed it in *Vinegar*, and gave it in Fevers.

85. CASSAMUNAIR, *Caſſamunair*. This is made a Species of the Galangals, and by ſome is called *Ryſagron*, and doubted whether it is not the *Zerumbeth*, or *Zinziber rubrum ſylveſtre*, of the *Commeline Syllabus*. It comes to us from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſtands recommended in all nervous Affections. Some make it a Species of the *Zedoary*; and the preſent Practice takes notice of it as a good *Stomachic*.

Animals.

Claſs 1.

86. CRANIUM HUMANUM, *Man's Skull*. It is to be feared this has

has obtained a place in Medicine, more from a whimſical Philoſophy, than any other account; and therefore we find it appropriated to Diſtempers of the Head chiefly; as, Apoplexies, Epilepſies, and the like. It is an Ingredient in *Riverius*'s *Pulvis de Gutteta*, but of little ſervice. A *Spirit* indeed is made from it, and a *volatile Salt*, in the ſame manner as from *Hartſhorn*; from which they differ ſo little, as not to be diſtinguiſhed even by the Operator.

87. Moschus, *Muſk.* This is reckon'd to be the Contents of an Excreſcence growing out of the Belly of a Creature in *India*, not unlike a Goat. It is thought by ſome to be excerned as a *menſtrual Blood*, which it is not very much unlike; and that thoſe Creatures, by rubbing againſt Shrubs or other hard Bodies, break the Films or Cods it is collected in, and ſo leave it behind them. But the moſt prevailing Opinion is, that it naturally ſecretes into a proper Receptacle, and is cut off, or taken out of the Creature when kill'd; which ſeems confirm'd by the hairy Bags which our Merchants ſhew it to be produced in; altho' indeed ſome have found the Art of counterfeiting theſe, and filling them with coagulated dry'd Blood, and a little mixture of the true *Muſk:* But this Cheat may be diſcover'd by burning a little upon a hot Iron; the genuine all exhaling; while the adulterated ſort will leave a good deal behind. It is reckon'd a great Cordial, and muſt certainly be ſo by its Fragancy and Volatility, where it is not hurtful as a Perfume, which often happens; but this, as well as *Ambergreaſe*, has frequently been experienc'd of ſervice in many hyſterical Complaints, both inwardly taken, and apply'd outwardly to the *Navel*; wherefore we have given them both a place under this Diviſion.

88. Stercus Anseris, *Gooſe-dung.* The Excrements of moſt Birds are accounted hot, nitrous, and penetrating; tho' they may ſomewhat vary, according to their different Food: for this reaſon they paſs for Inciders and Detergents, and are particularly reckon'd good in Diſtempers of the Head: But they are now almoſt quite laid aſide in Practice; not only as they are troubleſome and nauſeous, but as they were at firſt introduced more from Fancy than good Reaſon.

89. Stercus Pavonis, *Peacock's Dung.* This is reckon'd a *Specific* in *Epilepſies*; and Dr. *Pitcairn*, in his *Elements of Phyſic*, from Experience much commends its uſe in a Vertigo; which Diſtemper has a great Affinity with the former. I cannot but here wiſh that Work had received the finiſhing Stroke from the Author's own Hand; for as there are ſome things in it perhaps not altogether worthy ſo great a Man; there are Multitudes of others of real Advantage in the true Theory and Practice of Medicine. But of the three Editions of that Work, I take the *Engliſh* Verſion to be preferable; by reaſon the *Tranſlator* ſeems to have had the ſight of better Manuſcripts than the other *Editors*.

90. Ungula Alcis, *Elk's Hoof.* This is alſo eſteemed of mighty Efficacy in Diſtempers of the Head; and is an Ingredient in the *Pulvis de Gutteta* of *Riverius* beforemention'd; but in little elſe. Naturaliſts tell us that the Creature itſelf firſt gave to Mankind a Hint of its medicinal Virtues; for they ſay, whenever it ails any thing in the Head, it lies in ſuch a Poſture as to keep one of the tips of a Hoof in its Ear; which after ſome time effects a Cure. But this I leave to be credited by thoſe of more Faith than my ſelf.

Claſs

Claſs 2.

91. CASTOREUM, *Caſtor.* This is generally taken for the *Beaver*'s Teſticles; which is an amphibious Animal, not much unlike an *Engliſh Otter:* But this is a vulgar Error; for it is contained in a *Glandule*, whereof two grow in the hinder Parts of both the Male and Female *Beaver*. It is brought from *Hudſon*'s *Bay*, *New-England*, and *Ruſſia:* the latter is much the beſt. The Cods are much rounder than the other, and harder; and the incloſed *Caſtor* is of a much redder Colour, and a more fragrant, volatile, and pungent Scent. This is of very extenſive uſe in Medicine, and enters into almoſt all the nervine Compoſitions of the Shops, as well as the extemporaneous Preſcriptions of like Intentions. It is certainly a moſt noble Drug, and of great uſe in all Diſtempers of the Head: And as many Diſorders of the Womb have their riſe from ſome Diſtemperature of the nervous Syſtem; ſo in all ſuch Caſes it is likewiſe of great ſervice. In the height of Fevers, when the Nerves begin to be convulſed, it is very effectual not only to keep off a *Delirium*, but to forward a *Diapboreſis*, and bring the Diſtemper to a *Criſis*. *Etmuller*, with ſome others, will have it alſo to be good in the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*. The *Tincture* which is made of it, is an excellent Medicine; but what *Chymiſts* pretend to ſell for a *Spirit of Caſtor*, is good for little or nothing, as being too fat and tenacious a Subſtance, to riſe over the Helm with any *Menſtruum* whatſoever. It is therefore much the beſt if given in Subſtance, or *Tincture*; where it will almoſt entirely open and diſſolve.

Of Minerals.

Claſs 1.

92. AMBRAGRISEA, *Ambergreaſe.* Naturaliſts much differ about the Production of this *Simple*; tho' it is generally agreed to be a kind of *Bitumen*, generated in Rocks which are waſhed by the Sea, and thrown upon the Shore by the Waves. [*But more lately it is found to be certain Matter bred in the* Sperma Ceti *Whale. See* Philoſ. Tranſ. No. 387.] It is diſtinguiſhed into *Griſea* and *Nigra*; but the former only is in Eſteem and Uſe, and is known to be genuine by its fragrant Scent, when a hot Needle or Pin is thruſt into it; and its melting like Fat of an uniform Conſiſtence: whereas the Counterfeit will not yield ſuch a Smell, nor prove of ſuch a fat Texture. We have not room here to enter into a Detail of Opinions, of but little moment to our preſent Deſign: we ſhall only obſerve it to be much of the ſame Medicinal Virtues as *Muſk*, (which ſee above) to be uſed in the ſame Intentions, and generally to enter into the ſame Compoſitions; but it is of a ſomewhat weaker Scent.

93. SUCCINUM, *Amber.* This is a bituminous Juice or Roſin, which from a *Fluor* grows hard and brittle; for that it once was in a State of Fluidity, is manifeſt from the ſeveral Parcels of it, which have incloſed Straws and Inſects of various kinds. The whiteſt and moſt tranſparent is accounted beſt. It is of no great uſe in Medicine *per ſe*; as its Texture ſeems too compact to open and yield to the natural Elaborations of the Body; tho' ſome have a great Opinion of it as a Balſamic, and give it in *Gonorrhœa's* particularly: and it is alſo an Ingredient

dient in the *Gascoign's Powder.* But certain it is, that what the Art of Pharmacy extorts from it is of wonderful Efficacy, especially in nervous Cases. The *Salt of Amber* is an incomparable Medicine, as we shall further see hereafter; and the *Oil* likewise is very powerful in many Cases outwardly used. The *Caput Mortuum*, which remains after the *Salt* and *Oil* are gone over, is by some ingenious Persons, who have been very inquisitive into this matter, conjectur'd to afford that Powder, which has been so industriously quacked upon the World for a Specific in Convulsions; and is sold under the Title of Dr. *Morton's Antispasmodic Powder.*

94. CINNABAR. NATIV. *Native Cinnabar.* There is also in the Shops a factitious *Cinnabar*, which is the common *Vermilion* of our Painters. The true *Native* is very heavy; and of a beautiful red Colour. There is certainly a great deal of *Quicksilver* and *Sulphur* in its Composition; and *Dioscorides* will have it to be a *Minium*, by reason a great deal of *Quicksilver* may be obtained from it. We have it chiefly from *Hungary*, and some Parts of *Germany*; in which Countries *Schroder* says the very Peasants know how to draw the *Quicksilver* from it. 'Tis taken out of the Mines as it comes to us. It is by all accounted a wonderful Remedy in *Epilepsies*; and it was upon this score a great Favourite with *Crato*, from whose Name some Authors call a Powder made with it *Pulvis Cratonis.* It is very probable that by its Subtility and Solidity together, it conduces in such Intentions; as by those Properties it is enabled to pass thro' the minutest Passages; and by its *Momentum* to break thro' the little Obstructions, which in the Fibres and nervous Meanders are the occasion of such Disorders. Some use it in Venereal Cases; and undoubtedly with very good reason. And in Foulness of the Skin, as in the *Itch* and *Leprosies*, there is not any one thing better. And this is further to be said in its Commendation; that it is extremely safe; so that it may be given in considerable Doses, without any danger of those Ruffles which sometimes happen from *Mercurials*; as particularly a Salivation, or any tendency thereto. This is likewise by many reckon'd good against Worms; and with some reason; all *Mercurials* tending to destroy them. It is also frequently in a *Plaister* with *Frankincense*, and applied to the Stomach and Wrists for *Agues*; but with what Success I cannot determine; having been acquainted with few Instances of its Trial.

SECT. II.

Of Strengthners.

BY *Strengthners*, we would be understood to mean such things as add to the Bulk and Firmness of the *Solids*: And these differ from what has been ranged under the preceding Section, as a Bandage does from a Flesh-Brush. The former are such as facilitate and drive on the vital Actions; but these such as confirm the *Stamina*, and maintain the Solids in a Condition to exert themselves into Action on all proper Occasions, with the greatest Force and Vigour.

The

The continual Waſte which conſtant Motion makes in the Conſtitution, were it not for frequent and proper Supplies, would ſoon wear the Body quite out. The Attritions and Abraſions of the circulating Fluids would quickly carry away the Canals in which they circulate, were not ſomewhat furniſh'd and convey'd to them, which is ſuited to fall into and adhere with them, and ſo recruit what is waſhed off. And thoſe Particles muſt be much more diſpoſed to do ſo, whoſe Adheſions are greateſt when once they come into Contact; ſuch are thoſe of the Bodies we call glutinous; and which eaſily form themſelves into Jellies, and ſuch like Conſiſtencies: For the Parts of ſuch Bodies are very light, by reaſon of the Over-proportion of their Surfaces to their Solidities: whereby their Motions are both more languid when in Circulation; and when once they ſtop, their Coheſions will be ſo much the ſtronger with whatſoever they happen to fall into Contact. Medicines of this Tribe are, therefore, of great ſervice in Hectics; where the ſwift Motion of a thin ſharp Blood wears away the Subſtance of the Body, inſtead of nouriſhing it; for they not only retard the inordinate Motion, but give ſuch a Weight and Conſiſtence to the Juices, as fits them alſo for Nouriſhment.

There are likewiſe other Cauſes, which may weaken the Solids, by admitting, or occaſioning them to relax too much. Whatſoever therefore acts as a *Stimulus*, and criſps and corrugates the Fibres into a more compacted Tone, (which moſt auſtere and pointed Bodies do) will remove ſuch Weakneſs, and increaſe Strength: and as alſo too much Moiſture may contribute to ſuch Relaxation, what has no other Quality, but abſorbing and drying up ſuch ſuperfluous Humidity, may deſerve, tho' accidentally, to come under this Denomination.

And thus we have a clear Notion of the three Subdiviſions made under this Head, and the manner by which they ſeverally operate in bringing about the main Intention. This therefore, it is hoped, may ſerve for an Explication of the three ſubſequent Claſſes; obſerving that under the laſt do very naturally fall all thoſe things which uſually paſs for *Sweetners:* For that Term can have no other Meaning, than that the animal Fluids are by them render'd leſs ſharp; and this cannot be done but either by breaking off the Points, or Aſperities of their Particles, or by ſo abſorbing and caſting them up, by ſoft and porous Bodies, that they cannot be perceiv'd. Increaſe of Motion conduces to the former; and what comes under the third Claſs of this Diviſion, will do the latter.

Claſs 1. *Of Agglutinants.*

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

95. Amaranthi, *Amaranth*, or *Love-flower*; of its various kinds, the *Amaranthus Maximus ſimplici pannicula*, the greater Love-Flower with a ſimple Pannicle, of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the moſt noted. It is cultivated in the Gardens, and flowers in *Auguſt*. It is moderately drying and reſtringent; and is recommended in Fluxes of all kinds. Some aſcribe to it a Virtue to breed Milk in the Breaſts of Women who give ſuck. But it now ceaſeth to be of any uſe in modern Practice.

96. Aparines, *Clivers*. It flowers in *May* and *June*. It is ſaid to warm and dry, and is recommended in *Cachexies*; but modern Practice hath no regard to it.

97. Ar-

97. ARGENTINÆ, *Silver-weed, Wild Tanſy,* or *Gooſe-graſs.* It hath the Names of *Potentilla, Anſerina,* &c. amongſt Botanic Writers; but the *Pentaphylloides Argentina dicta,* the Baſtard Cinquefoil of *Ray,* is moſt noted. It is without Smell or Taſte, and grows plentifully by Hedges and High-ways, as alſo in Meadows. It flowers in *May* and *June*; and is recommended for its cooling, reſtringent Qualities; having antiently a Diſtilled Water, and a Conſerve order'd from its Flowers; but they are now quite out of uſe.

98. AURICULÆ MURIS, *Mouſe-ear.* Botaniſts diſtinguiſh many ſorts of it by different Names; but the Officinal kind is the *Piloſella* of *Mathiolus,* the *Piloſella repens* of *Gerhard,* and the—*Major repens hirſuta,* the greater creeping hairy Mouſe-ear of *Caſpar Bauhine.* It ſtands recommended for an *Aſtringent* and *Vulnerary*; but the modern Practice does not much uſe it in any Intentions.

99. BURSÆ PASTORIS, *Shepherd's Purſe*; is a Species of the *Thlaſpi,* called by *Ray, Thlaſpi ſatuum,* and diſtinguiſhed in the Catalogue of the *Oxford* Garden—*Major capſula cordata foliis laciniatis.* It flowers in *April.* Its Juice is very aſtringent and glutinous. It ſtops Bleeding at the Noſe; is good againſt Spitting of Blood; and in *Diarrhœa's, Dyſenteries,* and bloody Urine. The Country People, with good Succeſs, apply it to Cuts and freſh Wounds; and it is ſaid to cure *Quartans* and *Tertians,* if made into a *Cataplaſm,* and apply'd to the Wriſts, juſt before the coming of the Fit.

100. CAUDÆ EQUINÆ, *Horſe-tail.* This is diſtinguiſhed by *Equiſetum majus* in *Gerhard,*—*Majus Paluſtre* in *Parkinſon,*—*Majus Aquaticum* in *John Bauhine,* and *Paluſtre longioribus ſetis* in *Caſp. Bauhine*; and is the great *Marſh Horſe-tail,* in diſtinction from the—*Minus ſegetale ſeu arvenſe* of *Gerhard* and others, which is the *Corn Horſe-tail*; and from the—*Facie Polygonum ſemina,* of *John Bauhine*; which is the *Female Horſe-tail.* Their Virtues are all recommended for the ſame Intentions; and are ſuch as may properly rank them in this Claſs; but the preſent Pharmacy is a Stranger to them.

101. CENTINODII, *Knot-Graſs,* otherwiſe called *Polygonum*; diſtinguiſhed in *Parkinſon* by——*Mas vulgare majus,* and in the *Bauhines* by *latifolium.* It grows in ſandy Places; and is ſaid to be aſtringent and vulnerary; but is very little uſed.

102. CINARÆ, the *Artichoke*; otherwiſe called *Scolymus,* and diſtinguiſhed——*Hortenſi foliis non aculeatis & aculeatis* by *Caſp. Bauhine,* and *Carduus ſativus ſpinoſus & non ſpinoſus* by *John Bauhine.* It is too commonly known to want further Deſcription; but altho' 'tis by ſome accounted a Diuretic, and good againſt the *Jaundice,* yet it is in Eſteem only as Food; wherein it is valued for thoſe Virtues which belong to this Claſs.

103. CORNI, the *Cornelian-Tree,* diſtinguiſhed *Sativa ſive domeſtica* by *John Bauhine.* Its Fruit chiefly tends to aſtringe, cool, and agglutinate; but notwithſtanding the preſent Diſpenſatory of the *College* gives it ſome Credit by a Preſcription from it, common Practice as yet takes no notice of it.

104. CORONOPI, is a Species of the *Plantain*; and diſtinguiſhed by *Ray, Plantago foliis laciniatis*; and by *John Bauhine, Corni cervinum vulgo Spicâ Plantagineâ, Buckshorn Plantain.* It grows in ſandy Places, and is recommended for the ſame Virtues as belong to this Claſs in general; but it enters very little into the preſent Practice.

105. Co-

105. COTYLEDON, called alſo *Umbilicus Veneris*, *Navel-wort*, diſtinguiſhed by *Caſper—major*, and by *John Bauhine—vera radice tuberoſâ*. It grows on Stones and Walls; and flowers in *April*. But altho' it hath attributed to it the Virtues belonging to this Claſs, it is but little regarded in our preſent Pharmacy.

*105. CRASSULÆ, otherwiſe called *Fabaria*, and by *Caſp. Bauhine*, *Telephium vulgare*, with many other Diſtinctions of no moment; becauſe it is of no Eſteem in the preſent Practice; altho' recommended for the ſame Virtues as the preceding, with which it likewiſe agrees in kind.

106. CYNOGLOSSI, *Hounds-Tongue*. It flowers in *July*. 'Tis reckon'd to cool and incraſſate; and therefore has been uſed in *Catarrhs*, *Fluxes* and *Gonorrhœa's*. It is not now much in uſe; tho' the *Diſpenſatories* have a Pill from its Name.

107. GALLII, diſtinguiſhed *luteum* and *verum* by the *Bauhines*; *Ladies Bed-ſtraw*. It grows in dry Paſturage, and flowers in *June* and *July*; but tho' it is by ſome commended for conſolidating and ſtopping Hæmorrhages, yet it is not now much in uſe.

108. GALEOPSIS, *Archangel*. It flowers in *May* and *June*. There are many ſorts, but moſtly the White is uſed in Medicine. See LAMIUM, No. 217.

109. GERANII, *Cranes-Bill*, diſtinguiſhed into *Columbinum*, called alſo *Pes Columbinus*, *folio Malvæ rotundo*,—*Moſchatum cicutæ folio*, and —*Robertianum murale*, called likewiſe *Gratia Dei*; which is the *Herb Robert of the Wall*. But tho' all theſe are recommended for Virtues belonging to this Claſs, yet they are ſeldom met with either in officinal or extemporaneous Preſcription.

110. HORMINI, *Clary*. This is diſtinguiſhed into—*hortenſe*, which is alſo called *Sclarea*, and *Gallitrichum ſativum* by the *Bauhines*, and —*Sylveſtre Lavendulæ folio*, called by *John Bauhine*, *Selclarea Hiſpanica*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. It is of a pleaſant Scent, and is much in eſteem amongſt the good Women for Weakneſſes they are ſubject to; and chiefly the *Whites*. The Shops have a Spirit under its name, which is drawn from an Infuſion of the Herb in Spirit of Wine, and is very pleaſant, and a good Cordial. *Etmuller* will not have it give place even to *Caſtor*, in hyſterical Affections; and affirms there is not a better Remedy in Colics: But it is not now preſcribed to ſuch Purpoſes.

111. MUSCI PIXIDATI, *Cup-Moſs*. This, with ſome other Moſſes of like kind, have been mightily in vogue amongſt the good Women for their Childrens Coughs; but they have not obtained in officinal nor extemporaneous Preſcriptions. Dr. *Willis* is the beſt Authority we have for their wonderful Virtues: and he makes them almoſt infallible, in that which is commonly called the *Chin-Cough*.

112. PLANTAGINIS, *Plantain*, is diſtinguiſhed into *latifolia*, called *ſeptinervia*; and *anguſtifolia*, or *quinquenervia*, ſometimes denominated *Rib-wort*. The *Coronopus* is a Species of it, but the firſt ſort only is uſed in Medicine. This flowers in *May* and *June*. It is reckon'd a great Cooler, and ſtopper of Fluxes; particularly of Blood, whether from the Noſe, Mouth, or *Uterus*. It is likewiſe accounted, as moſt others of this Tribe, a great Healer of freſh Wounds. Some have had ſtrange Notions of its reſiſting Poiſons; and *Tackius* tells us, That a *Toad* before ſhe engages with a *Spider*, will fortify herſelf with ſome of this Plant; and that if ſhe come off wounded, ſhe cures herſelf afterwards with it.

113. SCOLOPENDRII, *Spleen-wort.* This Plant does not flower: It is the ſame as the *Aſplenium* and *Ceterach* of the Shops, but is little uſed in Medicine; tho' it is accounted binding and ſtrengthning. Formerly it has paſs'd for a *Detergent*, and been reckon'd ſuch a Scourer of the *Spleen* (from whence it is ſuppoſed to come by the name of *Spleen-wort*) that *Dioſcorides* relates, by ſteeping it in hot *Vinegar*, and drinking it forty Days together, it has waſh'd away the whole Subſtance of the Spleen.

Flores, Flowers:

114. CONSOLIDÆ MAJ. *Comfrey.* This is the ſame Plant as the *Symphytum*; and blows in *May.* The name *Conſolida* is alſo given to ſome other Diſtinctions of Plants; as, — *Media* to the *Bugle*, — *Minima* to the common Daiſy, and — *Saracenica*, to a Species of the *Golden-Rod*, called *Saracens Conſound:* But theſe are very little required in Pharmacy; tho' the Flowers of the greater Comfrey are uſed in a few Shop-Compoſitions. They are accounted good in Seminal Weakneſſes particularly. *Etmuller* obſerves them to be the only Ingredients of this Tribe, which very gently looſen the Belly.

Semina, Seeds of,

115. AVENÆ, *Oats.*

116. FABÆ, *Beans.*

117. ORIZÆ, *Rice.*

118. PISI, *Peaſe.*

119. TRITICI, *Wheat.*

120. VERMECELLI.

121. SAGO. Theſe are very much of the ſame Virtues. The five firſt are too well known in our own Country, to need any Deſcription; and the two latter are brought enough into the acquaintance of thoſe who are luxuriant in things of this kind, to want no Explication of their Virtues. [Sago *is a whitiſh-brown, ſpherical, granulated Subſtance, of the Size of* Pearl-Barley; *having very little Smell or Taſte. It is obtained from the inward Pith of a Species of the Palm-Tree, or* Palma prunifera, *or Bread-Tree. The manner of obtaining it, ſee in* Dampier's *Voyage*, Vol. I. *It is accounted very nouriſhing and reſtorative, eſpecially for People of weak Stomachs, or thoſe in Conſumptions, or ſubject to* Diarrhœa's *or Fluxes of any kind.*] They are all very nouriſhing in Food. And tho' the particular Management of ſome of them in Diet, may give them a place rather amongſt the *Detergents*, eſpecially the *Oats*; yet they are more likely to increaſe than diminiſh the Bulk of the Solids, and therefore are rang'd more properly under this Head. In Medicine they are little uſed; unleſs in ſome particular Intentions they are preſcribed in *Cataplaſms*, and outward Applications.

Gummi, Gums:

122. ARABICI, *Arabic.* This Gum is very common, but little is to be met with genuine. It is ſuſpected to be adulterated with our common *Plumb-Tree* Gum. That is accounted beſt which is in ſmaller Pieces; and almoſt of a white Colour. It flows from the *Acacia*, or *Egyptian Thorn.* It very eaſily diſſolves in any aqueous Liquor; and is good in all kinds of Fluxes, particularly Catarrhs, by thickning and ſoftning the thin Humours.

123. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ, *Iſing-glaſs. Schroder* ſays it is from a Fiſh common in the *Danube.* It has no Bones, but about the Head; after it is cut into ſmall Pieces, they boil it in Water to a thick Jelly, which is ſpread abroad and dry'd, then roll'd up, and brought to us in the form we ſee it in the Shops. It is of a very glutinous quality, and

con-

conſequently good in all Diſorders which ariſe from too thin and ſharp a State of the Fluids. 'Tis reckon'd very helpful in Female Weakneſſes, and particularly the *Whites*; as alſo in all *Defluxions* and *Hæmorrhages*.

125. OLIBANI, *Olibanum*, called alſo *Thus Maſculum*, or the Male Frankincenſe. This is a Gum not greatly unlike *Maſtic*, but not ſo white or brittle. It is very glutinous, and conſequently ſtrengthning; but partakes ſo much of the *Turpentine* kind, as to be ſomewhat *detergent*; for we find it will make the Urine ſmell, if taken inwardly in a conſiderable quantity. It is uſed in ſome compound ſtrengthning Plaiſters; but not in any other Officinal Compoſitions.

126. SANGUIS DRACONIS, *Dragon's-Blood*. It is the Weepings of a Tree which bears a Fruit not unlike a *Cherry*; the Skin of which pull'd off, they ſay, reſembles a *Dragon*. It is called *Draco arbor* by *Gerhard*, *Parkinſon*, and the *Bauhines*; *Eſquantinth*, by *Hernandez*: and in *Commelinus*'s Catalogue of the *Amſterdam* Garden, 'tis intitled *Palma prunifera foliis Yuccæ è qua ſanguis Draconis offic.* The Shops ſhew two kinds of this Drug, which differ only in Fineneſs; the beſt being wrapped up in Flags. Many are of opinion, that the preſent Officinal *Dragon's-Blood* was the Cinnabar of *Dioſcorides*; and that the *Cinnabar* of the Moderns was the *Minium* of the Antients. This Gum is likewiſe by ſome thought to proceed from an *Arundo*, or Cane Plant; but the various Opinions of Naturaliſts hereupon, are not of moment enough to be recited here. It is experienc'd to be of an agglutinating Quality; and is preſcribed with Succeſs in moſt *Fluxes* and *Hæmorrhages*. Its principal Share in Compoſitions is in the *Lucatellus*'s *Balſam*, as ſome make it. 'Tis eſteemed a good Ingredient likewiſe in *Strengthning Plaiſters*.

127. TRAGACANTHI, *Gum Dragant*, or *Tragacanth*, is a Gum from the *Goat's-Thorn*. That is beſt, which is whiteſt and lighteſt. It diſſolves eaſily in any aqueous *Menſtruum*; to which it will give the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, in the ſmall Proportion of a *Dram* to a *Pint*. It is ſmooth and ſoftning, and therefore good to obtund the Acrimony of any Humours; which makes it of ſervice in ſuch Coughs as proceed from *Catarrhs* and *Defluxions* of *Rheum*. It is alſo very ſtrengthning in ſome Seminal Weakneſſes, and prevalent againſt the *Whites* in Women; eſpecially if skilfully diſſolved in rough Red Wine: in which form I have often known it given in thoſe Caſes with good Succeſs.

Cortices, Barks of,

128. CASSIÆ LIGNEÆ, *Caſſia Bark*. This is a Bark which by Infuſion, or a little boiling, runs very much into *Jelly*: and is of the ſame Virtue with moſt things of the like nature. The Tree from whence it is produced, is called *Canella Malavarica & Javanenſis*, or *Arbor Canellifera Malabarica*, whoſe Leaves are the Officinal *Malabathrum*. This Bark very much reſembles *Cinnamon* in Appearance and Taſte, inſomuch as to entice ſome to uſe it in its ſtead; being much cheaper, tho' not by far ſo good. In Diſtillation, the Water drawn from it, ſtinks of an *Empyreuma*; and in the Compoſition of an *Electuary*, it will make it ſo ſlimy as hardly to be parted into Doſes for uſe. *Galen* took this and *Cinnamon* to be both the Bark of the ſame Tree; as many others likewiſe have done; but very unjuſtly: For their Difference is too manifeſt to want any Arguments to refute ſuch a Conjecture.

129. RAD. CONSOLIDÆ, *Roots* of *Comfrey*. Theſe are more efficacious in this Intention, than the Flowers above taken notice of. They are ſometimes made into a Conſerve in the Shops; but ſuch ſlimy or glutinous Bodies are very imprudently work'd up into ſuch Forms; becauſe the Sugar in a little time deſtroys that very Texture from whence their medicinal Virtues ariſe. This Root is very conveniently boil'd up into a Jelly; and if it be a little ſweeten'd, as it is uſed, is not at all amiſs. It is very ſtrengthning, and good againſt all Fluxes whatſoever; but particularly Seminal Weakneſſes: and where the Virulency is remov'd, it is excellent in old *Gleets*; and to ſtop the *Whites* in Women.

Claſs 2. *Of Aſtringents.*

Folia, Herbs of,

130. BUNIAS, is the *Napus dulcis ſeu ſativus* of the Shops, as deſcribed by *Gerhard*; and the *Bauhines:* Its Seeds are blackiſh, of a biting Taſte, and enter into ſome Officinal Compoſitions. *Schroder* ſays they dry, and are Enemies to Venery; but modern Practice takes little notice of them.

131. GLASTI, *Woad*. This is cultivated in many inland Countries, and is much uſed in Dying. 'Tis what the ancient *Britons* uſed to paint themſelves with. It is not much uſed in Medicine, but accounted very aſtringent, and effectual in ſtopping Hæmorrhages.

132. GNAPHALII, *Cudweed*, diſtinguiſhed ——— *Vulgare majus*, and ——— *Germanicum*, by the *Bauhines*; and ——— *Minus, ſive herba impia* by *Gerhard*. It grows in dry Places, and flowers in *June*. It is drying and aſtringent; and recommended in Dyſenteries, Hæmorrhages, and all kinds of Fluxes; but the modern Pharmacy makes little uſe of it.

133. HERNIARIÆ, *Rupture-wort*. It is intitled *Herniaria glabra*, in the *Oxford* Catalogue; and by *Caſp. Bauhine*, *Polygonum minus ſeu millegrana major*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. *Schroder* commends it in a Diabetes; ſays it helps to diſſolve the Stone, and abſterges the *Mucus* from the Stomach, and other Parts where it is apt ſometimes to collect in too great quantities; and that it purges Choler, and is therefore good in the *Jaundice*. But its chief uſe is in *Plaiſters* and *Ointments*, to be apply'd outwardly againſt *Ruptures*; upon which account *Hollerius* had it in great eſteem.

134. MENTHÆ, *Mint*; diſtinguiſhed *Anguſtifolia ſpicata* by *Caſp. Bauhine:* There is alſo a *Mentha Aquatica*, Water-Mint, called *Siſymbrium*; and a *Mentha Sylveſtris*, called *Mentaſtrum*, Horſe-Mint; with a great many other kinds taken notice of by Botaniſts, but not worth Enumeration here; becauſe theſe only are referred to by modern Preſcriptions; and of theſe chiefly the firſt, which flowers in *July*. It is juſtly eſteemed a ſtrengthner of the Stomach, and is of great ſervice in taking off Nauſeouſneſs and Reachings to vomit; as alſo in ſtopping Fluxes of the Belly. Its fragrant Scent makes it enter into many Compoſitions as a *Cephalic*. There are ſeveral Medicines made of it in the Shops; but the Spirit, the Diſtill'd Water, and the Syrup, (which is a Compound) are the principal. In the foremention'd Caſes, it is uſed with good ſucceſs in Fomentations, outwardly applied with hot Cloths to the Stomach and Belly. It is alſo in

in the Compoſition of ſome Plaiſters for the ſame Purpoſes.

135. MILLEFOLII, *Yarrow*, is diſtinguiſhed——*Vulgare album*, by *Caſpar*, and —— *Stratiotes pennatum terreſtre*, by *John Bauhine*. It flowers in *June*. This Plant is not much in uſe; yet *Schroder* highly extols it for a *Dryer*, and an *Aſtringent*; and ſays it relieves Hæmorrhages, and Defluxions of all kinds; whether of the Noſe, Womb, Bowels, freſh Wounds, Spitting of Blood, Vomiting, Diabetes, *&c.* and commends its outward uſe in *Ruptures*, and all manner of Weakneſſes.

136. PIMPINELLÆ, *Burnet*, or *Sanguiſorba minor hirſuta & lævis* of *Caſp. Bauhine*. It grows on hilly Paſtures; and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is hot, drying, and aſtringent; yet by the former Qualities it obtains a place alſo amongſt the *Detergents*; as it has a quick Pungency on the Palate; ſo that 'tis ſaid to open, attenuate, and promote Sweat; that it cleanſes the Liver, Kidneys, and Lungs; diſſolves the Stone; is good in Stranguries, and helps in Colics: that it is excellent in the *Lues Venerea*; and an admirable antidote againſt the Mercurial Poiſons: that it takes Freckles off the Face, eaſes the Tooth-ach, and ripens Swellings. But notwithſtanding theſe wonderful Virtues aſcribed to it by *Schroder*, and ſome others; it is almoſt wore out of Practice, and now in no great eſteem.

137. QUERCUS, *Oak*. The Tops or Buds are diſtill'd, and the Water accounted a good *Aſtringent* and Strengthner; but very unjuſtly, as we ſhall further ſee in the next Part, under the Diviſion of *Diſtill'd Waters*. They are of no other uſe in Medicine, that I know of, and are not in any of the Shop-Compoſitions.

138. SANICULÆ, *Sanicle*, called alſo *Diapentia*. It grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers in *June*, when it ought to be gather'd. It heats, dries, and aſtringes. But we find it in Compoſition chiefly amongſt the *Vulneraries*, in which Intention it is accounted a very good Ingredient.

139. URTICÆ, *Nettles*. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed into —*Urens vulgaris*, the common ſtinging Nettle, and ——*Romana ſive mas cum globulis*. The —*Mortua* is the *Lamium*, which ſee under that Word. They are placed under this Claſs, for their known Properties in ſtopping Hæmorrhages; and particularly Spitting of Blood, and bloody Urine; the Roots eſpecially: yet they are commended in other Intentions, and are accounted Diuretics, and Breakers of the Stone in the Bladder. They are ſaid to have a ſingular Property in removing the narcotic Impreſſions of *Hemlock* and *Henbane*. Their uſe in Compoſition is very little: The Seeds are oftenеſt preſcribed.

Flores, Flowers of,

140. BALAUSTIORUM, *Balauſtines*. They are the Flowers of the *Malus Punica Sylveſtris major*, the greater Wild Pomegranate, as the *Cytini* are of the *Malus Punica ſativa*, the cultivated Pomegranate. They are very rough upon the Palate, and much aſtringing; and are therefore uſed in many Compoſitions of that Intention. They are very ſerviceable in *Diarrhœa's*, and for ſuch Caſes are frequently uſed in ſtrengthning *Glyſters*.

141. ROSARUM RUBRARUM, *Red Roſes*. Theſe blow in *May* and *June*. They are ſufficiently known to all Perſons. What are uſed in the Shops, unleſs for the Diſtill'd Water, and the *Mel Roſarum*, are the Buds before they quite blow; becauſe then they are much

rougher, and more aſtringent. The Conſerve made of them is deſervedly in great eſteem; but the common Notion of its being the better for Age, is an Error: for their Aſtringency, which ariſes from the Solidity and Aſperity of their component Parts, very much decays by long lying in the Sugar, which mellows and ſoftens them. They are good in almoſt all Diſtempers of the Lungs; and particularly in Defluxions of *Rheum*, and Spitting of Blood. A very ſtrong Tincture of them greatly helps the Efficacy of the *Bark* in intermitting Caſes; and is an excellent pleaſant Julep. The Conſerve is judged uſeful in Inflammations of the Eyes, applied outwardly: And the Leaves, ſteep'd in Vinegar, are accounted good for the Head-ach, being apply'd to the Temples.

Fructus, Fruits of,

142. BARBERIS, *Barberries.* The Tree, or Buſh producing theſe, was the *Oxyacantha* of the Antients, and particularly of *Galen*, who frequently mentions it under that name. They are fit to gather about *Autumn*; and are of a delightful, cooling, aſtringent Taſte. They are chiefly uſed in Conſerve; they very agreeably quench Thirſt, and fortify the Stomach; and are good in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries*.

143. CASTANEÆ, *Cheſnuts.* The Tree producing theſe is ſufficiently known. They are accounted aſtringent, particularly the outer Skin; but the preſent Practice takes no notice of them.

144. CYDONIORUM, *Quinces*, alſo called *Mala Cotonea* by *Gerhard*, the *Bauhines*, and others. This is a very delicious Fruit, which ripens at the latter end of the Summer. They are very rough and aſtringent, eaten raw. They mightily cool and ſtrengthen the Stomach; remove Nauſeouſneſs, and ſtop Fluxes of the Belly. For theſe Purpoſes they are much in uſe, eſpecially their Juice made into a Syrup, which is both very pleaſant, and agreeably aſtringing. The Juice will keep a whole Year very good, with Oil upon it, in the manner that Wine is kept in Flasks: And it is much better to preſerve it ſo, and make the Syrup often; for all Aſtringents rot or mellow by lying long in Compoſition with Sugar; ſo as to loſe in a great meaſure their Efficacy. The *compound Syrup of Mint* is much the better for what it receives from this Juice. *Etmuller*, after his uſual way of talking, aſcribes the Aſtringency of this Fruit to an acid auſtere Salt, with which it abounds. Some of the Antients accounted it an antidote for ſome particular poiſonous Qualities in *Hellebore*. The Seeds, bruis'd well with an aqueous Liquor, afford a good Mucilage, which is excellent in ſome Soreneſſes of the Mouth; and anſwers likewiſe all the Intentions of the preceding Claſs.

145. CYPRESSI NUCES, *Cypreſs Nuts.* Theſe are little uſed in inward Compoſition; but enter ſome of the ſtrengthning Plaiſters, as they are accounted auſtere, rough, and aſtringent.

146. GALLÆ, *Galls.* Theſe are the Production of the *Quercus Gallam ferens*, the Gall Oak, which grows much in *Hungary*, and ſome Parts of *Italy*. They are a kind of excrementitious Tubercles, in which, according to the Opinion of ſome, are hatch'd particular Inſects. They likewiſe hold the ſame Rank as the former, and are uſed in little elſe beſides the *Emplaſtrum ad Herniam*. Their Uſe in trying the Steel-Water, is ſufficiently known to all. Upon the ſame Property it is, that they make ſo neceſſary an Ingredient in *Writing-Ink*. They are accounted

effectual

effectual in ſtopping Hæmorrhages; and therefore Ink is put up the Noſe to ſtop Bleeding.

147. GLANDES, *Acorns.* Theſe are pretty much of the ſame kind and quality as the two former. Some will have them to be ſtrong *Carminatives*, and grate them into warm Liquors; like *Ginger*, and other Spices, to expel Wind.

148. GRANATORUM, *Pomegranates*, called by many Botaniſts the *Malus Punica*, or *Carthaginian Apple.* Its different Parts are differently denominated, as the Flowers *Cytini*, and the Peel *Malicorium.* This is a delightful Fruit, not much differing in its Medicinal Virtues from *Quinces.* The Juice is preſcribed in Weakneſſes of the Stomach and Bowels; and removes Nauſeouſneſs, Vomitings, and Fluxes: it is reckon'd alſo a good Cooler in ſome inflammatory Fevers. Its uſe in the Shops is chiefly in the *Syrup of Mint.*

149. MESPILI, *Medlars.* Theſe are the Fruit of a Tree cultivated in ſome Gardens, tho' little uſed in Medicine; but in Diet they are a grateful Fruit, tho' not eatable till rotten.

150. MORI, *Mulberries.* Theſe are the Fruit of a well known Tree, and are grateful, cooling, and aſtringent. They are uſed only in a *Syrup*, which is very pleaſant, and makes a mighty good *Gargariſm*, with any ſimple cooling Water; for which it is moſt in uſe.

151. MYRTI BACCÆ, *Myrtle-berries.* Theſe are the Fruit of the common *Italian* Myrtle; and they are very rough and aſtringent. They are not much in Compoſition for inward uſe; the Syrup is the chief; but they enter ſeveral of the ſtrengthning Plaiſters. The Syrup is eſteemed good againſt Abortion; and is uſed in Fluxes of all kinds.

152. MYRTILLI, *Hurtle-berries.* There are of different kinds; but the *Vitis Idæa foliis oblongis crenatis fructu nigricante* of *Caſpar*, and *Idæa fructu nigro* of *John Bauhine*, is the ſort referred to by the new Catalogue of our *College*; which are called alſo *Vaccinia*, Black Whortles. They grow in ſtony Grounds, and are cooling and aſtringent; but little uſed in modern Pharmacy.

153. PRUNELLORUM SYLVEST. *Sloes.* Theſe are the Fruit of a particular Thorn-Tree, which is the ſame as the *Acacia Germanica*; the inſpiſſated Juice whereof is ſometimes ſold for the true *Egyptian Acacia.* We have in the Shops a Conſerve made with them; which with care is a very good one. For this purpoſe they are to be gather'd before they begin to wither and mellow upon the Trees; for after they are froſt-bit, as the Country People call it, and made fit for eating, they are not ſo rough; and conſequently not ſo ſuitable for this Intention in Medicine.

154. RUBI IDÆI, *Raſp-berries*, are the Fruit of a particular Bramble, differing not much from the *Rubus vulgaris fructu nigro*, the *Black-Berry*; unleſs in Colour; and theſe are diſtinguiſhed by both the *Bauhines*, *Idæus ſpinoſa fructu rubro.* Theſe ripen about *June.* They are much like the *Mulberries* for their Medicinal Virtues; but ſomewhat rougher, and of a more fragrant Flavour. They are uſed chiefly in a Syrup, which is likewiſe much preſcribed in *Gargariſms*; and is reckon'd good againſt Vomitings, and Looſeneſs of the Belly.

155. SORBI, *Services:* Are the Fruit of a Tree cultivated in the Gardens, and diſtinguiſhed *Sorbus ſativa, vel legitima*, in oppoſition to the *Cretago*, or *Sorbus torminalis* of *Theophraſtus* and *Pliny*; characterized by—*Apii folii ſylveſtris non ſpinoſa*, the Wild Service-Tree. Theſe are much of the ſame kind as Med-

lars, and as little known in Medicine; tho' as much valued in Diet for the ſame Qualities.

156. PINI CONI, *Pine-Apples.* The Tree producing theſe, is the *Pinus ſativa ſive domeſtica* of *Gerhard*, diſtinguiſhed *Oſſiculis duris, foliis oblongis*, by *John Bauhine*, in oppoſition to the —— *Sylveſtris ſeu vulgaris Genecenſis*, the Mountain Pine, whence Turpentine, Frankincenſe, *&c.* are procured; and the —*Maritima*, a Sea-Pine, alſo taken notice of by Botaniſts. Theſe are not different in their Virtues from the *Cypreſs Nuts*; and about as much uſed in Compoſition, for the ſame Purpoſes.

Succi inſpiſſati, Juices:

157. ACACIÆ, *Thorn-Tree.* There are three kinds of this mention'd by Botanic Writers; one is from the *Prunus ſylveſtris*, or *Acacia Germanica*, which is the Sloe-Tree, or Black-Thorn: another is from the *Cytiſus ſpinoſus*, or *Acacia trifolia*, Trefoil Acacia; but the laſt and true ſort for medicinal Uſes, is from the *Spina Egyptiaca*, diſtinguiſhed by *Herman* in his Catalogue of the *Leyden* Garden, —*foliis ſcorpoides leguminoſæ, ſiliquis albis compreſſis, Iſthmo interceptis, floribus luteis*; which is the *Mirquith* of *Hernandez*, the *Egyptian Thorn.* It is very auſtere and binding; and therefore powerful in all Fluxes. Upon what account it makes an Ingredient in the *Theriaca*, is not eaſy to be gueſs'd; as bearing no reſemblance, either in Smell or Taſte, to any Ingredients of that Tribe.

158. HYPOCISTIDIS, is the inſpiſſated Juice of a Tree, or Shrub, called alſo *Orobanche*, or the Holly-Roſe. It is divided into *Male* and *Female*, the former of which only is the *Ciſtus Hypociſtidem ferens*, and diſtinguiſhed—*Mas folio oblongo incano* by *Caſp. Bauhine. Dioſcorides* gives a very particular Deſcription of this Shrub, too long to inſert here. The Officinal Juice is blackiſh, and ſhines like the beſt *Spaniſh Juice of Liquorice.* It is reckon'd more powerful in its aſtringent Quality than the foregoing. But it is uſed in few officinal Compoſitions; and never in extemporaneous Preſcriptions.

159. BITUMEN JUDAICUM, *Jews-Pitch.* Its uſe in Medicine hardly makes it worth inquiring into; being found but in one or two Compoſitions of the Shops, and never order'd for any one Intention in common Practice. See *Aſphaltus.*

Cortices, Barks of,

160. CINNAMOMI, *Cinnamon*, is the Bark of a Tree called *Canella Zeilaniaca* by *Caſpar Bauhine*; *Laurus Zeilaniaca Baccis caliculatis Hermanni* by *Ray*, and is the *Cuurdo* of *Piſo.* This, as was obſerved before, under the *Caſſia* Bark, was by the Antients confounded with that: but it is of a much more aromatic Flavour and Taſte, and is rough upon the Palate; whereas the other is quite ſlimy. This is not only an admirable Aſtringent, and a great Strengthner of the Stomach and Bowels, but alſo a good *Cephalic.* There are no kind of Defluxions or Weakneſſes but what it is of ſervice in. It affords an *Oil* which will ſink in Water, and is of great eſteem, and much preſcribed in extemporaneous Practice. But its Dearneſs ſubjects it very much to Adulteration; which is generally done with a mixture of Oil of Cloves or Clove-Bark; which are alſo ſpecifically heavier than Water; for otherwiſe the Cheat would eaſily be diſcover'd. The beſt way to know its Goodneſs, is by diluting it; which may be done by dropping it upon Sugar, and then diſſolving it in ſmall Spirit. For before it is ſo manag'd, its extraordinary

nary Heat upon the Tongue will not ſuffer one to diſcern its true Taſte; but when it is thus diluted, it eaſily diſcovers any foreign Mixture. [*This Oil has of late been made genuine in* England, *from the common Cinnamon of the Shops; ſo far as to exceed that uſually brought hither from* Holland.]

161. GRANATORUM, *Pomegranats*, called alſo *Malicorium*. This is reckon'd much more aſtringent than the Juice, already taken notice of. It is therefore much order'd in Decoctions againſt *Gonorrhœa's*, and Fluxes; and often in aſtringent Glyſters; tho' its Share in the Shop-Compoſitions is but little.

162. QUERCUS, *Oak*. This has not a place any where in the Diſpenſatories, that I know of; yet it is a powerful *Aſtringent*. The chief medicinal Uſe it is put to, is in warm Baths, for ſuch as are cut for the Stone; into which they are put in a proper Veſſel, until the Wound heals. To which purpoſe it is of general uſe among *Lithotomiſts*. From its great *Aſtringency*, and its Affinity upon that account with the *Peruvian Bark*, ſome imagine it will prevail againſt *Intermittents*; but there do not appear any Inſtances of Trial to ſupport ſuch a Conjecture.

163. SUBERIS, *Cork-tree*. This hath a Place given it here, only in reſpect to the new Catalogue of the *College*; tho' it cannot be learn'd ever to have been uſed for any medicinal Purpoſe.

Radices, Roots of,

164. BISTORTÆ, *Biſtort*, or *Snakeweed*, diſtinguiſhed—*Major rugoſioribus foliis*, by *John*, and—*Radice minus intortâ*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*. This grows in ſeveral Parts of *England*, in low Grounds. Its Root only is of uſe; and this is very aſtringent; and therefore uſed againſt all kind of Fluxes. It is beſt in Decoction. It is accounted good againſt Vomiting, Spitting of Blood, and all Hæmorrhages. It paſſes with ſome alſo for an *Alexipharmic*, and is reckon'd to promote Sweat; for which reaſon it is, that we ſometimes find it in Compoſitions and Preſcriptions of that Intention.

165. TORMENTILLÆ, *Tormentil*, diſtinguiſhed—*Vulgaris* by *Parkinſon*, and *Sylveſtris* by *Caſpar Bauhine*. It grows in Paſture Grounds, and flowers in *June*. No part of this Plant is uſed in Medicine but the Root. Altho' this is moſt noted for its binding Qualities, yet it is rank'd amongſt the *Alexipharmics* likewiſe; and is of great eſteem in malignant Caſes, attended with any Flux, either of the Bowels, or the Womb; all which it is reckon'd to reſtrain. *Schroder* ſays, there is not a better Vegetable grows than this, for all ſuch Intentions. It agrees mighty well with the *White Drink*, and changes its Colour to a very agreeable red; and much increaſes its Efficacy in checking a Looſeneſs in the *Meaſles*, *Small-Pox*, or *Fevers*.

166. OSMUNDÆ REGALIS, *Oſmund Royal*, is a Species of the *Fern*, and diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine*, *Filix florida, ramoſa, non dentata*; and by *John Bauhine*—*Floribus inſignis*. It is to be met with in Marſhes. The Root is the only part of it uſed in Medicine. *Schroder* reckons it of a mix'd Temperament; and ſays it deterges, and is ſubaſtringent. It is moſt in eſteem for reſtraining the *Whites* in Women, and ſtrengthning the Womb. It paſſes with ſome almoſt for a *Specific* in the Rickets; but how it ſhould do great Feats that way, does not appear from any of its ſenſible Qualities. Some eſteem it very powerful in diſperſing bruiſed Blood, and taking away the Blackneſs that ariſes therefrom: and *Mynſicht* made it the *Baſis* of a *Cataplaſm* for ſuch Purpoſes. But notwithſtanding theſe many

Virtues, it grows out of uſe, and is now in very few Shop-Medicines; and hardly ever occurs in extemporaneous Preſcriptions.

Claſs 3. *Of Abſorbents.*

Ligna, Woods:

167. BUXI, *Box.* There is little Diſtinction made of this, but into the *Arboreſcens* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and the *Vulgaris* of *Parkinſon*; nor is it much uſed in Medicine, altho' a chymical Oil is directed from it: and ſome ſay, boiled in Decoctions, it is as efficacious againſt the Venereal Diſeaſe as *Guaiacum*.

168. SANTALORUM *omnium*, all the *Saunders.* There are three ſorts in the Shops; the *Citrine* or Yellow, the White, and the Red; tho' many think the two firſt to be of the ſame Tree; the White being the cortical Part, and the Yellow the middle. *Garcias* ſays indeed, that the Trees are both ſo much alike, that none but the Inhabitants, that are very converſant with them, can diſtinguiſh them. The firſt is reckon'd the beſt, as it is moſt aromatic; but the laſt, *viz.* the red, moſt aſtringent and drying. They are in many of the Shop-Medicines; and are ſometimes uſed in Preſcription, amongſt the Sweetners and Antiſcorbutics, as they are called; and are put into *Diet-Drinks* and *medicated Ales.* They are warm and drying; and by that means take their place in this Claſs.

* 168. BRESILLII, *Braſil-wood*; the *Pſeudo-ſantalum rubrum* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, and the *Lignum rubrum* of *Piſo.* It hath alſo many other Diſtinctions amongſt Botaniſts; but it is agreed on by all to be a Species of the *Saunders*, and poſſeſſed of the ſame phyſical Virtues; tho' it is ſeldom, if ever preſcribed.

169. EBENI, *Ebony.* What was the *Ebony* of the Antients, is not very certain; ſome will have it to be the *Palm*, others of the *Guaiacum* kind; and ſeveral Diſtinctions are given it by Botaniſts; but its uſe in Medicine is ſo little, as to deſerve no further notice of it.

170. LENTISCI, *Maſtic-Tree. Bellonius* in his Obſervations, *Lib.* 2. *c.* 8. affirms this Plant to afford the *Gum-Maſtic* no where but in the Iſland of *Chios:* but *Schroder* contradicts it, and ſays, that he had a Preſent of a large Piece of it very replete with that Gum, from his Kinſman *Johannes Glaſerus*, a skilful Apothecary, which he brought himſelf from a Mountain in *Helvetia.* It is much of the ſame Virtues as the *Saunders*, and preſcribed in the like Caſes; but as it approacheth ſomewhat nearer to the Turpentine kind, it is rather more detergent, and paſſes in ſome meaſure by *Urine.*

171. GUAIACI, *Holy-wood*, or *Pock-wood*; for it has many Names. This is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the *Weſt-Indies.* Some pretend there are many ſorts of it; but *Mathiolus*, in his Notes upon *Dioſcorides*, is of the contrary Opinion, and aſcribes the differences of Colour to its different Age and Maturity; the oldeſt looking of the darkeſt Colour, and the young more light. *Caſpar Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes two ſorts; the firſt, — *Magna Matrice*, and the other — *fine Matrice*; and *Hernandez* calls the one *Guayacan*, and the other *Hoaxacan:* tho' the Appellation of *Lignum Sanctum* is given in common to both. That which is heavieſt is beſt. It is very hot and drying, and therefore a great Promoter of inſenſible Perſpiration, rather than Sweat. Upon this account

count it is reckon'd a wonderful Sweetner, and Cleanſer of the Blood and therefore much preſcribed in cutaneous Foulneſſes of all kinds. By the ſame hot penetrating Quality, it is likewiſe eſteemed good in the *Gout*; by diſſipating and inſenſibly waſting the Humours thrown upon the Joints; as alſo in *Dropſies* and *Catarrhs*, by drying up and waſting the ſuperfluous Humidities. But in Venereal Caſes it is ſaid to do wonders; upon which account it has obtained its Name of *Pock-wood*. Dr. *Martin Liſter*, in a Diſſertation, *De Lue Venerea*, lays great ſtreſs upon it; and ſets light by all that the *Mercury* can do without its help. Continual Experience does beyond contradiction demonſtrate its Uſefulneſs in all Depravations of the Conſtitution, which ariſe from too much Humidity; but how far it eradicates any particular Infection, I muſt leave to Perſons of more penetration, and who are better turned to abſtruſe ways of thinking. [*To have its full Virtues by Decoction, it ſhould either be freſh, or very long boiled.*]

172. SASSAFRAS. It is the Wood of a very large Tree, which grows in *Florida*, *Virginia*, &c. It is of an aromatic Scent: ſome compare it to *Fennel*. *John Bauhine* calls it *Lignum Pavanum*; and *Caſpar Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes it—*ex Florida ſiculneo folio*, from the Places it is brought from; and it is the *Anhubia* of *Piſo*. It is very drying and hot, tho' not quite ſo much as the *Guaiacum*. It is uſed in all the ſame Intentions, and is much more met with in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, than in the Shop-Medicines; tho' the *College*, in their *Diſpenſatory*, give us an *Electuary* of which this is the Baſis, and whence it has its Name. This is ſomewhat come into faſhion in Families, by way of *Tea*; which the Shavings of it make agreeably enough; but the Scandal of its being good in *Venereal* Caſes, is a great detriment to its Credit; which prevents a great deal more good being done by it, than otherwiſe might be; for 'tis certainly (in the Senſe we have explain'd the Term at the Head of this Section) an admirable Sweetner. Tho' with ſome indeed it does not well agree, at firſt eſpecially, and in a Morning; as it affects the Head like ſome Perfumes, and occaſions Pains, Drowſineſs, and Vapours; but Uſe, and firſt drinking it in Afternoons, will with moſt Conſtitutions wear off theſe Inconveniencies.

173. The Bark of GUAIACUM, is ſo much of the ſame Virtue with the Wood, as to need no particular account. They are given promiſcuouſly in the ſame Intentions.

174. The Bark of SASSAFRAS is alſo as agreeable to the Nature of its Wood, [*but much ſtronger in Virtue.*]

Radices, Roots of,

175. CHINÆ, *China*. This Root comes from the Country whoſe Name it bears; it is alſo brought from *New Spain*, and moſt of it we have now from *Peru*; which is the true Officinal ſort; and diſtinguiſhed by *Occidentalis*, in oppoſition to the former called———*Orientalis*; and *Smilax aſpera Chinenſis Lampatum dicta*; as the latter is *Smilax viticulis aſperis Virginiana, foliis anguſtis, lævibus, multis auriculis prædita*; which is the *Iupicanga Braſilienſibus* of *Piſo*, and *Olilacatzan Pahuatcanica* of *Hernandez*. That is accounted beſt which is white within, light and mealy. It is drying, and promotes Perſpiration; for in many of thoſe Inſtances, where antient Authors ſpeak of theſe things being *Diaphoretic*, they can be underſtood only of inſenſible Perſpiration; for the largeſt Doſes will not procure any viſible Effect. It is reckon'd likewiſe

wiſe to be *diſcutient*, *aperient*, and *hepatic*; but it is certainly good in all nervous Caſes which proceed from too much Humidity, and may deſerve to be recommended, as it much is, in the *Gout*, and ſome kinds of the *Palſy*. It comes in for an *Anti-venereal* upon the ſame foot as ſome of the foremention'd Woods. *Beguinus* in his *Tyrocinium Chymicum*, is at the Pains to make an Eſſence of it; and the great *Veſalius* wrote a Treatiſe concerning it. *Braſavolus* alſo ſays a great deal concerning its Virtues in his Treatiſe *de Morbo Gallico*.

176. SARSAPARILLÆ, *Sarſa*, or *Sarſaparil*. This comes from the *Weſt-Indies*. *Nicolaus Monardus* ſays there are three ſorts; one from *New Spain*, which is very ſlender and pale; another from the *Honduras*, which is of a darker Colour, and thicker; and a third from the Province of *Quito*, near *Guiaquil*, which is the darkeſt and thickeſt of all. But notwithſtanding theſe diſtinctions, it is much queſtion'd, whether this differ ſpecifically from the preceding or not; and Botaniſts much confound them by their Characteriſticks. *Parkinſon* calls this, *Smilax Aſpera Peruana*; *Caſpar Bauhine*, *Aſpera Peruviana*, *ſive Sarſaparilla*; others, *Viticulis Aſperis Virginiana*, *folio hederaceo*, *leni*, *Zara nobiliſſima*; and *Sarſaparilla*, *Braſilienſibus Iupicanga*; by *Hernandez* intitled *Mecapatli ſeu Zarca-parilla*; tho' the Roots vaſtly differ in Figure and Bulk. That *Sarſa* is moſt in eſteem now, which is whiteſt within, and lighteſt; but not ſo dry as to run into Powder like what is rotten. It is accounted abſorbent, and a great Sweetner, and much in uſe with ſome for a kind of Tea, which they conſtantly make with it, and drink with or without Milk, like the common *Teas*. Some much queſtion whether there be really any medicinal Virtues in this Root, becauſe it diſcovers little in Taſte, Smell, or Tincture; and ſuſpect it to have got into eſteem only as many other things have done of very little worth, by their bearing a good Price; and being brought a great way. There is a great deal of it in the *Balſamum Polychreſton* of the *London Diſpenſatory*; but to what purpoſe I cannot pretend to determine. It is but in few of the Shop-Compoſitions; tho' much found in extemporaneous Preſcriptions; and conſequently a very good Commodity amongſt *Druggiſts*.

Of Animals.

Claſs 1.

177. RASURA C. C. *Shavings of Hartſhorn*. This is much more in eſteem amongſt *Family Doctreſſes*, than in the Shops; altho' it is uſed there too upon many accounts; but what moſt gives it a Title to this Place, is that *Jelly* which it is eaſily boiled into, in common Water, and is accounted very nouriſhing and ſtrengthning. Thoſe who make it a Trade to raſp it for uſe, have learned the Art of mixing Bone with it, to raiſe their Profit; inſomuch that it is hard to buy any now in the Shops that has not a Daſh of it; and ſome, rather than turn away a low-priced Cuſtomer, are provided with the Shavings of nothing but Bone. The ſame Cheat is put upon us frequently in the burned Hartſhorn, with which they mix ſeveral ſorts of Bone. But as for that which is the commonly ſuſpected Fraud, of drawing the Spirit from them before they are burnt, and ſo diveſting them of their better Part; they are not at all the worſe, were it ſo; for if they are put freſh into the *Pot-maker's Kiln*, where they are generally calcin'd, the Spirit is as much forced away, as in the *Chymical Furnace*. And all the difference is, that in the former Caſe it is diſſi-

pated

pated into the Air, and quite loſt; and in the latter, it is preſerved by a proper Receiver: for in both Caſes the Horn is robbed of it; and therefore after the Spirit is drawn, it is ſtill as good for Calcination as before.

178. RASURA EBORIS, *Shavings of Ivory.* This is much of the ſame nature as the former, and boils in the ſame manner into a *Jelly*; and they generally come into Compoſition together upon the ſame account.

179. SANGUIS HIRCI, *Goats Blood.* This is in a few Compoſitions under the ſame Intention as the former; but it is not at all known in common Preſcription; and is deſervedly almoſt forgot.

Claſs 2.

180. OCULI CANCRORUM, *Crabs-Eyes.* [*Theſe are a ſtony Concretion in the Head of the Craw-fiſh, and not the Eye of the Creature.*] They are much uſed both in the Shop-Medicines, and extemporaneous Preſcriptions; as indeed are moſt of the ſame Tribe. They are not only accounted abſorbent and drying, but alſo diſcuſſive, and good againſt the Stone.

181. CHELÆ CANCRORUM, *Crabs Claws.* They are of the ſame Virtue as the former. They have the greateſt ſhare in the Compoſition now ſo much in uſe, under the name of *Gaſcoign*'s Powder; and which in the Shops has the Title from them of *Pulvis è Chelis compoſitus.* What is uſed, is only ſo far of the tip of the Claw as looks black; the reſt is thrown away.

182. MARGARITÆ, *Pearls.* Theſe are brought from ſeveral Parts, but the Oriental are reckoned the beſt; and of them, thoſe which come from *Perſia.* They are not only the Produce of a particular *Oyſter*, called *Concha Margaritifera*; but of many other *Oyſters*, *Muſcles*, and ſuch like Shell-fiſh. *Pliny* will have them to be generated by a Dew; but *Johannes Faber* contradicts him, and alledges them to be only morbid Excreſcencies; ſaying all *Conchæ* are leprous; which Opinion is received by moſt; and that they have no other Qualities than the Shells in which they are generated. They are very different in Shape and Bulk. The whiteſt and moſt glittering are moſt in eſteem: Some Authors aſcribe wonderful Virtues to them; and ſay, they are not only the greateſt Cordials; but alſo powerful Alexipharmics, and Reſiſters of Poiſon. But ſo far as they are manifeſtly abſorbent, and Deſtroyers of Acidities, we are juſtifiable in ranking them in this Place.

Of Minerals.

Claſs 1.

183. LAPIS HÆMATITES, *Blood-ſtone.* This is found in many places in *Germany*, and in great plenty in *England.* It is very heavy, of a reddiſh *Iron* Colour, of which Metal it has a great deal in its Compoſition; it being a true *Iron Ore.* It is cooling and aſtringent, and generally given in Subſtance, after it is reduced into a fine Powder. It is reckon'd good in all Hæmorrhages; and but little uſed in any other Caſes. It is but rarely found in Compoſitions. The *Heliotropium*, alſo called *Blood-ſtone*, and recommended for the ſame Purpoſes, ſeems very different; and is of a dusky green, ſtreaked with red Veins; and this latter ſort only ſeems to have been the true Blood-ſtone of the Antients; concerning which ſuch ſtrange things have been alledged. But the preſent Practice gives very little into thoſe Opinions.

184. A-

184. ALUMEN, *Alum.* Some Authors mention ſeveral ſorts; but the *Alumen Rupeum*, or *Roch Alum*, is made of an *Alum Mineral* mix'd with *Urine* and *Kali*. It is extremely rough and aſtringent; as every one finds who taſtes it. It is apt to provoke Vomiting, by vellicating the Fibres of the Stomach very much; upon which account it is not much uſed inwardly; and then not without ſome ſmooth aromatic Ingredients in Compoſition with it. I had it from a very worthy Perſon, that he had cured a great many poor People in the Country of *Agues*, with a large Nutmeg, and its equal Weight of *Alum*, powdered and divided into three Doſes, giving one every Morning faſting; and that it never fail'd: But upon ſome Trials I have been diſappointed; altho' it has anſwer'd in many Inſtances; but moſtly I have obſerv'd in ſtrong tough Conſtitutions; for it is offenſive to the Stomach at firſt taking. The *Rationale* of this will ſomewhat appear, when we come to conſider the Operation of the Bark in like Caſes. This is likewiſe uſed outwardly in ſome aſtringent Lotions, and enters into ſome Compoſitions as a very good *Dentifrice*, and a Preſerver of the Gums.

Claſs 2.

185. CRETA, *Chalk.* *Renodæus* takes notice of three ſorts, and others of more; but we know of none but the White; eſpecially as uſed in Medicine. This is very aſtringent, and uſed ſometimes as ſuch, tho' very imprudently in *Gonorrhœa's*; and for that purpoſe there is a Compoſition in the Diſpenſatory that bears the name of *Pil. de Creta*. Its moſt experienc'd Virtue is in removing that Uneaſineſs at the Stomach, which is commonly called the *Heart-burn*. Some commend it in drying of old Ulcers; but that does not ſeem to be a very rational Practice.

186. BOLUS ARMENA, *Armenian Bole.* This is a natural Earth, and brought chiefly from *Armenia*, whence it takes its Name; tho' it is often improperly expreſs'd in *Engliſh*, being vulgarly called *Bole Armoniac*. Some conjecture that it has a ſmall mixture of Iron in its Compoſition. That which is of a paliſh red, ſoft, and fattiſh to the Palate, and ſtrongly adheres to the Tongue, is the beſt. It is very much adulterated in the Shops; or at leaſt a great deal is brought there which is good for little. It is both a noble *Aſtringent*, and a *Vulnerary:* and therefore, with very good reaſon, frequently found in the Shop-Medicines, and often preſcribed for *Diarrhœa's*, *Dyſenteries*, *Hæmorrhages*, *Catarrhs*, and all kinds of Defluxions. It is likewiſe much uſed outwardly in ſtrengthning Plaiſters, and for Luxations of the Joints.

187. TERRA JAPONICA, *Japan Earth.* It is alſo called *Catechu*. There are various Opinions concerning its Production; all of which ſeem to be enumerated by *Wedelius* in the 129th *Obſervation* of the 2d Volume of the *German Miſcellanea Curioſa*. The moſt probable one is, that it is not a *Mineral*, but the *inſpiſſated Juice* of a *Fruit* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, generally ſaid to be the *Areca* or *Faufel* of *Gerhard*, which is that Species of the *Palm* *Caſpar Bauhine* diſtinguiſhes by *Palma cujus fructus ſeſſilis Faufel dicitur*; and is called *Pynang* by *Bontius*. *Garcias* and his Followers will have it to be from the *Lycium Indicum*, the *Indian* Thorn; but *Cluſius*, with others, oppoſe that Opinion. *Cleyerus* thinks it an Extract from an *Indian Acacia*, not unlike the *Tamarind* Tree; and *Paulus Ammanus* takes it to be a Compoſition: but all the Conjectures about it

it are too many to inſert here. That it is an inſpiſſated Juice, and not an Earth, is manifeſt from ſeveral Conſiderations; but from none more than its diſſolving in Water, and paſſing with it thro' a Filter, which an Earth will not do. By *Japan Earth*, our *Apothecaries* commonly underſtand the plain Extract or Juice; and by *Catechu*, the ſame aromatized with Musk, Ambergreaſe, and the like. It is of a dark purple Colour, very auſtere upon the Palate, ſeems to melt, like the *Bole*, in the Mouth, and leaves ſomewhat of a ſweetiſh Taſte behind it. It is famous for ſtopping Fluxes of the Belly; and is good in *Catarrhs*. Upon which account it is in many Compoſitions; and very often preſcribed in thoſe Intentions by the chief Phyſicians now in Practice.

188. TERRA LEMNIA, *Earth of Lemnos. Amatus Luſitanus* confounds this with the *Armenian Bole.*

189. TERRA SAMIA, *Earth of Samos.*

190. TERRA SIGILLATA, *Sealed Earth.* Theſe are very much alike in their Medicinal Virtues, and are uſed in the ſame Intention of drying and aſtringing; but they are neither ſo good as the two former; and therefore ſeldom to be met with in Preſcription.

191. LAPIS GRANAT. *Granates.*

192. RUBINUS, *Ruby.*

193. SMARAGDUS, *Emerald.*

194. HYACINTHUS, *Jacinth.*

195. SAPPHIRUS, *Sapphire.*

Theſe are called the greater precious Stones; and are in the *Confectio de Hyacintho*, which is a good Medicine, and frequently in uſe in the Shops; but 'tis much to be ſuſpected that theſe *precious Stones* are the worſt part of it. For they are not reducible into a Powder fit for uſe without long Levigation; (and if they are given coarſe, by the hardneſs and aſperities of their Angles they will be almoſt as injurious to the Coats of the Stomach, as ſo much Glaſs) and in the grinding they will neceſſarily wear off ſo much even of the hardeſt Marble, as to increaſe their weight ſometimes to double the quantity: whereby the levigating Materials frequently make a conſiderable part of the Medicine. And if it was not for this Inconvenience, it is not eaſy to imagine what the animal Digeſtion can draw out from ſuch hard Bodies: And therefore their Virtues muſt wholly depend upon the Figures and Bulks of thoſe Parts they are reduced to by Preparation; which is a thing ſo uncertain and precarious, as a careful Perſon would not willingly truſt to. Theſe ſeem to have got a Place in Medicine, pretty much in the ſame manner as Gold, and ſome other things which are very dear, more to countenance an extravagant Price of a Compoſition, than to contribute any real Efficacy thereto.

196. CORALLIUM RUBRUM, *Red Coral.* There are alſo *Corals* of other Colours; but this is chiefly uſed in the Shops. Some Naturaliſts tell us, it grows at the bottom of the Sea like a Plant or Shrub, and that it is not ſo hard as we have it, until it is gather'd and brought up into the Air. The brighter and higher the Colour, the better it is accounted. *Pliny* ſpeaks of it as found only in the *Indian Sea*; but we have it now from many parts of the *Mediterranean*; and *Naples* is a great Market for it. This alſo, by its extraordinary hardneſs, carries along with it ſome part of the levigating Stones. It is a very good Aſtringent, and given with ſucceſs in *Diarrhœa's*, and Defluxions of

all

all kinds. It is likewiſe accounted a great Sweetner, and therefore with good reaſon preſcribed to correct the Acidities in the Stomachs of young Children: by which means it very probably has obtain'd the Reputation of being good againſt Fits; and eaſing the Pain in cutting the Teeth. For the little Convulſions which Children are ſo mighty ſubject to, may have nothing elſe for their Cauſe but thoſe vellicating Juices in their Stomachs and Bowels. There is a compound *Syrup* in the Shops, which has its name from this Drug; and is much eſteemed in ſome Female Weakneſſes. *Paracelſus* ſpeaks of *Amulets* made of *Coral*, againſt Inchantments, Fits, *&c.* but ſuch Impoſitions are now deſervedly laugh'd out of the World. *Helmont*, and ſeveral others, have alſo given into the ſame Deluſions. *Kircher*, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, is very copious in his Account of this Drug: and *Granſius* has wrote profeſſedly *de Corallitis*.

197. Lapis Lazuli. This is not much uſed in any form; and its medicinal Virtues do not ſeem rightly to be determin'd amongſt Authors. Some look upon it as a *Cathartic*; and it will in many Caſes purge, and in others vomit; as Aſtringents ſometimes accidentally do. It paſſes with ſome alſo for a *Cephalic*.

198. Lapis Calaminaris, *Calamine*. This Foſſil is found in many Places. *Glauber* conceited it to partake of the nature of *Gold*; and *Etmuller* commends the uſe of it, to concentrate, as he calls it, the acid Spirit of *Minerals*. It is uſed as a great Dryer, and Abſorſent in outward Applications; for it is ſcarce at all uſed inwardly. It is employ'd in *Cerates* and *Plaiſters*, as an *Incarner* and *Cleanſer* of *Ulcers*; as alſo in *Collyriums* againſt Inflammations of the Eyes.

199. Tutiæ, *Tutty*. It flies off from *Braſs* in the Furnace, as the Flakes of *Iron* do, when juſt taken out of the Fire. It is extremely hard, almoſt as Glaſs; and loſes nothing in Levigation. Its uſe is chiefly, as the former, in Lotions for inflamed Eyes; and little elſe.

SECT. III.

Of Stomachics.

IT is not at all difficult to apprehend the Operations of thoſe things which come under this Denomination. All nervous Medicines indeed have ſome Claim to this Diviſion; as whatſoever is good for the Nerves, cannot but be ſerviceable to the Stomach; both upon account of its being ſuch a nervous Part, and as it has generally the firſt Effects of ſuch Medicines. But as for ſuperior Reaſons, they are diſtributed under other Denominations, we ſhall rank under this only ſuch Simples as are either ſeldom uſed in other Intentions, or hardly ever omitted in this. Theſe are ſuch as, by a peculiar Warmth, give both a grateful Senſation, and a ſuitable Tenſity to the fibrous Coats of the *Stomach*; whereby the Senſe of Hunger is not only excited, but alſo the *Stomach* render'd more able to break and digeſt what is taken in to nouriſh the Body. And as moſt Bitters are of this Tribe, and alſo as by that Quality they contribute frequently to the deſtroying of Worms, we have likewiſe

wiſe given ſome *Simples*, preſcribed ſcarce for any other purpoſes, a place here.

Folia, Leaves of,

200. Absinthii Romani, *Roman Wormwood.* This is alſo called *Abſinthium Ponticum*; *Tenuifolium Ponticum Galeni*, by *Gerhard*; *Ponticum tenuifolium incanum*, by *Caſpar*; and——*vulgare folio inferius albo*, by *John Bauhine.* It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *July.* It is not by much ſo bitter as the *common Wormwood:* but is a more grateful *Stomachic.* [*That called, and uſed for* Roman *Wormwood in the Shops, is the* Abſinthium tenuifolium Seriphium, *or common Sea-Wormwood, and differs conſiderably from the* Abſinthium tenuifolium Romanum, *or Roman Wormwood, which is of the nature of common Wormwood, but more grateful and milder; whereas the Sea-Wormwood has a ſomewhat ſaltiſh Taſte, and is much leſs bitter than the other; on which account it ſeems to be choſe; tho' the true* Roman *Wormwood is ſuppoſed to be much the better Medicine.*] It aſtringes, incides, diſcuſſes, prevents Putrefaction, and carries off *Choler* by *Urine*; and therefore it is good in all Diſorders of the *Liver*, and abates Pain, and diſcharges Wind from the Stomach and Bowels. *Etmuller* ſays, there is not a chronic Diſtemper in which it is not ſerviceable. A Conſerve made of it is now much uſed in the Shops. And in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, for Weakneſs of the Stomach, Loſs of Appetite, and bad Digeſtion, it is hardly ever omitted.

201. Acanthi, [Bear's-Breech, *or* Branca Urſinâ, *Brank Urſin*; *and by* Caſp. Bauhine—Sativus ſive mollis Virgilii; *the manured or ſoft* Acanthus *of* Virgil. *Its Leaves are of a ſhining dark green Colour, about twelve Inches long, and three or four broad; elegantly and deeply cut in ſeveral Parts: which occaſion'd the Antients to take the Pattern of their Foliage-work about the Capitals of their Pillars from them. It is cultivated with us in* England; *but grows native in* Italy, Spain, *and the South Parts of* France. *It flowers in* July *and* Auguſt. *The Herb-Women commonly ſell the Leaves of Bears-feet,* Sphondylium, *or Cow-parſnip, for this.*] It is accounted warm and diſcutient; and hath been directed in Glyſters and Cataplaſms, for thoſe Intentions; but it is not eſteemed enough in the preſent Practice to be often uſed; tho' ſome few lay great Streſs upon it, as a *Stomachic*, in diſcuſſing Flatulencies; for which reaſon it hath a place in this Claſs.

202. Cardui Benedicti, *Carduus*, or *Bleſſed Thiſtle*, is the *Acanthus Germanicus* of *Mathiolus*; the *Cnicus Sylveſtris* of *Theophraſtus*; and the *Cnicus Sylveſtris hirſutior* of *Caſpar Bauhine.* The Catalogue to the new *London Diſpenſatory* hath alſo the *Atractilis luteus* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, which is the yellow Diſtaff-Thiſtle; but it is not uſed in Medicine. This Officinal ſort flowers in *June* and *July.* *Schroder* obſerves ſomewhat very odd of it, *viz.* that if it be gather'd in the middle or beginning of *June*, it is very efficacious in curing freſh Wounds; but that it has no ſuch Virtue if gather'd at any other time. A ſtrong Decoction of this Herb will vomit, and is often uſed for that purpoſe; but in Compoſition with other *Stomachics*, and drank not in too large quantities, it has no ſuch effect; and is a very good Ingredient. It is alſo accounted *Cardiac* and *Alexipharmic*, and enters into many Compoſitions of the Shops for thoſe Intentions. Some have preſcribed it in the Form of Syrup, Conſerve, and the like; but ſuch are now quite out of uſe. It enters alſo into many Fomentations, as a good *Diſcutient.*

203. Cen-

203. CENTAURII MINORIS, the *Lesser Centaury*; distinguished——*minus flore purpureo*, by *John Bauhine*; and—*minus rubrum* in the *Oxford* Catalogue. It grows in dry Pasture Grounds, and flowers in *July* and *August*. It is an excellent Bitter, and very serviceable to the Stomach in all Compositions of that kind; and is good by itself in Decoction; or Infusion, which is best made in Wine, or small *Gentian* Water. It wonderfully discusses and absterges viscid Humours, apt to abound in the first Passages; the discharge of which it promotes by Stool and Urine; and in the Glands of the Extremities, and near the Surface, it attenuates such Humours, so as to fit them for Perspiration. It is also very good, as indeed all Bitters are, against Worms. Some extol it very much for its *Alexipharmic* Virtues; and upon this account it may have had a place given it in the *Theriaca*, tho' in a small quantity. *Etmuller* commends it as a *Febrifuge*, especially in *Tertians*; and *Rulandus* affirms, that in his Practice he never met with any kind of *Fever*, which did not yield to its Efficacies; if a Vomit had been before given. This is also much used in *discutient Fomentations*.

204. CORALLINA. This is the *Muscus Marinus*, Sea-Moss, of *Dioscorides*; and like the *Moss* of Trees, it grows upon the Rocks, on the Shells of Fish, and on *Coral*: the last of which is reckon'd the best. It is hardly used in any other Intention in Medicine, than as a *Vermifuge*; for which Purpose 'tis very much commended.

205. SEMINA SANTONICA, *Worm-seed*. This is the Seed of a *Wormwood* brought chiefly from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, intitled, *Absinthium Santonicum Alexandrinum*, by *Caspar*, and *Lumbricorum semen vulgare & Mathioli*, by *John Bauhine*. They are hot, bitter, and drying; and are prescribed scarce in any Case but against Worms; which Experience shews they are effectual in destroying.

Cortices, Barks of,

206. AURANTIORUM, *Oranges*.

207. CITREORUM, *Citrons*.

208. LIMONUM, *Lemons*.

These are much of the same kind. The Fruits, of which the Peels are used in this Intention, are too well known to want any Description. They are very agreeable, bitter Aromatics, which are always good to repair and strengthen the Stomach. These give also a very grateful Flavour to any Infusions or Tinctures, into whose Compositions they enter.

209. RADIX GENTIANÆ, *Gentian Root*; distinguished by *Caspar*——*major lutea*, and by *John Bauhine*——*vulgaris major Ellebori albi folio*. No part of the Plant besides is used in Medicine; and the Root, *Schroder* tells us, should be taken up in *August* and *September*. It is extremely bitter; but leaves rather an agreeable, than nauseous Gust behind. It deservedly stands at the head of the Stomachic Class; as it wonderfully warms the Stomach, and excites the Appetite; and also as it enables it the better to digest what it receives. The Subtility of its Parts makes it also pass for a *Discutient* and *Aperient*, in many Compositions of those Intentions; and likewise for an *Alexipharmic*, and a great *Antidote* against many kinds of *Poisons*; as it wonderfully promotes both *sensible* and *insensible Perspiration*. For killing and expelling Worms it is in the best esteem: and in *Chirurgery* it not only goes for a *Discutient* in *Fomentations*, but is also used in fine Powder to *Issues*, to promote their running; and as a

Tent,

Tent, both to enlarge and cleanſe ſome *fiſtulous Apertures*. Some Authors extol this, beyond all Credibility, for its *Alexipharmic* Qualities; and rank it almoſt with the *Peruvian Bark* in *Intermittents*. And for this reaſon undoubtedly we meet with it, not only in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, but in ſome other Shop-Compoſitions of the ſame Intentions; altho' it now ceaſes to be preſcribed for ſuch Purpoſes in extemporaneous Practice. That it very much aſſiſts in ſome Compoſitions for removing *Agues*, and ſome kind of *Intermittents*, I have found by Experience in many Inſtances; but it is not to be depended upon alone: and by its great Subtility and Heat, if Caution be not uſed, it will inflame in many Caſes, rather than abate the Symptoms; as we ſhall farther ſee in the next Part. With this only, and the outer Rind of Orange-Peels, may be made a very good Bitter, in any proper *Menſtruum*.

SECT. IV.

Of Balſamics.

WHAT paſſes under this Denomination, has a great ſhare in the *Materia Medica*. But the Term is ſo general and lax, that we have brought this Tribe into four Subdiviſions.

Under *Balſamics* ſeem to be comprehended all that is meant by *ſoftning*, *reſtoring*, *healing*, and *cleanſing*: to all which Intentions there ſeems this neceſſary Requiſite, in the Parts of all Bodies which are uſed therein, *viz.* That they be ſoft, yielding, adheſive; and by their Smallneſs have a ready Diſpoſition to Motion. It is not difficult to foreſee how many Ends are to be anſwer'd by a Medicine with all theſe Properties; as likewiſe what a vaſt Progreſs they muſt take in many Inſtances, before they can arrive at the intended Scene of Action.

For in theſe Intentions, the Seat of the Complaint is moſt commonly in the *Viſcera*. Now it is certain, a Medicine cannot come at any of theſe, but by the common Conveyance of the Blood: and how long from its being taken into the Stomach, it muſt be before it can be prepared for, and goes its Circuit that way, every one knows, who is but indifferently acquainted with the Animal Oeconomy. And therefore tho' the *Lungs* are by their Situation ſo near the *Stomach*, yet it muſt be many Hours before a Medicine can arrive at them, after it is taken in by the *Stomach*; becauſe it muſt paſs the uſual Courſe into the *Lacteals*, thro' all the Meanders of the *Meſentery*, and go up with the *Chyle* into the *Subclavian Vein*, and there fall into the Blood, before they can come near the Place it is intended for; and even then it has but the Chance of coming thither, in ſuch a quantity as bears a proportion to the whole which comes into the Blood, equal to that which the *Pulmonary Artery* bears to all the other Arteries, into which the Heart throws the Blood in every Pulſation.

But as to any particular Subdiviſion of this general Term; a Medicine given inwardly muſt paſs thro' conſiderable Alterations before it can anſwer its End, even in the Stomach and Bowels; and therefore nothing of this kind can be depended

upon in a ſingle or few Doſes; but muſt be followed and repeated until the Animal Juices are ſufficiently charged therewith to afford a continual Supply, whether to any particular Part, or to the Whole. We ſhall the better underſtand the Operations of theſe Medicines from proper Explanations under the ſeveral Branches we have divided them into.

Claſs I. *Of Emollients.*

EMOLLIENTS are ſuch things as ſheathe and ſoften the Aſperity of the *Humours*, and relax and ſupple the *Solids* at the ſame time: It is very eaſy to conceive how both theſe are brought about by the ſame Medicine.

By what means ſoever, whether in the Stomach or any other Parts, the Juices have obtain'd a Sharpneſs and Aſperity, ſo as to vellicate and render uneaſy the Fibres and nervous Parts; which often happens; thoſe things which are ſmooth, ſoft, and yielding, cannot but wrap up their Points; and render them imperceptible: whence they may gradually, by the proper Courſe of Circulation, be brought to ſome convenient Emunctory, without doing any Injury by the way. Such Parts likewiſe draw the Fibres into *Spaſms*, keep them too tenſe, and frequently thereby occaſion Obſtructions of the worſt kind. In all ſuch Caſes, *Emollients* lubricate and moiſten the Fibres; ſo as to relax them into their proper Dimenſions, whereupon ſuch Diſorders ceaſe.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

210. ALTHÆÆ, *Marſhmallows*, called alſo *Biſmalva*, and *Ibiſcus*. It grows on marſhy Grounds, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. This Plant affords a very ſoft mucilaginous Subſtance in *Decoction*; which is therefore good in all Complaints ariſing from *Acrimony*. Thus it is of great ſervice in Dyſenteries; where the *Mucus* of the Guts is abraded; and in many kinds of *Colics*. It alſo greatly aſſiſts in Obſtructions of the Reins and Urinary Paſſages, from ſandy Concretions; by lubricating the Parts, and thereby making them yield better to the Paſſage and Expulſion of ſuch Matter: tho' *Etmuller* will have it, that this is good in ſuch Caſes only by obtunding and deſtroying the Acidities from which ſuch Concretions ariſe; and derides the Notion of its lubricating the Paſſages; but certainly with great Injuſtice. It is likewiſe good in Stranguries, and Heat of Urine: and with ſome Perſons is a great Secret in the *Gonorrhœa*; inſomuch that they pretend to make a Cure with it alone, if there be no great Aggravation of Symptoms. It is much uſed in *Glyſters*, and ſometimes in maturating *Cataplaſms*. Mr. *Ray* mentions it as a *Pectoral*; and it muſt certainly be of ſervice in ſome tickling Defluxions, and eaſe the *Coughs* thence ariſing; as alſo in *Pleuriſies*.

211. BETÆ, *Beets*. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed into *White*, which is the *Cicla offic.* of *Caſp. Bauhine*, the *Black*, and *Red*. But they are very little uſed, unleſs in the Kitchen; and chiefly the laſt ſort, which is reckon'd cooling and emollient.

212. BETULÆ, the *Birch-tree*. This is commonly enough known: a Wine being made of its Juice. *Schroder* ſays it cools, cleanſes, and is good in all nephritic Ailments: but modern Practice takes no notice of it in any Intention.

213. MALVÆ, *Mallows*; diſtinguiſhed —— *vulgaris flore majore, folio ſinuato*, by *John Bauhine*. It flowers

flowers in *May*, and continues ſo to do moſt part of the Summer. It is of the Nature of the former, but not reckon'd quite ſo good. It is uſed very little either in Shop-Compoſitions, or extemporaneous Preſcription; unleſs amongſt the good Women, with whom it is eſteemed for the Gripes in Children, and uſed frequently for that purpoſe in their Food. There is alſo a *Malva Arborea*, diſtinguiſhed —— *Roſea folio ſubrotundo*, called the *Holy-oak*; but it is not uſed in Medicine.

214. MERCURIALIS, *Mercury*; called alſo *Bonus Henricus*, and *Tota Bona*; diſtinguiſhed—*Perennis Spinachiæ facie*, by the *Oxford Syllabus*; and *Lapathum unctuoſum* by *Caſpar Bauhine*. This is a Species of the *Blite*; but there are various other kinds, not worth mentioning here, becauſe not uſed in *Pharmacy*. This flowers moſt part of the Summer. It very gently relaxes the Bowels, is ſoftning, and ſomewhat deterſive, which makes it be preſcribed ſometimes in the *Jaundice*, and Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It is likewiſe, as the former, uſed by the Nurſes in Childrens Victuals, againſt Coſtiveneſs and the Gripes. It is by ſeveral accounted a Cleanſer of the Womb; being uſed outwardly, in the Form of a *Peſſary*. And ſome will have it good againſt *Sterility*, both as a Preſervative and a Cure: But *Etmuller* rejects ſuch a Notion, as groundleſs. This is a mighty Ingredient in *emollient Glyſters*. Mr. *Ray* ſays its Juice will wear away *Warts*. In the Shops a *Syrup* is made of it with Honey; which is uſed in little elſe but Glyſters.

215. PARIETARIÆ; called alſo *Helxine*, *Pellitory*. This grows much on old Walls, and is therefore frequently called *Pellitory of the Wall*. *Etmuller* ſays for that reaſon it abounds with a nitrous Salt, which with its nutritious Moiſture it draws from the *Lime* in the *Mortar*; and that this gives it a deterſive Quality; and makes it good in the *Gravel*, and Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages. Its Uſe is not very great, either in Shop-Compoſitions or Preſcription; unleſs in *Glyſters*, and ſome external Applications.

216. TAPSI BARBATI, called alſo *Verbaſcum*, *Mullen*; diſtinguiſhed —— *Mas latifolium luteum* by *Caſpar Bauhine*; and by the Catalogue of the *Oxford* Garden, — *Foliis incanis, mas latifolium, floribus luteis arcte caulibus adhærentibus, ſive foliis anguſtis inter florem emanentibus*. It grows amongſt Rubbiſh, and in Ditches; and flowers in *July*. It is ſaid to ſoften Tumours, cool Inflammations, and eaſe Pains; and is recommended in Diſtempers of the Breaſt, Coughs, and Spitting of Blood.

Flores, Flowers of,

217. LAMII, is the *Urtica Mortua*, *Dead Nettle*, called alſo *Galeopſis*, and *Archangelicæ*, Archangel. It is diſtinguiſhed —*album non fœtens, folio oblongo*, by *Caſpar*, and *Urtica iners, floribus albis*, by *John Bauhine*. There is alſo a—*rubrum*, which is the *Galeopſis* of *Dioſcorides*, and a—*luteum*, called *Pſeudo-lamium* by *Rivinus*; but theſe enter not into the modern Pharmacy. The Plant itſelf is in no great eſteem but the Flowers, which blow about *June*, are chiefly in uſe. They are accounted not only ſoft and lubricating, but alſo ſtrengthning; and are therefore given in ſome female Weakneſſes, as the *Whites*; and in Heat and Difficulty of Urine. A Conſerve is made of them in the Shops, but not often preſcribed; and upon that account ſeldom to be met with freſh and good.

218. LILIORUM ALBORUM, *White Lilies*; diſtinguiſhed — *Flore*

erecto, & vulgare, by *Caſpar Bauhine*. Theſe blow in *July*. They are now quite out of uſe in internal Medicines; and therefore we ſhall refer them to the *Topics*.

Semina, Seeds of,

219. FÆNUGRÆCI, *Fenugreek*. Theſe are very little uſed inwardly. They are very mucilaginous; and therefore ſoften, relax and heal. They are much uſed in *emollient Glyſters*. Outwardly, they are in great eſteem for ripening, diſcuſſing, and digeſting Tumours; and hardly ever omitted in *Cataplaſms* of thoſe Intentions. They are in the Compoſitions alſo of many of the Shop *Plaiſters* and *Unguents* for the ſame Purpoſes.

220. LINI, *Linſeed*, or *Flaxſeed*. They are cooling, ſoftning, and healing. They yield a fine ſmooth Mucilage in Decoction; which is wonderfully good in Eroſions from Acrimony, in Defluxions of Rheum, Catarrhs, and tickling Coughs; as alſo in *Pleuriſies*, *Aſthmas*, and many Diſtempers of the Breaſt. The Oil expreſſed from them cold, is now in great eſteem; and very much in the common Practice; not only in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, but in ſome Colics, Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages, and in all Suſpicions of inward Ulcerations. It gently relaxes the Bowels in moſt Conſtitutions. In Glyſters and external Remedies, it is uſed in all the Intentions of the former.

221. CITRULLI, *Citruls*; diſtinguiſhed —— *Folio Colocynthidis ſecto ſemine nigro, quibuſdam Anguria*, by *John*, and — *Anguria Citrullus dicta*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*. This is one of the *greater cold Seeds*. Beſides thoſe Properties for which they are given a Place under this Claſs, and for which they are in ſome of the emollient Compoſitions of the Shops; they are alſo accounted *aperient* and *diuretic*; and preſcribed often where *Choler* and *Acrimony* abound.

222. CUCUMERIS, *Cucumber*. Theſe are alſo amongſt the *greater cold Seeds*. They are not only cooling and emollient, but alſo reckon'd abſterſive; and are uſed amongſt *Diuretics*. There is alſo a *Cucumis Sylveſtris, ſeu Aſininus*; whence the *Elaterium* is made; which ſee under that Word.

223. CUCURBITÆ, *Cucurbits*, or *Gourd*; diſtinguiſhed—*Major ſeſſilis, flore albo*, by *Caſpar*, and — *latior folio molli, flore albo*, by *John Bauhine*. [*See the next Article.*]

224. MELONUM, *Melons*. Theſe are the two other of the *greater cold Seeds*, and preſcribed in the ſame Intentions as the former. *Mathiolus* ſays, that the green Leaves of the Gourd apply'd to the Breaſts of Lying-in-Women, prevent too great an Increaſe of Milk. And *Schroder* commends them in external Inflammations, and Pains of the *Gout*; and the *Melon* Seeds in Thirſt, Stranguries, and Heat of Urine.

225. PEPONUM, *Pompions*. Theſe are a Species of the former, but called *Pompion*, or common *Melon*; in diſtinction from the other, generally termed *Musk-Melon*; and they are both of the Gourd kind; the laſt being diſtinguiſhed by *John Bauhine, Cucurbita foliis aſperis, ſive Zucca flore luteo*. Theſe are of the ſame Virtues as the former, but not ſo much in uſe.

226. SESAMI, *the oily purging Grain*; diſtinguiſhed — *Semine fuſo & albo*, in *Herman*'s Catalogue, and queſtioned by ſome whether it be the *Ganglia, ſive Seſamum Africanum* of *Piſo*. The Virtues of this are ſo variouſly told by Botaniſts, that there is little dependance upon them; and the preſent Pharmacy makes little uſe of it.

Fructus,

Fructus, Fruits of,

227. AMYGDALARUM DULCIUM, *Sweet Almonds.* Theſe are of a ſoft, ſweet, grateful Taſte; and are cooling, healing, and nutrimental. They are much preſcribed in Emulſions, in the common Practice, and are good in all Diſorders from choleric and acrimonious Humours. They cool and cleanſe the Kidneys and Urinary Paſſages; and give eaſe in Colic Pains, and all Irritations of the Bowels. The Oil expreſſed, which is ſo well known, and ſo frequently in uſe, is a mighty ſafe and good Remedy in *nephritic* Pains, and may be given in large quantities; for it not only blunts and obtunds the ſharp points which irritate the Membranes, but alſo relaxes and ſtretches the Paſſages, ſo as very much to favour the Expulſion of all ſuch Matter. *Etmuller* mentions a Woman of his acquaintance, who could never drink Wine without falling into a Dyſury, or making bloody Urine; which this Oil infallibly cured as often as it was taken. It is alſo in mighty eſteem amongſt Nurſes, for Coſtiveneſs and the Gripes in Children; inſomuch that many give a ſmall quantity of it as ſoon as the Child is born. It is ſometimes uſed in *Glyſters:* but Oils of a coarſer ſort are generally made to ſerve ſuch Purpoſes.

228. AVELLANÆ, called alſo *Corylus*, the *Hazel*; and diſtinguiſhed in *Caſpar Bauhine*, by *Corylus Sylveſtris*, the Wood *Hazel.* Antient Botanic Writers make a great many Diſtinctions of this Tree, and aſcribe many Qualities to the different part of the Nut; but they are not worth recital here; for modern Preſcription takes no notice unleſs of the expreſſed Oil, and of that but very little. *Rulandus* aſcribes ſuch extraordinary Virtues to an *Oleum Ligni Heraclei*, that it hath been diſputed whether it was not made from this Nut; moſt inclining to think ſo, becauſe this Tree was firſt brought into *Greece* from *Heraclea* in *Pontus*; whence the Nuts were called *Nuces Heracleoticæ*, and the Tree *Corylus Pontica:* but that was the larger ſort; the Nuts of which were diſtinguiſhed by *Sativæ rubeſcentes & longæ*, the Garden *Hazel*, with oblong, reddiſh Nuts, called by us the *Filbert*; but this is not of any great moment.

* 228. BALANUS MYREPSICA, *Ben Nut.* This is the Βάλανος μυρεψικὴ of *Dioſcorides*; and the *Glans Unguentaria* of *Mathiolus.* It hath likewiſe many other Appellations amongſt Botanic Writers, not worth notice here. *Meſue* diſtinguiſhes two kinds of this Nut; one he calls the *Ben Magnum*, reſembling the *Filbert*, and which *Monardus* calls *Avellanæ Purgatrices*; and the other the *Ben Parvum*, which is about the bigneſs of a Cliver, and from whence the *Italians* draw an Oil, which is brought to us by the Name of *Oil of Behen*; but 'tis not much uſed in Medicine. [*It is ſaid not to grow rancid with keeping; and therefore to be fit for Perfumes, and other curious uſes.*]

229. CASTANEÆ, *Cheſnuts.* Theſe are not uſed Medicinally, tho' much in Food. They are not ſo ſmooth and emollient as the former, but have ſomewhat of a Roughneſs and Aſtringency in their Compoſitions; which occaſions a Load at the Stomach, and ſometimes a Difficulty of Breathing; if too many be eat of them at a time: but theſe Inconveniencies are prevented by roaſting them.

230. JUGLANDUM, *Walnuts.* Theſe are much of the nature of *Almonds*; and good in all the ſame Intentions; but are not near ſo often preſcribed: and the expreſſed Oil, which is ſometimes order'd, is gene-

rally ſupplied with that of *Sweet Almonds*; as one is always in readineſs, and the other ſeldom drawn. They will neither of them keep long, eſpecially in warm Weather, without turning rancid; and therefore the new-drawn is much the beſt. Many others of the ſame kind may ſerve for the like Purpoſes: but the former are in ſo great Plenty, that theſe are ſeldom uſed.

Claſs 2. *Of Reſtoratives.*

THESE are not greatly different from thoſe of the firſt *Claſs* in the ſecond *Section*. And therefore their manner of Operation may be accounted for much in the ſame way; only theſe are of a more ſubtile and adhefive Nature, whereby they paſs the fineſt Strainers, or Secretions, and enter into the Nouriſhment of the remoteſt Parts. All under this *Claſs* are rather nutrimental than medicinal; and are more adminiſter'd to repair the Waſtes of the Conſtitution, than to alter and rectify its Diſorders. Whatſoever can anſwer this end, muſt be both endu'd with a Diſpoſition to enter into and mix with the moſt ſubtile of the animal Fluids, and to fall into and adhere with ſuch Interſtices of the Solids, as have been wore away by Action, and ſtand in need of recruit.

Folia, Herbs of,

231. ADIANTHI ALBI, *White Maiden-hair*; called alſo *Ruta muraria*, and *Salvia vitæ*. It grows in many Places in *England*, chiefly on rocky Ground. [*It is a ſmall low Plant; ſeldom riſing above the height of two or three Inches. Its Stalks are whitiſh; and its Leaves few, ſtiff, and roundiſh, reſembling thoſe of* Rue.] It is uſed in Decays of the Lungs; and therefore enters much into the Compoſitions of *Pectorals*; both in the Shops, and common Preſcription. It is alſo eſteemed as an *Hepatic*, and a remover of Obſtructions in the Kidneys; and likewiſe a Promoter of the *Menſes*; but it is not much uſed in theſe Intentions.

232. ADIANTHI NIGRI, [Black Maiden-hair. *This is called by* Parkinſon,—nigrum vulgare, *common Black Maiden-hair; and diſtinguiſhed by* C. Bauhine,—Foliis Pulverulentis, *with duſty Leaves; and by* Gerhard,—Onophis fœmina, *female Oak. It grows about a Span high; its Stalks are ſlender, ſmooth, black, and beſet with many firm, ſhining green Leaves, deeply notched, and ſharp-pointed; the top ending like Fern. It grows in ſhady Lanes, and at the Roots of Trees.*] This is alſo uſed in the ſame Intentions as the former; and is reckon'd good in Coughs, Aſthmas, Pleuriſies, the Jaundice, and Obſtructions of the Spleen and Kidneys, tho' not greatly uſed for thoſe Purpoſes. *Mathiolus* gave it in Powder to young Children; and *Hoffman* commends it in Scorbutic Caſes. There is alſo an *Adianthum Aureum*, which the new Catalogue of the *College* takes notice of, and which is deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine* under the Title of *Polytrichum aureum majus*: but this is not uſed in the preſent *Pharmacy*.

*[ADIANTHUM VULGARE, ſeu Capillus Veneris; *Maiden-hair: called by* Parkinſon,——Verum, ſive Capillus Veneris verus, *the true Maiden-hair; and by* C. Bauhine *diſtinguiſhed*—Foliis Coriandri, *Coriander-leaved* Adianthum. *This is brought from the Southern Parts of* France; *tho' it is alſo ſaid to grow in* Cornwall. *As this is the true* Capillus Veneris,

Veneris, *it ought to be uſed in the* Syrup *of* Maiden-hair; *and wherever the true is order'd: but for want of it we generally uſe the* Trichomanes. *It is aperitive, attenuating, pectoral, and diuretic.*]

233. ERUCÆ, *Rocket*; is deſcribed; *Latifolia alba ſativa Dioſcoridis* in *Caſpar Bauhine*, and *Major ſativa, annua, flore albo, ſtriato*, in *John Bauhine*. It is ſown in Gardens; but there is alſo a —— *Sylveſtris, Wild Rocket*, deſcribed *Major lutea, caule aſpero*, and *tenuifolia perennis, flore luteo*, by the *Bauhines*; as alſo, *Major vulgatior fœtens*, in the *Oxford* Catalogue: but neither is much uſed, and the latter hardly at all; tho' the firſt is by all accounted a great Provoker to *Venery*. *Schroder* ſays it is good to draw out ſplinter'd Bones: but we know of no ſuch Uſes it is put to.

234. PANICI, *Panic*, deſcribed ——*Germanicum, ſive Panicula minore*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*. They ſow it in the Fields in ſome parts of *Germany*; and it is ſaid to ſtrengthen the Bowels, and cure Fluxes; but our Pharmacy takes little notice of it.

235. SCABIOSÆ, *Scabious*, deſcribed *pratenſis hirſuta*, by *Caſpar*, and *Major communior hirſuta folio laciniato*, by *John Bauhine*. This is mighty common in the Fields, and flowers in *July*. It has a great Character amongſt *Diſpenſatory* Writers; but ſeems to grow much out of uſe, to what it has been. It paſſes for a very good Pectoral; and does great things in *Aſthmas* and *Pleuriſies*; and *Etmuller* gives it pre-eminence in inward *Abſceſſes*. It has a place alſo amongſt the *Alexipharmics*. But hardly any thing is in greater eſteem for all cutaneous Foulneſſes; upon which account, it is often met with in Decoctions amongſt ſuch as are called *Sweetners*. There is a compound Syrup under its name in the Shops, but of very little uſe.

236. TRICHOMANIS, [Engliſh *Maiden-hair, or Maiden-hair of the Shops. Its Root conſiſts of ſmall Fibres, whence ſpring ſeveral long Leaves, with a ſlender ſhining black Stalk. It grows in ſhady Lanes, and on old ſtone Buildings; and is in Perfection about* September *or* October. *'Tis commonly uſed in the Shops for the true* Capillus Veneris, *or Maiden-hair; as being to be had in greater plenty than that. It is accounted pectoral, reſtorative, and diuretic; and no bad ſubſtitute for the true* Capillus Veneris.]

237. TUSSILAGINIS, *Colt's-Foot*, called alſo *Farfara*, is an Herb very commonly known. It flowers early in the Spring, before the Leaves appear; which has occaſion'd ſome Perſons of Conceit to call it *Filius ante Patrem*. It is by all received as an excellent *Pectoral*; and enters many Shop-Compoſitions of that Intention; as well as frequently in extemporaneous Preſcription. It makes a Decoction ſmooth and healing. But Dr. *Fuller*, in his *Medicina Gymnaſtica*, thinks ſuch Preparations of it are not enough charged with the Herb; and is for having the Decoctions made with it, boil'd to the Conſiſtence almoſt of a Syrup; which he commends for a wonderful *Reſtorative*, in Waſtings of the *Lungs* or *Conſumptions*. *Lindanus* valued it as a mighty Secret in *Aſthmas*; and many commend it in ſuch Caſes to be ſmoaked in the manner of *Tobacco*; which ſeveral put in practice, and think it good, ſo uſed, againſt Defluxions of *Rheum*, and ſuperfluous Humidities. Many account it a good Cooler and Healer, outwardly uſed; and *Etmuller* ſays, he knew a Woman who cured *Ulcers* of the Breaſt with it.

238. VIRGÆ AUREÆ, *Golden Rod*; diſtinguiſhed —— *Anguſtifolia minus ſecreta*, by *Caſpar*, and —— *Vulgaris latifolia*, by *John Bauhine*.

It grows on Hills, in Woods; and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. This has been much commended, formerly, as a *Reſtorative* and a *Vulnerary*; and likewiſe for its *Diuretic* and *Lithontriptic* qualities; and was alſo preſcribed in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries:* but it is now little in uſe in any Intention, either in the Shops, or extemporaneous Preſcription.

239. Theæ Bohеæ, *Bohea Tea.* This is one of thoſe things which Luxury has introduced into Diet; but it is yet a ſtranger in medicinal Preſcriptions. We have an account of it in many modern Travels; but it has not been known long enough to be met with in any antient medicinal Authors. *Schroder* gives a Liſt of ſuch as in his time had taken notice of it: But they all ſeem, as well as *Etmuller* and himſelf, to have been acquainted only with the *Green Tea* So that this ſeems to be of a much later Diſcovery than the other; unleſs we ſuppoſe that *Turbius's* Diſtinction regards them both, when in the fourth Book of his *Obſervations* he ſpeaks of two ſorts; one from *China*, of a blackiſh green, and the other from *Japan*, of a lighter Colour. His Deſcriptions indeed of both ſeem well enough to agree with the Difference we find in them. *Simon Pauli* took this to be the *Myrtus Brabantica*; and its Leaves very much reſemble the Myrtle, of which there are abundance of kinds, differing both in Figure and Flavour. An inſatiable Curioſity after Novelty, eſpecially in Matters of ſenſual Gratification, almoſt continually multiplies news Kinds or Diſtinctions of this Plant upon us; but as the *Bohea* and *Green* include all other Sub-diſtinctions, we ſhall have regard to no other. This Herb, by all relation, is prodigiouſly in eſteem, and uſed in the Oriental Countries which produce it. *Schroder* is very particular in the manner of their Management of it: but the chief way is more proper to the Green ſort, and therefore we ſhall refer that to the *Section* where it naturally falls; and only obſerve here, that the *Bohea* by all Experience, is found to be of a ſoftning nouriſhing Quality; and is therefore much in eſteem for a Breakfaſt, with or without Milk. It very ſenſibly ſatisfies Hunger, and affords a fine balſamic Nouriſhment; and is therefore recommended, and very properly, in all inward Waſtings, Decays, and Ulcerations, eſpecially of the *Lungs*. This has made ſome Empirical Impoſtors, with which this Country very ſcandalouſly abounds, impoſe upon the World a pretended Spirit of *Bohea* Tea, for an infallible *Reſtorative*, and a Curer of all Conſumptive Caſes. But they muſt be very ignorant, who cannot ſee thro' ſuch a Cheat: for ſuch balſamic Qualities which eaſily draw out only with hot Water, are the moſt remote imaginable from any thing of a ſpirituous nature; and therefore will not riſe in a Still, under that Denomination: and if they are endeavour'd to be reduced to Spirit by Fermentation, which ſeems altogether impracticable, yet by ſuch an Operation, they will be ſo broke and changed, as wholly to loſe their ſmooth, adheſive, and balſamic Quality; and therefore can in no reſpect anſwer, in that Form, the Intention of a *Reſtorative*. [*See Dr.* Short's *Hiſtory of Tea.*]

Semina, Seeds of,

240. Ciceris, *Chiches*. There are three ſorts in the Shops, White, Red, and Black; but their medicinal Virtues are pretty much the ſame. Beſides thoſe Qualities for which they have this Rank, they are alſo accounted abſterſive in ſome meaſure; and for that reaſon are met with in *Diuretic* Compoſitions in the Officinal Medicines: but they are very ſeldom

ſeldom in other Preſcriptions. There is indeed a *Cicer Sylveſtre, Wild Chiche*, diſtinguiſhed by the *Bauhines*— *Foliis oblongis heſpidis majus*, and —*Multiflorum*; by the *Oxford* Catalogue, *Aſtralagus luteus perennis, ſiliquâ gemellâ rotundâ, veſicam referente*; and by *Ray* in his Hiſtory, *Glaux altera perennis, foliculis turgidis*. It is recommended by ſome, as exceeding any of the former in the ſame Qualities; but not encouraged by the preſent Practice.

241. HORDEI, *Barley*. What is uſed in the Shops, comes under the names of *French* and *Pearl* Barley; which are both of the ſame kind, but differ ſomething in Whiteneſs and Size of the Grain. Boiled in Decoction, they make it very ſoft and lubricating. It is chiefly uſed for Emulſions in extemporaneous Preſcription; and it is drank likewiſe alone, to ſlake *Thirſt*, ſheathe *Acrimonies*, and lubricate the Paſſages in *Colic* and *Nephritic Pains*. Common *Engliſh* Barley is ſeldom or never uſed medicinally. Beſides its nutritive Virtues, in which it agrees with all other Grain of the like kind, it is reckon'd to have ſomewhat more abſterſive in it. For which reaſon, thoſe who are not accuſtom'd to it in Bread, of which it makes the worſt ſort, will find it at firſt to operate with them like a gentle *Cathartic*. It is very probable, that a change from a finer and more nouriſhing Bread to this, would in many corpulent Conſtitutions be of great ſervice, in reducing their exorbitant Bulks, and cleanſing the ſecretory Paſſages.

242. LUPULI, *Hops*. This is diſtinguiſhed into — *Sativus*, and — *Sylveſtris*, by *Parkinſon*; and into *Male* and *Female* by the *Bauhines*. That Part of the Plant which is ſuch a mighty Commodity in *England*, and uſed in our Malt-Liquors, is reckon'd very diſcutient, aperitive, and good in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*; and particularly of the Liver and Kidneys. And therefore that Notion, of ſuch Liquors from them receiving a Diſpoſition to breed the Stone in the *Bladder*, can have no Foundation. They are likewiſe an agreeable Bitter, and upon that account good to ſtrengthen the Stomach, and render thoſe Liquors in which they are brewed, much more grateful to it. [*But inſtead of Hops, it is now common to uſe much cheaper Bitters in Brewing; as particularly* Gentian, Centaury, *&c.*]

243. OROBI, *Bitter Vetch*; it is alſo called *Ervum*; diſtinguiſhed —— *Siliquis articulatis, ſemine majore*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*; and *Ervum ſemine anguloſo, ſiliquis inter grana junctis*, by the *Oxford* Catalogue. This is very little uſed; tho' ſometimes order'd in *Cataplaſms*.

Fructus, Fruits of,

244. CACAO, *Chocolate*; called by *John Bauhine*, *Avellana Mexicana*, and *Amygdalis ſimilis Guatimalenſis*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*; *Chocolata*, by *Piſo*; and *Cacava Quahvill, ſive arbor Cacari Cacavifera*, by *Hernandez*. It is chiefly cultivated in the Iſlands of *Cuba* and *Jamaica*; and is very well known here as a nouriſhing Food; tho' it is little met with in Medicine. It is very oily and ſoft, and cannot but afford a ſuitable Nouriſhment to weakly and decaying Conſtitutions; eſpecially if the Stomach is not too far impair'd to receive and digeſt it. It muſt be good likewiſe not only in all Intentions as a *Nouriſher*, and a *Reſtorative*; but as an *Emollient*, by lubricating and relaxing the Paſſages.

245. CYNOSBATI, *Hips*. Theſe are the Fruit of the *Roſa Sylveſtris*, called alſo *Cynorrhodon*, and *Roſa Canina*; diſtinguiſhed by *Parkinſon* and *Gerhard*, *Inodora*; by *Caſpar Bauhine*, *Flore odorato incarnato*; and by

John

John Bauhine, *Alba cum rubrore, folio glabro*, the common *Briar*, or *Dog-Roſe*. They are uſed only in a *Conſerve* in the Shops; which is very frequently preſcribed in conſumptive Caſes, and Diſtempers of the Breaſt particularly. It is alſo found good in Coughs, from tickling Defluxions of *Rheum*. This Fruit ſtands greatly recommended in many Authors for a wonderful *Lithontriptic*; but 'tis now little uſed in any ſuch Intention.

246. PISTACHIÆ NUCES, *Piſtachio Nuts*, are the Fruit of the *Piſtacia peregrina fructu racemoſo, ſive Terebinthus Indica Theophraſti*, according to *Bauhine*. They are ſometimes preſcribed in *Emulſions*, into which Form they enter as the Sweet Almonds; and taſte very agreeably. They are accounted good in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, being both healing and *balſamic*. They are likewiſe very nouriſhing and *reſtorative* in weakly Conſtitutions.

Balſama, Balſams,

247. TOLUTANUM, of *Tolu*. The Tree producing this, is a Species of the Pine, and diſtinguiſhed. *Foliis Ceratæ ſimilibus*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*; and is the *Balſamifera quarta* of *Hernandez*. This is a *Balſam* of a deep yellowiſh Colour, approaching near to red; and of a moſt delicate Scent, much beyond any other *Balſam*. *Schroder* ſays 'tis brought from ſome Parts of the *African* Continent, near *Carthage*; but we have it from the *Weſt-Indies*. It firſt flows from the Tree which produces it, of the Conſiſtence of ordinary *Turpentine*; but by keeping we meet with it in the Shops frequently ſo hard as to be brittle: and it ſeems not the worſe for being ſo; its balſamic Parts cohering too cloſely to fly off in the Waſte. It is a moſt excellent *Balſamic* and *Reſtorative*; is very good in all Decays, particularly of the *Lungs*. It ſoftens and thickens the Blood; and cures *Catarrhs*, and Coughs from tickling Defluxions. Its healing Virtues alſo extend to the remoteſt Parts; and it is an extraordinary Medicine in *Seminal Weakneſſes* and old *Gleets*, in both Sexes. In ſhort, there is not a better, pleaſanter, and more efficacious Drug in the Shops, in all the abovemention'd Intentions. Both *Lindanus* and *Sylvius de la Boe*, were great Admirers of it. Its external Uſe is recommended in many Caſes by *Schroder* and *Etmuller*, as well as by ſeveral who took notice of it before them; but it is not ſo applied in the preſent Practice.

248. BDELLIUM, *Bdellium*. There is great uncertainty concerning the Tree from whence this *Gum* flows. *Pliny* deſcribes it black; about the bigneſs of the Olive-Tree, with a Leaf like the Oak, and bearing Fruit like the wild Fig; others will have it of the ſame kind as that which yields *Myrrh*. *Thevenot* affirms he has ſeen Trees which plentifully yielded *Myrrh* and *Bdellium*, grow together in the ſame Woods; but theſe Inquiries are of no great Importance. This Gum is ſomewhat bitteriſh to the Taſte, looks tranſparent when broke, and if rubbed ſeems a fattiſh Subſtance. Some take it to be the Gum *Anime*. It is thought to facilitate *Digeſtion*, to *diſcuſs*, and promote Perſpiration; and to be good in Coughs, and many Diſorders of the Breaſt. But its chief uſe now in Compoſition, is in *diſcutient Plaiſters*; in which it is mightily commended for reducing of *Ruptures*, and ſoftning any Indurations of the nervous Parts. *Schroder* mentions it for checking a *Diabetes*, and the menſtrual Evacuations, when they are immoderate; and for curing the *Whites*. *Riverius* ſeems to have pretty much the ſame Opinion of its Virtues, by making it an Ingredient in Com-

Compoſitions for the Bleeding of the *Hæmorrhoids*, and giving it ſometimes for the ſame Intention, made up into Pills by itſelf.

249. BENZOINUM, *Benjamin. Mathiolus* calls it *Aſa dulcis*, and many *Belzoinum*. *John Bauhine* deſcribes the Tree producing it, *Benzoinum cujus arbor folio citri*; but it is much diſputed of what kind it is, *Bontius* takes it to be a very branchy Shrub, not unlike the *Smilax Aſpera*, or *Sarſaparilla*. But *Garzius* and *Grimmius*, who both lived in the *Eaſt-Indies*, affirm it to be a large tall Tree, bearing an hairy Fruit, as big as a Hazel-Nut. The Gum which is beſt, is almoſt white; having Lumps in it like Almonds; for which reaſon it is called *Amygdaloides*, in diſtinction from other ſorts not ſo good, and darker colour'd. It is a wonderful *Pectoral*, and very effectual againſt *Catarrhs*, *Coughs*, and *Aſthmas*. It has a place alſo amongſt *Cephalics*, conſiſting of very aromatic *volatile* Parts. It will not diſſolve but in a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; and in *Spirit of Wine* it makes a *Tincture*, very much commended in taking Freckles from the Skin. It enters the Compoſition of ſome Plaiſters, as a *Diſcutient* and a *Strengthner*.

250. STYRAX, *Storax*. The Tree producing this is diſtinguiſh'd by *Caſpar Bauhine*, *Folio Mali cotonei*; and it grows in *Italy*, and other Countries. Some diſtinguiſh between the *Styrax Calamita* and the red ſort; but *Hoffman* ſeems rightly to judge them the ſame, and to differ only in Age; it growing higher colour'd by keeping. There is alſo a *Liquid Storax*, concerning which there are various Opinions not worth reciting here; eſpecially ſince that which is now ſold in the Shops under that name, is ſo juſtly ſuſpected to be fictitious, that it is hardly ever uſed. The former is both an excellent *Pectoral* and *Cephalic*. It is of a very fragant Scent, and looks of a reddiſh Colour, with ſome whitiſh Clouds. It is very ſubject to great Mixtures of Droſs, and not to be ſtrained from them but with difficulty; which occaſions that in many Compoſitions the coarſe Lump is put in to be powder'd amongſt the *Species*, inſtead of the ſtrained *Balſam*, very much to the detriment of the Medicines. It mightily thickens and ſoftens ſharp *Rheums*; and cures the Coughs and Irritations thence ariſing. It is good in almoſt all Diſtempers of the Breaſt; and makes a very good Ingredient in *Pectoral Apozems*; if care be taken to boil them in a cloſe Veſſel: for it gives an agreeable Flavour, and very much conduces in all ſuch Intentions. A Syrup may be made of it, not at all inferior to that from the *Balſam of Tolu*, if not better; becauſe its parts ſeem not quite ſo ſubtile and volatile, and therefore will not be ſo much waſted in Boiling. There is a *Compound Pill* in the *College Diſpenſatory*, which is pretty much uſed in the Shops, that takes its name from it. This is frequently uſed too amongſt *Cardiacs* and *Alexipharmics*; and is therefore in moſt of the *Capital* Medicines. It certainly warms and ſtrengthens the *Stomach*, and contributes to Perſpiration. It is likewiſe uſed in ſome *uterine* Diſorders, both inwardly, and outwardly in Suffumigations; in which Caſes it is ſaid to be a great *Reſtorative* and *Strengthner*.

Radices, Roots of,

251. ERYNGII, *Eryngo*, or *Sea-Holly*. It is alſo called *Aſter Atticus*, and *Inguinalis*; [*See* ASTER ATTICUS.] The *Eryngium vulgare* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the Eryngo of the Shops. This grows in ſandy Places, and near the Sea-ſhore, *&c.* It flowers in *July*. The Root only

is

is in uſe; and that as an *Hepatic*, *Nephritic*, and *Alexipharmic*: but it is now acknowledg'd only as a *Reſtorative*; in which Intention it is deſervedly in great eſteem. It is alſo deemed a good Strengthner of the Parts of Generation; and a Provoker to *Venery*. Some likewiſe preſcribe it in Venereal Caſes, with the ſame View as *Sarſaparilla*, to ſweeten the Acrimony of the Humours, and prevent both their Flux and Eroſion upon the *Proſtatæ*; or wherever they make thoſe Ulcerations which are difficult to cure.

252. IREOS, *Orris*, or *Flower-de-Luce*. This is divided into *Vulgaris violacea ſive purpurea ſylveſtris*, which is Cathartic, whoſe Juice is uſed as an *Errhine*: And the *Florentina* or *Illyrica*. which is moſt uſed now in the Shops, and reckon'd a good *Pectoral*; on which account it is in many Compoſitions of that nature; and particularly in the *White Lozenges* of the *College-Diſpenſatory*. *Schroder* commends its uſe againſt the Gripes in young Children. It is of a fragrant Flavour; and moſt ſuch Ingredients are *Carminative*, eſpecially to Infants, where the Contents of the Bowels are very ſour and rancid; and may be corrected by ſuch things as give a contrary Senſation. It is alſo uſed as a *Coſmetic* in cleanſing the Skin. There is likewiſe a *Pſeudo-Iris*, called *Iris lutea Paluſtris*, by *Parkinſon*; which is the *Acorus Adulterinus* of the *Bauhines*, and *Gladiolus luteus* of the Shops; as likewiſe of the ſame Species with the *Spatula Fœtida* of *Parkinſon*,; called *Gladiolus Fœtidus* by *Caſpar Bauhine*, and *Xyris* by *John Bauhine*, *Gerhard*, and *Ray*; but theſe laſt ſorts are ſeldom met with in modern Preſcriptions.

253. PASTINACÆ, *Parſnips*. Theſe are only uſed in Food, and well known to all Perſons. They are reckon'd of good Nouriſhment, and Exciters to Venery, if much uſed.

254. SATYRII, *ſeu Orchitis*, *Satyrion*. We have already given an account of this amongſt the *Cephalics*; with which, by reaſon of ſome of its known Qualities, it was placed. But it is alſo accounted a wonderful *Reſtorative*, in weak decaying Conſtitutions; and therefore it was thought not amiſs juſt to mention it again as ſuch, in this Diviſion.

Claſs 3. *Of Vulneraries.*

WHAT is collected under this Denomination, is of that ſort of *Balſamics*, which are not only ſoftning and adheſive, but alſo, by a peculiar Activity or Diſpoſition to Motion, joined with a ſuitable Configuration of Parts, are apt to abrade and carry along with them ſuch Particles as they lay hold on in their Paſſage: ſo that they differ from the next *Claſs*, *Of Detergents*, only in degree.

All Medicines of this Intention are ſuppoſed both to cleanſe and heal, that is, incarnate, or fill up with new Fleſh, all *Ulcerations*, and Foulneſſes occaſion'd thereby, both internally and externally. Now to do this, in all internal Caſes eſpecially, the Medicine muſt preſerve its primary Properties, until it arrive at the Place of Action; as was before obſerved under the general Term of *Balſamics*; and there it does what entitles it to this Appellation; firſt by its *adheſive Quality*, which conſiſts in the comparative Largeneſs of Surface, and Flexibility of its component Parts. For by this it very readily falls into Contact with, and adheres to, the Slough

Slough of ulcerous Exudations: which by reaſon of their Situation are eaſily carried along with the Medicine; and when ſuch Matter is ſo carried away, which is the cleanſing or deterging Part, what was inſtrumental in this office, will afterwards ſtick to, and adhere with the carneous Filaments, until, by their Addition, and the Protruſion of proper Nouriſhment *ab interno* to the ſame Place, the Waſte is made up: that is, the Ulcer is healed.

After the ſame manner the Operation of ſuch Subſtances is to be accounted for in external Application. By the Warmth of their Parts they rarify; and by their adheſive Quality they join with, and take off along with them, in every Dreſſing, what is thrown upon the Place to which they are applied, until a more convenient Matter is ſupply'd; which it forwards, in adhering to, and incarning the eroded Cavities. Only this may be taken notice of, that internally, whatſoever of this kind is mixed with the Animal Fluids, by the known Laws of Circulation, they will be firſt ſeparated and left behind. For all thoſe Parts which are ſpecifically heavieſt, will move neareſt the Axis of the Canals; becauſe the *Momenta* are the greateſt; and will therefore carry them as near as can be in ſtraight Lines; but the lighter Parts will always be joſtled to the ſides, where they ſooneſt meet with Outlets to give them vent; or are ſtruck into ſuch Cavities as we are here ſpeaking of; in which they adhere, and make part of the Subſtance.

Folia, Leaves of,

255. ABROTANI, *Southernwood.* Of this there are two kinds, the —*Fœmineum foliis teretibus*, which is the *Chamæ-cyparissus* of *John Bauhine* and *Gerhard*, *Lavender-Cotton*; and the *Mas anguſtifolium majus*, *Southernwood*; the latter of which is moſt recommended in Medicine. It is of a volatile pungent Scent; which ſome compare to *Camphire*. *Simon Pauli* gave it in Suppreſſion of Urine; and commends it as a *Specific* in ſome chronical Diſtempers peculiar to the Female Sex. *Schroder* ſays it deterges and wonderfully diſcuſſes; that it reſiſts Poiſons, particularly from the Bites of venomous Creatures; that it kills Worms, diſcuſſes *hyſterical Flatus's*, and is good againſt the *King's-Evil:* with many other Excellencies which preſent Practice is a ſtranger to. Tho' the former ſort likewiſe ſtands with ſome praiſed for killing of Worms, when boiled in Milk, and drank: and *Mathiolus* reports it to have ſtopp'd the Whites, when dry'd and given in Powder.

256. ACETOSELLÆ, *Wood-ſorrel*; it has alſo the name of *Lujula* with ſome, and *Oxys alba* with *Gerhard*; it is diſtinguſhed, *Trifolium acetoſum vulgare*, by *Caſpar*, and *Trifolium acidum flore albo & purpuraſcente*, by *John Bauhine*. It grows in woody Places and a ſandy Soil; and flowers about *April*, or the Beginning of *May*. Some have conceiv'd it to be a mighty *Cardiac*, from the *Signature* of its Leaf; but ſuch Whimſies are now rejected with Contempt. It is gently deterſive, and good to aſſwage the heat of a choleric Conſtitution. It operates ſomewhat by Urine, and is reckon'd good in ſcirrhous Tumours, and all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. There is in the Shops a Conſerve and a Syrup made with it; both very grateful, and ſometimes preſcribed in ſcorbutic caſes.

257. AGRIMONIÆ, *Agrimony*; called alſo *Ageratum*, and *Balſamita minor*, the leſſer *Maudlin*, or *Coſtmary*. This is the *Eupatorium* of the *Greeks*; for what *Avicen* frequently calls ſo, is the *Eupatorium Cannabinum* of *Parkinſon*, or *Hemp-Agrimony*.

mony. It grows plentifully in many places, and flowers the greateſt part of Summer. It is commended by *Schroder* for a moſt noble *Hepatic*, *Splenetic*, and *Vulnerary*; and is preſcribed in *Dropſies* and *Cachexies*. The Country People uſe the Herb bruiſed, or its Juice, in Contuſions and freſh Wounds. And *Etmuller* ſays, that it takes away all Swellings and Inflammations of the *Scrotum*. It is in very few of the Shop-Compoſitions; altho' preſcribed frequently by the *Chirurgeons* in *diſcutient* and *vulnerary Fomentations*, to diſſolve hard *Tumours*, diſſipate *œdematous Swellings*, and abſorb ſuperfluous Humidities.

258. ALCHIMILLÆ, *Ladies Mantle*, it is diſtinguiſhed in ſome Authors, by *Brancha Leonis*, *Planta Leonis*, and *Stellaria*; and is the *Pſtadium* of *Dioſcorides*; but the diſtinction moſt in uſe is the *Alchimilla vulgaris*, the common *Ladies Mantle* of *Caſpar Bauhine*. It grows in wet and moiſt Paſture-Ground; and is tranſplanted from thence into the Gardens. It flowers in *May* and *June*. It is by ſome recommended as a moſt noble *Vulnerary*; and is ſaid to conſolidate, aſtringe, and thicken the Blood; which makes it alſo to be preſcribed in Hæmorrhages, and other Fluxes. A Water was formerly diſtilled from its Flowers; but that is now not at all in uſe; or any thing elſe from the ſame Plant.

[ASTER ATTICUS; ſeu Inguinalis, *Starwort*; *diſtinguiſhed* — luteus verus *by* Parkinſon, *the true* After Attic, *or yellow Starwort*; *and by* Caſpar Bauhine — luteus, foliolis ad florem rigidis; *yellow Starwort, with little ſtiff Leaves at the bottom of the Flower. Its lower Leaves are about four or five Inches long, and one broad at the End; which is round-pointed, and grows narrower towards the Root. The Stalk is downy and hairy. The Flower is like a* Marygold: *and under each Flower grow ſix or ſeven ſtiff, roundiſh Leaves, in form of a Star; whence the name proceeds. The Leaves only are in uſe; and were antiently recommended againſt Buboes and Swellings in the Groin, as a Cataplaſm; whence alſo the name* Inguinalis.]

259. BRASSICÆ, *Coleworts*, or *Cabbage*. Theſe are now out of uſe in Medicine; altho' much taken notice of by antient Writers. *Etmuller* ſays they have much Nitre in their Compoſition; which makes them *diuretic*. The Authors of the *Schola Salernitana* make them of very different Qualities; and will have them both to aſtringe and relax the Bowels; and ſay alſo that they prevent *Drunkenneſs*, from drinking ſpirituous Liquors. There are other kinds of this Plant cultivated in the Gardens for Sallads; as the *Braſſica capitata rubra*, red Cabbage; a Decoction of which *Etmuller* ſays will help to diſcharge the Matter of an Impoſthumation by Urine; the *Caulis ruber*, red Colewort, much recommended by *Riverius* in *Aſthmas*; the *Braſſicæ ſabauda*, diſtinguiſhed *alba, capite oblongo non penitus clauſo*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*, the *Savoy* Cabbage; and the *Braſſica florida*, which is the Colliflower: But all theſe are much more uſed in the Kitchin than the Shops.

260. CHAMÆPITYOS, *Ground-Pine*; called alſo *Iva Arthritica*, *Gout-Ivy*; diſtinguiſhed —*lutea vulgaris ſeu folio trifido* by *Caſpar*, and —*vulgaris odorata flore luteo*, by *John Bauhine*. It grows on a ſandy Soil, but is not very common; and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is of an ungrateful Flavour to the Stomach, and moſt ſo in Decoction; yet it is preſcribed as an *Aperitive* and *Diuretic*, and an Opener of inward Obſtructions, and a Cleanſer of Abſceſſes. But its chief Excellency with

moſt

moſt is thought to be in the *Gout*; and 'tis much commended in rooting out and deſtroying the Matter in the Joints, which is ſuppoſed to cauſe thoſe vehement Pains, Swellings, and ſometimes chalky Indurations.

261. CHELIDONII, *Celandine*; diſtinguiſhed into — *Rotundi folia minor*, and *Scrophularia minor*, by the *Bauhines*; which is the *Pile-wort*, but hardly ever uſed in Medicine; and the *Chelidonium majus*, which is the *Papaver corniculatum luteum*, according to *Ray*. This grows wild in the Fields, flowers in *April*, and is by all allowed to abound with a ſharp acrid *Salt*, which makes it deterſive; and is therefore recommended in the Jaundice particularly, and all other Obſtructions and Diſorders of the *Viſcera*. The Juice is alſo in eſteem for taking *Clouds*, *Films*, and *Specks* off the Eyes. The *Aqua Mirabilis* is almoſt the only Shop-Medicine in which it is uſed: but this is little the better for it; becauſe thoſe Parts in which its medicinal Virtues conſiſt, that is the earthy and ſaline, will not riſe over the *Helm* in Diſtillation.

262. DELPHINII, *Lark-ſpur*. It is alſo called *Conſolida Regalis hortenſis, flore majore & ſimplici*, by *C. Bauhine*. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. It is ſaid to agglutinate and heal; but is very little regarded in the preſent Pharmacy.

263. DENTARIÆ, called alſo *Dentillaria*, Tooth-wort. It is frequently to be met with in the Phyſic-Gardens; and flowers in *April*; but it is of ſo little uſe in Medicine, as not to deſerve further notice.

264. DIGITALIS, *Fox-glove*; — *Purpureo folio aſpero*, of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the kind referred to by the new Catalogue of the *College*; but altho' this is ſaid to be both *Vulnerary* and *Emetic*, which does not ſeem very conſiſtent; yet the preſent Practice takes no notice of it in either Intention.

265. DIPSACI, *Teaſel*; is diſtinguiſhed into the *Sativus*, called alſo *Carduus Fullonum*, and *Sylveſtris aut Virga Paſtoris major*, the greater *Shepherd's Rod*. But altho' it is honour'd with a place in the new Catalogue of the *College*, we know no other uſe it hath than in dreſſing Cloth; unleſs what the Superſtition of ſome common People give it, in uſing it as a Charm againſt Agues.

266. EPITHYMI, *Dodder of Thyme*, is the *Cuſcuta minor* of *C. Bauhine*. This is uſed in various Intentions, and in many Authors is rank'd amongſt the *Cathartics*; becauſe they ſay it purges *Melancholy* and *ſerous* Humours: but we have given it a place here, becauſe it is often met with in ſuch Compoſitions as are intended for cleanſing the Blood, and cutting off a Supply of ſuch Humours as promote cutaneous Eruptions, and Exulcerations; whereby the Cure of ſuch Diſorders is much aſſiſted.

267. FUNGUS SAMBUCI, *Jews-Ear*; diſtinguiſhed *Fungus membranaceus auriculam referens*, by *C. Bauhine* and *Ray*. Theſe grow out of the Elder Tree. They are little uſed but in Decoction, which they make detergent and vulnerary; and are eſteemed a good Gargle in ſore Throats, and Inflammations of the *Tonſils*, which occaſion an abundance of Slough and Naſtineſs, and furr the Mouth, without ſuch Aſſiſtance.

268. HEDERÆ TERRESTRIS, *Ground-Ivy*; called alſo *Chamæciſſus*. It grows in Ditches, and flowers in *April*. This Herb is mightily uſed both in the Shops and common Preſcription. It is of a pungent, nitrous, and earthy Taſte; and is very abſterſive and vulnerary. It is not only preſcribed in almoſt all Diſtempers of the Lungs and Breaſt, but alſo accounted good in Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*; for which

which reaſon it paſſes for an *Hepatic*, *Splenetic*, *Diuretic*, and *Nephritic*. It is reckon'd to do Wonders in Tubercles and tartarous Indurations of the Lungs. *Willis*, in his *Pharmaceutica Rationalis*, Part II. *Sect.* 2. *cap.* 6. mightily commends its Powder in obſtinate Coughs; eſpecially thoſe of young Children. And *Etmuller* relates, that a Maid was cured of a ſcorbutic Conſumption, with nothing elſe but a ſtrong Decoction of this Herb, after a Vomit had been firſt given. There is a Syrup made with it in the Shops; but it is not by much ſo good as the Decoction, or rather Infuſion, which is now frequently uſed in Families; for the Sugar will not lie long with it without fretting; which quite ſpoils it, and makes it ſour and griping. It is likewiſe a very good Cuſtom, which has mightily obtain'd, of infuſing it in Malt Liquors; for it not only helps to fine down thoſe Liquors; but alſo communicates its ſalutary Virtues thereto, and makes them very wholeſome. What goes by the name of *Gill-Ale*, is nothing but ſuch a Compoſition. But in all ſuch Caſes, the Herb picked clear from its Stalks, and carefully dried, is much better than when it is green; and will make the Infuſion ſtronger and finer; becauſe its ſaline Parts will not by much ſo ſoon mix with a foreign Fluid, when they are as it were diſſolved in the natural Juice of the Plant while it is green, as after that Juice is dried away; and in thoſe Parts its medicinal Efficacies conſiſt. And therefore it avails nothing to make this an Ingredient in any thing which is to be managed by Diſtillation: and conſequently likewiſe, that muſt be a notorious Impoſition which is quacked upon the World for a Spirit of *Ground-Ivy*, under the Notion of being a great *Reſtorative* and Curer of *Conſumptions*; for the ſame Reaſons as were given againſt the Diſtillation of *Bohea Tea*.

269. HYPERICI, *St. John's Wort*; diſtinguiſhed — *Vulgare caule rotundo, foliis glabris*, by *John Bauhine*. It grows in Thickets and Hedges; and flowers in *July*. It gives place to none as a *Vulnerary*. It is found in the Compoſitions of ſome Alexipharmics; but 'tis never preſcribed in that Intention in common Practice. It is likewiſe accounted abſterſive, and good againſt the Stone, and Obſtructions in the Urinary Paſſages. It has the Credit alſo of deſtroying *Worms*. It is much uſed in diſcutient Fomentations; and the Oil made of its Flowers is in great eſteem amongſt our Surgeons; both as an excellent Diſcutient and Deterger. Some Authors, as *Sala*, have much commended the uſe of this Herb in Melancholy and Diſtraction: which ſeems to have given occaſion to ſome Enthuſiaſts to call it *Fuga Dæmonum*. And *Paracelſus* very whimſically preſcribed it in *Amulets*, againſt Enchantments and Apparitions, when gather'd in certain Aſpects of the Planets, and with ſome peculiar ſuperſtitious Obſervations; for otherwiſe, it ſeems, none of thoſe Tricks could be play'd with it.

270. MARRUBII, *Horehound*. Of this there are two ſorts; the — *Album*, which is alſo called *Praſſium*, under which Name there is a Syrup made of it in the Shops. This grows in the High-ways, flowers in *June*, and is reckon'd a very great *Pectoral* and *Vulnerary*. *Dioſcorides* adviſed its Juice to be boil'd up with Honey, and given in *Aſthmas* and conſumptive Coughs; and by ſome it is now uſed againſt Spitting of Blood. The other ſort is — *Nigrum*, and is the *Ballote* of *Dioſcorides*; diſtinguiſhed alſo by *Fœtidum* in many Authors: but this is little uſed in Medicine, though recommended by ſome for hypo-

hypochondriac and hyſteric Affections.

271. MELILOTI, *Melilot*; diſtinguiſhed, *Trifolium odoratum flore luteo*, by *John Bauhine*. It grows by the Hedge-ſides, and in Corn-Fields, and flowers in *July*. It is diſcuſſive and aperitive, conſiſting of volatile and pungent Parts, as is manifeſt by the Smell; but as it is uſed now only externally, we ſhall refer it to its proper *Claſs*, under the *Topics*. There is alſo a Species of this called *Lotus urbana*; diſtinguiſhed —*Sativa odorata annua*, by *John Bauhine*, and—*Major odorata violacea*, by the *Oxford* Catalogue. There is likewiſe an *Italian Melilot*, called *Patavina* by *Gerhard*, and diſtinguiſhed *Magno ſemine rotundo rugoſo*, by the *Bauhines* and others; but theſe are not uſed in our Pharmacy.

272. OPHIOGLOSSI, *Adder's-Tongue*, called *Lingua ſerpentina* by *Parkinſon*; grows in the Meadows and low Grounds, and flowers in *April* and *May*. It is accounted *Vulnerary*, both internally and externally uſed.

273. PERFOLIATÆ, *Thorow-wax*; diſtinguiſhed, *Vulgatiſſima ſive arvenſis*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*. It grows amongſt Corn, flowers in *July*, and is ſaid to be *Vulnerary*; but it hardly ever occurs in modern Practice.

274. PINI, *Fir*, or *Pine*. There are many kinds of this; but that referred to here, is the *Sativa, oſſiculis duris, foliis longis*, of *John Bauhine*. This is an Ever-green. The Tops are detergent, vulnerary, and diuretic. The Nuts are moſt in uſe: They are emollient, agglutinant, very nutritive; and therefore good in Conſumptions and inward Waſtings. They are very conveniently given in *Emulſions*; as *Almonds*, and ſome other Nuts of the like kind. Some take notice of them as Strengthners of the genital Parts; under which Intention, *Etmuller* obſerves two ways of contributing to *Venery*; one is by ſuch things as theſe, which ſtrengthen the Parts, and increaſe the quantity of *Seed*; and the other, ſuch as the warmer *Aromatics*, which only like a Spur ſtimulate and inflame the Deſire, without adding to the Ability of Performance.

275. POLII MONTANI, *Poly-Mountain*; diſtinguiſhed *Montanum minus*, by *Parkinſon*, and *Maritimum erectum Monſpeliacum*, by *Caſpar Bauhine* and *Gerhard*. It grows in *Italy* and *France*, and flowers moſt part of the Summer. There is alſo a *Polium Creticum anguſtifolium*, brought from *Candy*, where it grows in plenty, and flowers in *May*, often confounded with the former; altho' it differs in Phraſe, but agrees in Qualities: And likewiſe a *Polium Montanum folio Lavendulæ, & flore albo*, deſcribed by *Gerhard*, and cultivated in Phyſic-Gardens, but not called for in Preſcription. It is accounted deterſive, and therefore good in all the Intentions of this *Claſs*, particularly as a *Vulnerary*. But its uſe is not great, either in the Shop-Compoſitions, or extemporaneous Preſcription: Altho' it ſeems to have paſſed formerly as an *Alexipharmic*; by which it has got a place in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

276. PULMONARIÆ, *Lung-wort*; diſtinguiſhed *Latifolia maculoſa* by *Parkinſon*, and *Symphitum maculoſum ſive Pulmonaria latifolia*, by *C. Bauhine*; called alſo *Sage of Jeruſalem*. It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *April*. It has a glutinous Juice, which helps it to conſolidate, and heal Ulcerations and Eroſions, which proceed from Acrimony. It is commended in Coughs, and Spitting of Blood. It is little uſed either in the Shops or Preſcriptions. There is alſo a *French*, or

Golden Lungwort, deſcribed by Botaniſts, that is not at all uſed medicinally amongſt us.

* 276. PYROLÆ, *Winter-green*; diſtinguiſhed *Rotundifolia major*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*. It grows on mountainous and woody Places; and flowers in *June*: But tho' it is recommended for Virtues belonging to this Claſs, and received by the College in their new Catalogue of Officinal *Simples*, yet the preſent Pharmacy is an utter Stranger to it.

277. VISCI QUERCINI, *Miſletoe*. This grows out of ſeveral Trees, and bears a white Berry; that which the Oak produces, is reckon'd much the beſt; altho' we ſeldom have it but from the *Apple* or *Pear-Tree*, the *White-Thorn*, *Aſh*, *Line*, *Willow*, or *Elm*. We have Accounts of ſtrange ſuperſtitious Cuſtoms uſed in gathering it; and that if they are not comply'd with, it loſes its Virtue. This is by ſome conjectured to be the *Golden Bough*, which *Æneas* made uſe of, to introduce him to the *Elyſian* Regions; as it is beautifully deſcribed in *Virgil*'s ſixth *Æneid*. But it is not of any moment either to that Poem, or the Virtues of this Plant, whether it was ſo or not. This is both by the antient and preſent Phyſicians in great eſteem for Epilepſies; againſt which ſome will have it a Specific. It is alſo frequently preſcribed in Apoplexies and Vertigoes, and wore about the Neck by Children, to prevent Convulſions, and eaſe their Pain in breeding Teeth: which altho' it is not eaſily to be accounted for; yet many have thought Children to be the better for wearing this about their Necks: and it is certain they never are the worſe for it; and therefore it may properly paſs amongſt what is called *ſafe Practice*. It has a place in *Riverius*'s *Pulvis de Gutteta*; but in few Compoſitions beſides. There hath been lately publiſhed in *Engliſh*, a Treatiſe of the *Miſletoe*; wherein the Author profeſſedly ſupports his Opinions of its Virtues both from Facts and Experience; and warmly recommends its uſe, as a Specific in Epilepſies, and many kinds of Convulſions; alledging, where it fails it can do no harm: But its manifeſt qualities of Aſtringency and Viſcidity, plainly ſuggeſt the Rules for its Application; and the Caſes wherein it may do harm.

Gummi & Balſami, Gums and Balſams:

278. CARANNÆ, *Gum Caranna*. This is a hard, brittle, reſinous, Gum, brought from ſome Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, as *Carthagena* and *New Spain*. It is of an aromatic Flavour; and has been preſcribed as *Cephalic*. But it is now very little given inwardly; and its uſe being chiefly external, we ſhall refer it to the *Section* of *Topics*.

279. JUNIPERI, *Juniper*. This is hard and reſinous, and reckon'd the ſame as the *Sandaraca* of the *Arabians*. Its inward uſe is little. It is hot, detergent, and healing; and therefore it is not amiſs in ſome Preſcriptions againſt old *Gleets*, that proceed more from Debility than any Malignity. This is greatly uſed in *Varniſh*, among ſome Artificers. Its external Uſe ſee amongſt the *Topics*.

280. OPOPANACIS, *Opopanax*, is a Gum which flows from a Tree affirmed by the beſt Authors to be the *Panax Herculea* of *Gerhard*; which being wounded in the Stalk, near the Root, emits the aforeſaid *Gum*. The beſt is that which is clear, free from Droſs, yellowiſh without-ſide, but whiter within, fattiſh, and of a fetid Smell. It is not much uſed internally; and for the reſt, ſee under *Sect.* 12. *Etmuller* places

places it among the *Cathartics*; and ſays a Dram taken for a Doſe, purges pituitous Humours.

281. SAGAPENI, *Sagapenum.* This is likewiſe the Tear or Gum of a ferulaceous Tree, and chiefly comes to us from *Alexandria.* That is reckon'd beſt which is of a pungent Smell, ſomewhat reſembling that of a Leek. This is alſo ſaid to purge pituitous Humours from the Head and Stomach; and therefore to be good in all thoſe Caſes ariſing from thence. But it is much more met with in external Application. See *Topics.*

282. SARCOCOLLÆ, *Sarcocol.* Some ſay it comes from a ſiliquous Plant, bearing a papilionaceous Flower; others from a thorny *Perſian Tithymalus.* The Gum is granulated almoſt like *Maſtic*; of a pungent Taſte, but leaves a Sweetneſs behind it, much like *Liquorice.* It is warm, drying, and conſolidating; but of little or no uſe inwardly. For its external uſe, ſee amongſt the *Topics.*

283. TEREBINTHINA *è Chio, Chio Turpentine.* This, as well as the *Cyprus*, flows from the true *Terebinthus*; deſcribed thus, *Folia pinnata impari numero, decidua, floſculi flaminei tuberculis ramulorum in longis racemis*; which is a Tree very different from any of the *Firs* or *Pines*, whence we obtain the ordinary *Turpentines.* It takes the name of the Place from whence it comes. It is harder and more fragrant to the Smell, than either the *Venice*, the *Strasburg*, or the Common; and is much the beſt as a *Strengthner*, and not ſo diſagreeable to the Stomach as moſt of this Tribe. There are almoſt as many kinds of *Turpentines*, as there are *Trees* or *Plants* of the *Fir-kind*, of which there is abundance: and there is ſuch Plenty of it in that Fir which comes to us from *Norway* for Building, that we ſee it frequently ouze out of the Boards it is cut into; which makes their Chips or Shavings deſervedly in eſteem with ſome, to be boiled in Diet-Drinks, againſt old venereal remains, and all thoſe Caſes where the *Turpentine* itſelf is good. This latter ſort is generally brought to us in large Shells, like that of a *Gourd*, and grows harder (as indeed they all do) with Age, and is the better for it. The beſt of this kind, which is of an aromatic Flavour, does not very much fall ſhort of the *Balſam* of *Tolu*, in its moſt healing and ſovereign Qualities.

284. TEREBINTHINA *è Cypro, Cyprus Turpentine.* This differs from the former, not ſo much in its medicinal Efficacies as in Conſiſtence; being thicker, and of ſomewhat more fragrant Scent. It has its Name from the Place it is principally brought from. It is more aſtringing, and leſs deterſive than the common, and therefore more preſcribed in *Gleets*, after there is no ſuſpicion of Malignity remaining.

285. TEREBINTHINA, *Turpentine.* Of this there are various kinds: the *Common* is from the *Pinus Sylveſtris*, or Mountain-Pine; and what is thickeſt and moſt hardned without Art, is the common *Frankincenſe*, as the *Colophony*, and black Reſin, which is made by drawing off, or exhaling the more liquid part. The *Venice* is from the *Larch-Tree*, which grows plentifully upon the *Alps*, and is diſtinguiſhed by *John Bauhine*——*folio deciduo conifera*; this being for that reaſon called ſometimes *Reſina Laricis*: this is much better than the former. But what excels all the thin Turpentines, is the *Terebinthina Argentoratenſis, Strasburg* Turpentine; whoſe Tree is diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* — *Mas conis ſurſum ſpectantibus*; called by us the *Silver-Fir.* This is of a whitiſh-green Hue; clear, fra-

grant, and of a Citron Flavour. But the ſcarcity of this beyond the other, tempts our Druggiſts grievouſly to adulterate it with mixtures of the former, and factitious Scents; but it will not long keep without diſcovering the Fraud, by running into thicker and thinner Parts. The many Purpoſes for which this is uſed in Medicine, can hardly be enumerated. It is a great *Vulnerary*, and very detergent; and therefore preſcribed in all Suſpicions of Abſceſſes and Ulcerations, in what Part ſoever. It mightily aſſiſts Expectoration in Diſeaſes of the Lungs and Breaſt; and is therefore good in *Aſthmas* and *Pleuriſies*. But it moſt of all is famous for cleanſing the Urinary Paſſages; and its diſpoſition to paſs that way, is very manifeſt from its altering the *Smell* of the *Water*, tho' taken in ever ſo little a quantity, which it makes of a Violet Scent. Upon this account it is very good in all Obſtructions of the Reins, whether from Sand, or any mucous Adheſions; and alſo in *Gonorrhœa's*, which it wonderfully cleanſes and heals; inſomuch that there is hardly a Caſe of that kind now cured, which has not had ſome aſſiſtance from this Ingredient; tho' in ſome Caſes it may be over-done; as it is very warm, and upon that account will diſpoſe the *Teſticles* to Tumours and Inflammations; and likewiſe ſometimes ſcour the Paſſages ſo much, as to make it difficult to bring them to their due Tenſions and Capacities afterwards; whence ariſe Gleets and involuntary Emiſſions. To make it more agglutinating, and leſs detergent, it is ſometimes boiled in Water, until it becomes hard and brittle as common Roſin; and ſuch Management makes it fitter alſo to give in other Forms, as Powders, Electuaries, or Bolus's; which its Tenacity and adhefive Properties made it before unfit for. This is frequently in the Compoſition of *Glyſters* againſt *Colics*; eſpecially if they are ſuſpected to proceed from the *Stone* and *Gravel:* into which Form 'tis brought by mixing it firſt with the Yolk of an Egg; for that divides it, ſo as to make it eaſily unite with an aqueous Vehicle: which of itſelf it will not do. Its uſe in *Chirurgery* is likewiſe very extenſive, which ſee amongſt the *Topics*.

286. Cortex Ulmi, *Elm-Tree Bark.* This is ſometimes preſcribed in Decoction, as a *Vulnerary*. It makes a good Gargariſm for ſore Mouths, occaſion'd by Heat and Sharpneſs of Humours; but is uſed in little elſe.

Claſs 4. *Of Detergents.*

THESE differ only in degree of Efficacy from the former *Claſs*. They are of more ſubtile Parts, and therefore fitter to mix with, attenuate, and wear away the Contents of Abſceſſes and Ulcerations, and thoſe mucous and viſcid Collections of Humours, which are apt to adhere to and obſtruct the Veſſels.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

287. Abietis; diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine* — *conis ſurſum ſpectantibus ſive mas*, the *Male Fir*, and the ſame which the *Strasburg* Turpentine is produced from. The green Tops are ſometimes preſcribed in deterſive *Diet-Drinks* and *Apozems*. They are good againſt all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, eſpecially of the Kidneys, which they are effectual in cleanſing, by virtue of thoſe *Turpentine* Particles which are drawn from it in Decoction. They

are

are alſo accounted a good Ingredient in Antiſcorbutic Compoſitions; as indeed are all Deterſives and Diuretics; becauſe the more they cleanſe the excretory Paſſages, eſpecially by Urine, the leſs will the Capillaries be obſtructed by acrimonious Juices; wherein the very Eſſence of the *Scurvy* conſiſts.

288. ABSINTHII VULGARIS, *Common Wormwood.* This is ſufficiently known to all. It has been in great eſteem not only as a *Stomachic*, upon account of its Bitterneſs, and for the ſame reaſon a Deſtroyer of Worms; but as a great Detergent; and therefore preſcribed in the *Jaundice*, and even in *Dropſies*. But its uſe in ſuch Intentions is now quite laid aſide, and it is little regarded as a *Stomachic*. *Gentian* and *Orange-Peels* being much preferr'd to it; both as they make a more grateful *Bitter*, and are not ſo extremely hot and drying: for *Wormwood*, by thoſe Qualities, has been obſerved to hurt the Sight, by drying up or diſſipating the Animal Juices too much; whereby the Optic Nerves have ſometimes alſo wanted their due Supplies; and by that means occaſion'd a Dimneſs of Sight, which is very difficult to remedy; as it is much eaſier to diminiſh the Quantity of a Fluid, than to add thereunto. This Herb is in ſome of the Shop-Compoſitions, and a good Ingredient enough in Cephalic diſtill'd Waters; where its volatile Particles riſe and contribute to their medicinal Efficacies; its pungent and almoſt *cauſtic Salts*, ſo hurtful to the Nerves in ſome dry Conſtitutions, remaining behind. For which reaſon, likewiſe, it is uſed in ſome external Intentions, in the way of Fomentation; the ſaline Parts remaining in the Decoction, being very ſerviceable to ſtimulate and diſcuſs ſome particular *Tumours*.

289. ALLII, *Garlic.* It is only the Root of this which is in uſe. It is very aperient and diſcutient, being loaded with very ſubtile and volatile Parts. It paſſes with ſome for a *Stomachic*, and a Deſtroyer of Acidities in the firſt Paſſages; for which reaſon *Etmuller* aſcribes to it *Nephritic* qualities; becauſe according to his way of Reaſoning, the Stone is produced from ſuch Acidities. And even in *Galen*'s Time, it was preſcribed in *Colics*. It is by ſome now eſteemed good againſt *Worms*. However, the preſent Practice and Experience demonſtrate its great Efficacies in deterging and opening the *Lungs*; whereby it is very powerful in *Aſthmas* and Difficulty of Breathing. It is likewiſe very Diuretic, as appears by its Smell in the Urine; and upon that account ſerviceable in ſome Dropſies. It is extremely penetrating and diſcutient in *Cataplaſms*. There is another Species of this called *Ophioſcoridon*, *Vipers Garlic*, which is our *Rockambel*; as alſo the *Cepa Aſcalonica*, or *Aſcalonitides*, *Eſchalots*; all of the ſame Qualities, but uſed only in Sauces.

290. AMMI VERI, *Biſhop's-weed*; called by ſome *Cuminum Æthiopicum*, Ethiopian Cummin. That referred to in our Officinal Preſcriptions, is the *Ammi ſemine Apii*, that with a Seed like Smallage, deſcribed by *Caſpar Bauhine*. It is brought from *Egypt* by the way of *Alexandria*, to *Venice* and *Germany*; and thence into other Parts of *Europe*. The Seeds only are in uſe. It is hot and drying, and is reckon'd to diſcuſs and attenuate; for which reaſon it is preſcribed in Colic Pains, in Diſtenſions of the Belly, and in Obſtructions of the Uterine and Urinary Paſſages; but it keeps its place only in a few Officinal Compoſitions; being hardly ever order'd in extemporaneous Practice.

291. ANAGALLIDIS AQUATICÆ, *Brook-lime.* This is also called *Beccabunga*, and variously distinguished by Botanists; but the Officinal sort is commonly enough known, called *Aquatica minor folio subrotundo*, by *Caspar Bauhine*; and *Veronica aquatica rotundifolia*, by *Ray*. It grows in Rivulets which run from Springs, as the *Water-Cresses*; and is in flower in *May* and *June*. It abounds with pungent volatile Parts; which enable it to abrade, and clear away those little Viscosities that obstruct the *Capillaries*, and occasion Scabs and Blotches. It is also a Diuretic, and a Cleanser of all the *Viscera*; which gives it frequently a Place in antiscorbutic and deobstruent Compositions.

292. ANONIS, *Rest-harrow*, is the Ἄνωνις of *Dioscorides*, and the Ὄνωνις of *Theophrastus*. It is by some Writers called *Resta Bovis*. The sort referred to by the present Practice, is the *Anonis spinosa flore purpureo*; the prickly Rest-Harrow with purple Flowers of *Caspar Bauhine*. The Herb and Roots are both used. It grows in the Fields near Highways, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It is said to heat, dry, discuss, absterge, and attenuate; and is prescribed in Obstructions of all kinds. Some recommend its Infusion for the *Hemorrhoids*; as also in a Gargarism for scorbutic Gums, and Pains in the Teeth: but the present Practice gives little Credit to it in those Cases. Some used to pickle its Buds, or first Shoots, with Salt, for Sauce; and a distilled Water was antiently ordered from it; but is now neglected.

293. APII, *Smallage*. This seems to be a kind of *Parsley*, and is also called *Eleoselinum*, and *Paludapium*; distinguished — *Palustre*, by *Casp. Bauhine*. It consists of many volatile and subtile Parts; and is therefore aperient and discussive. Its Root is one of the five *greater Openers*. There needs no trouble to reduce it into any medicinal Forms, because it is so convenient and agreeable in *Sallads*. It is very good in gross Constitutions, and Infarctions of the *Lungs*; especially if eat with Oil and Mustard. It helps to attenuate and dislodge the viscid Humours, and suit them to pass off by Urine and Transpiration. It also assists in cleansing the Liver, and is good in the *Jaundice*.

294. AQUILEGIÆ, *Columbine*. There are various Species of this, differing mostly in their Flowers; but the Officinal sort is the *Simplex seu Sylvestris flore cæruleo* C. B. the Simple or Wild Columbine with a blue Flower, as described by *Caspar Bauhine*. The Herb, Flowers, and Seeds are used in the Shops. It grows without Culture in the Woods; but is often planted in the Gardens; and flowers in *June* and *July*. It moderately warms, drys, and opens; whence it obtains a Place in Prescriptions against the Jaundice, and such like ill Habits from Obstructions. The good Women formerly had its Seed in great esteem for throwing out the Small-Pox and Measles. A Water was distilled from it, a Conserve made of its Flowers, and a Vinegar medicated by Infusion of its Flowers: but they are all now neglected for things of more Efficacy in the same Intentions.

295. ARTANITÆ, *Sow-Bread*; most commonly called *Cyclamen*; and many subordinate Distinctions it is divided into by Botanic Writers: But the *Cyclamen orbiculato folio inferne purpurascente*, or *Hederæ folio*, *Sow-Bread* with a roundish Leaf, inclining to Purple towards its Bottom, or with a Leaf resembling Ivy, and described by *Caspar Bauhine*, is the sort referred to by Officinal Dispensatories. Its Root is most in use, and is to be gathered in Autumn.

It

It is ſaid very powerfully to open and deterge; for which reaſon it is recommended in the Jaundice, Gravel, and all obſtinate Obſtructions; as alſo to forward the Expulſion of a dead Child from the Womb. Externally it hath been uſed to diſcuſs ſcrophulous Tumours; and indeed its Acrimony and Pungency fits it more ſafely for external Uſe than internal. It hath alſo had a Place amongſt *Errhines*. *Meſue* contrived an Ointment which took its Name from hence; as being the chief Ingredient in it; and the firſt Diſpenſatories of our *College* retained it: but it is now rejected, as are almoſt all other Uſes of the ſame Plant.

296. ASPERULÆ ODORATÆ, *Woodroof*; called alſo *Aſpergula*, and *Hepatica Stellata*, *Star-Liverwort*; *Aparine ſylveſtris*, and *Caprifolium*: that deſcribed by *C. Bauhine* by the Diſtinction of *Aſperula ſeu Rubeola montana odorata*, *Woodroof*, or *Sweet Mountain Madder*, is the Officinal kind. It grows in woody Places, and flowers in *April* and *May*. It is warm and drying, and recommended as a good *Hepatic* and *Detergent*. It hath been directed externally in Cataplaſms, to aſſwage and diſcuſs hot Tumours; as alſo to be applied to the Feet to forward Delivery: but the modern Practice acknowledges no ſuch Qualities, and uſes it but very little internally.

297. ASPLENII, *Spleen-wort*. This is the ſame as the *Scolopendrium Verum*. The *Scolopendria Vulgaris* is the Hart's-Tongue. They are neither of them much in uſe. See *Section* II. *Claſs* 1.

298. BOTRYOS, *Jeruſalem-oak*. This is alſo called *Ambroſia*. It is a Species of the *Blitum*, diſtinguiſhed *Ambroſoides Vulgaris*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*; and intitled, *Atriplex odora ſeu ſuaveolens*, in the *Oxford* Catalogue. It hath only a *Syrup* under its name in the Shops; and that but very little in uſe: Altho' it has antiently been of great account in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and particularly in Difficulty of Breathing; as we find in *Dioſcorides* and *Paulus Egineta*, who are follow'd in the ſame Opinion by *Mathiolus* and *Camerarius*; but I have not once met with it in extemporaneous Preſcription.

299. CAPPARIS, *Capers*; diſtinguiſhed *Capparis ſpinoſa*, *fructu minore*, *folio rotundo*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*. Theſe are Buds of the Fruit of a Tree, which are brought over to us in *Pickle*. They are in ſome antient Diſpenſatory Compoſitions; but their uſe in any medicinal Form is now quite laid aſide; and we meet with them only in Sauces. 'Tis probable the *Pickle* in which they are preſerved, may alter their natural Qualities; but as we have them in that, they are cooling and grateful to the Stomach, conduce to Digeſtion, and are Cleanſing, Aperient, and Diuretic.

300. CAPRIFOLII, called alſo *Matriſylvia*, and *Periclymenum*; and diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine* — *non perfoliatum Germanicum*; is the *Woodbine*, or *Honey-ſuckle*. It flowers in *June*; and the Places of its growth are commonly enough known. Its medicinal Virtues however, altho' ſaid to be detergent and cleanſing, are not regarded by our preſent Practice.

301. CHAMÆDRYOS, *Germander*, otherwiſe called *Triſſago*; and diſtinguiſhed by *Caſp. Bauhine* — *minor repens*. It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. It is accounted ſplenetic, hepatic, and diuretic; and good in all Intentions that are to be anſwered by deterging. It has a place with ſome alſo as an Alexipharmic; and therefore it is ſometimes to be met with in Compoſitions to promote Sweating, and reſiſt Epidemical Malignities.

302. CARDAMINES, *Cuckow-Flower, Meadow-Creſſes,* or *Ladies-Smock.* This is a kind of *Naſturtium*; and is diſtinguiſhed *Naſturtium pratenſe, magno flore,* by *Caſp. Bauhine,* and the *Oxford* Catalogue; it is the *Iberis* of *Fuchſius,* according to *John Bauhine,* and is pungent and diſcuſſive; but it has very little room in Compoſition, or common Preſcription.

303. COCHLEARIÆ HORTENSIS, *Garden Scurvy-graſs*; diſtinguiſhed by moſt Botaniſts, *Folio ſubrotundo,* or *rotundifolio*; and alſo —*Batava*; being moſtly the Produce of *Holland,* tho' it is frequent enough in our Gardens. It flowers in *May.* It is very ſubtile and volatile; inſomuch that there is no bearing one's Noſe any longer over the Herb when bruiſed, than over the ſtrongeſt *Spirit of Hartſhorn.* For which reaſon it is very powerful in cutting and deterging viſcid and tough Humours, and enabling them to paſs thro' their proper Conveyances. This makes them good in all *Infarctions* of the *Viſcera,* eſpecially from Phlegm; and in ſuch cutaneous Obſtructions, as produce ſcorbutic Eruptions and Scabs. Its manifeſt Efficacy in all theſe Caſes, which are the Foundation of many chronical Diſtempers, has brought it into uſe both in the Shops and extemporaneous Preſcription, almoſt in all manner of medicinal Forms. The *Conſerve* made of it ſeems to be the beſt preparation of it in the Shops; tho' the freſher, the better it is; the more volatile Parts making their eſcape in time. This Property alſo ſuits it very much for Diſtillation; and the *Plain Spirit of Scurvy-graſs,* which is in ſuch mighty Eſteem amongſt the common People, has the beſt part of the Herb in it. Indeed the weightier ſaline Parts may not riſe, whence it will not be ſo effectual a Diuretic; yet it will rather the better anſwer all Intentions as a Diſcutient, and an Opener; particularly of the minuteſt Paſſages, ſuch as the cutaneous Glands. But altho' theſe manifeſt qualities have brought it ſo much into uſe, that it is to be met with not only at the Apothecaries, but in moſt Victualling-Houſes in their medicinal Ales; and tho' its Name has given it the advantage in the common Eſteem, ſo as to make it almoſt every one's Phyſic; yet it is by no means good in thin, dry, and hectical Conſtitutions: for as it will add to the heat and motion of the Blood, it cannot but increaſe all thoſe Complaints and Diſorders which ariſe from that Extreme.

304. COCHLEARIÆ MARINÆ, *Sea Scurvygraſs.* This is more particularly diſtinguiſhed — *Britannica folio ſinuato,* by *Caſp. Bauhine,* and the *Oxford* Catalogue; and is a ſmall-leav'd ſort, of the ſame Virtue with the former, but ſomething leſs powerful; as it is not ſo volatile and ſubtile. It is not uſed ſo much in the Shop-Medicines; but is frequently order'd in the ſame Intentions as the other, in Preſcription. But as it leaſt abounds with the *Salt,* which is volatile, it ſeems to have more of what is of a fixed nature, and upon that account may be a better Diuretic than the former.

305. CRITHMI, *Camphire*; called likewiſe *Fœniculum marinum.* It grows on Precipices and Rocks near the Sea; and flowers in *July.* It is recommended againſt Obſtructions of the *Viſcera,* and Urinary Paſſages; but it is more uſed as a Sauce in Pickle, than in Medicine.

306. ERYSIMI, [Hedge-Muſtard; *otherwiſe called* Eryſimum vulgare, *common Eryſimum.*] It grows in great plenty in many Parts of *England*; and flowers about *July* and *Auguſt.* It is biting and pungent, not much unlike common *Muſtard*; and in like manner it is aperient and diſcuſ-

diſcuſſive. It is preſcribed chiefly in Aſthmas, Infarctions of the Lungs, and chronical Coughs. *Lobelius* gives it a high Character for many Purpoſes; and particularly for being a ſpeedy Cure, in a ſettled Hoarſeneſs. He makes a *Syrup* of it, which the *College* have got in their *Diſpenſatory* under the ſame Name.

307. EUPATORII, *Maudlin.* This is the *Eupatorium* of *Meſue*; that of *Avicen* being the *Eupatorium Cannabinum* beforementioned. It is alſo the *Ageratum foliis ſerratis* of *Caſpar Bauhine*. It flowers about *July*. Among the *Arabian* Phyſicians, both were in wonderful eſteem. *Avicen* uſed the latter as an *Hepatic* and *Vulnerary*; and gave it in Dropſies, Cachexies, Catarrhs, Coughs, and Obſtructions of the Urine and *Menſes*. *Riverius* recommends this to be given in Powder to cure a *Diabetes*, upon account of an aſtringent Quality he aſcribed to it: and for the ſame Opinion Mr. *Ray* quotes the late Dr. *Hulſe*; and *Geſner* has found in his own Practice a brisk purgative Quality in its Roots; notwithſtanding it has been ſo long in neglect, that now we hardly ever meet with it order'd in any Intention.

308. FUMARIÆ, *Fumitory*, diſtinguiſhed ——*Purpurea*, by *Gerhard*, ——*Vulgaris*, by *Parkinſon*; and called by ſome, on account of its ſuppoſed Prevalency againſt Melancholy, *Melancholifuga*. It is to be met with plentifully in many Places; and it flowers in *May* and *June*. It is bitter, and ſuppoſed to correct Choler and aduſt Humours; which has recommended it in the Jaundice and hypochondriacal Caſes. For which purpoſe in *Sennertus*'s Practice we meet with it in the Form of an Electuary; but it muſt in that Form be very nauſeous. It is an Herb difficult to dry; and its Juice, which is uſed as an Antiſcorbutic, with Whey, in the Spring-time, will not keep: ſo that it is now little uſed in the Shops.

309. GENISTÆ, *Broom*; diſtinguiſhed——*Anguloſa & Scoparia*, by *Caſpar*, and —*Anguloſa trifolia*, by *John Bauhine*. There are other Diſtinctions of this Plant; as, the ——*Hiſpanica*, and ——*Spinoſa*, but they are now unknown in Medicine. This grows much upon heathy Ground; and is in flower almoſt all the Summer. Many gather the yellow *Buds*, and pickle them with Salt and Vinegar, in the ſame manner as *Capers*; from which they are not then to be diſtinguiſhed. The Flowers are moſt in uſe, and by all accounted ſplenetic, nephritic, and hepatic. They cleanſe away Gravel and ſerous Humours, both by Stool and Urine, and are accounted extraordinary in Cachexies and Dropſies. For this reaſon they are a chief Ingredient in ſome medicinal Ales. Their Aſhes, which are made by Calcination, and are ſo much extolled for purging off Water in Dropſies, are no better than any other Aſhes made in the ſame manner; for all lixivious Salts are diuretic; as we ſhall further ſee in the proper *Section*.

310. GRATIOLÆ, *Hedge-Hyſſop*; called by *C. Bauhine*, *Centauroides*. It is cultivated in Gardens; and flowers in *July*: But altho' it hath aſcribed to it the Virtues of this Claſs, it is now little in uſe.

311. HEPATICÆ, *Liver-wort*; called alſo *Lichen*, and diſtinguiſhed *Metreum latifolium, ſive Hepatica fontana*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*. There is alſo an *Hepaticum trifolium, flore ſimplici*, intitled *Nobilis*, but not ſo much in eſteem. The former grows near Springs, Wells, and watery Places, very low, almoſt like a *Moſs*, and puts out Flowers about *June*, not unlike *Stars*. This is wonderfully commended by *Schroder*, in thoſe Diſorders of the Liver which ariſe from

from too much heat: and he says 'tis good in the Jaundice, Hectics, *Gonorrhœa's*, and Fevers. And some are fond of it, because of the resemblance it bears to the Liver and Spleen in its Leaves; but that *Signature-Philosophy* is now exploded. It is not much in the Shop-Dispensations; but frequently prescribed in Antiscorbutic and Medicinal Ales and Drinks in Spring-time.

[LICHEN TERRESTRIS CINEREUS, *consists of thick, crumpled hollow Leaves, ash-coloured on the upper side, and somewhat whiter below. It grows in dry barren places all the Year round. 'Tis accounted a Specific for the bite of a mad Dog; and enters the* Pulvis Antelyssus *of the College*]

312. HYSSOPI, *Hyssop*; distinguished —— *Cærulea sive spicata*, by *Caspar*, and —— *Vulgaris spicata angustifolia*, by *John Bauhine*. It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *July* and *August*. It is warm and detergent; and therefore good in many kinds of Coughs and Disorders of the Lungs and Breast, which arise from Phlegm and viscid Humours. It is good in *Asthmas*, promotes Expectoration, and gives relief in Difficulty of Breathing. It is almost a constant Ingredient in *Pectoral Apozems*. This is one of those very few *Simples*, of which there is a distill'd Water good for any thing in the Shops. For there comes over with it so much of a warm essential Oil, as not only preserves it from *Mother* and stinking; (which most Simple Waters are subject to) but also makes it a good Pectoral, and efficacious to all those Purposes, which the Herb is given for in any other forms.

313. HIPPOSELINI; thus called by *Theophrastus*, and *Smyrnium* by *Dioscorides*; *Alexanders*. It grows in rocky Places; flowers in *June*, and is recommended for Virtues belonging to this Class; but 'tis not now in use.

314. IBERIDIS, *Sciatica-Cresses*; distinguished—*Latiore folio*, by *C. Bauhine*, and—*Latiore folio serrato*, by the *Oxford* Catalogue. It agrees in Virtues, as well as in Tribe, with the common *Cresses*; tho' inferior to them in efficacy: but 'tis not regarded in the present Pharmacy.

315. LIGUSTRI, *Privet*. It commonly grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers almost all the Summer; but altho' it is recommended for the Virtues belonging to this Class, and is taken into the new Catalogue of the *College*, it is not at all used in the present Composition.

316. MENTASTRI, *Horse-mint*. This is almost unknown in Medicine. Its Virtues, as also the Plant itself, have some resemblance to the *Spearmint*; but it is stronger, and more rank in Smell, and accounted very detersive, both in inward and external Intentions. See MINT.

317. NASTURTII AQUATICI, *Water-Cresses*. There is also the *Nasturtium Hortense*, Garden-Cress; but 'tis only used in *Salads*; and is of the same Virtues as the other in a lower degree. The *Nasturtium Aquaticum* grows, as the *Anagallis Aquatica* in Rivulets or Springs; flowers in *July* and *August*; and keeps green, and in some measure growing the whole Winter. There is also—*Sylvestris*, and other sorts, but not used in Medicine. This hath a sharp penetrating Taste, and is reckon'd very detersive. 'Tis therefore used in all chronical Diseases, which arise from glandulous Obstructions; and particularly the *Scurvy*; for which end its Juice is amongst the Antiscorbutics, which some undergo a Course of in the Spring-time. It is also much used in Broths, after the manner of common Pot-herbs, for the same purpose; as also in Medicinal Ales and Diet-Drinks. *Paracelsus* pretends, that

that he frequently cured *Quartnas* with it. And ſome will have it good againſt Malignities in the Meaſles and Small-Pox: but the preſent Practice is a ſtranger to it in all ſuch Intentions.

318. PANACIS, *All-heal*; diſtinguiſhed *Herculeum majus* by *Gerhard*, and *Panax ſeu Pſeudo-Coſtus, flore luteo*, by *John Bauhine*. It is to be met with in the Gardens of the Curious; and hath aſcribed to it Virtues which entitle it to this Claſs; but the preſent Pharmacy takes no notice of it. There are many other kinds of this Plant alſo mention'd by Botaniſts, that are equally in neglect, and therefore not worth notice here; unleſs the *Panax Coloni*, *Clown's All-heal*, which the common People uſe to freſh Wounds with ſucceſs.

319. PORRI, *Leeks*. Theſe are uſed much more in Food than in Phyſic; tho' the *Pilulæ Fœtidæ* of the College are order'd to be made into a due Conſiſtence with a Syrup of them; but very imprudently, becauſe its Volatility, while any ſuch Parts remain, is continually agitating the Maſs, and throwing out a white Mould upon it: and beſides this, it ſoon dries, and unfits it for uſe. Theſe are ſo much of the ſame nature as Garlick, mention'd in this Section, that the Reader may turn thither for its other Properties.

320. RUSCI, *Butchers-Broom*. It is alſo called *Bruſcus*. It grows in Thickets and Hedges; is of an auſtere and bitteriſh Taſte, and accounted aperient and deterſive; but it is not preſcribed in thoſe, or in any other Intentions, either in the Shop-Diſpenſations, or common Practice; and has no place in Medicine now, but upon the merit of its Roots, which are one of the *five greater Openers*.

321. SAMBUCI, *Elder*; diſtinguiſhed *Fructu in umbella nigro*, by *C. Bauhine*. There is alſo a *Mountain-Elder*, referred to by Botaniſts; but that enters not into the preſent Practice. This Tree has not one Part but is uſed in Pharmacy. There has been a Treatiſe wrote by one *Martinus Blockwitzius*, called the *Anatomy of the Elder*: But as its ſeveral Parts are ſomewhat different in their Efficacies, and moſt naturally, according to our Method, fall under other Subdiviſions; we ſhall juſt take notice here, that the green Leaves are only uſed in the Shops to make an *Oil* and *Ointment* for ſome external Intentions; and that they are ſometimes, by way of *Cataplaſm*, applied hot to an *Eryſipelas*, and *inflammatory Tumours*.

322. SATUREIÆ, *Savory*; diſtinguiſhed — *Hortenſis ſive Cunicula ſativa Plinii*, by *C. Bauhine*. It is much cultivated in our Gardens; but is little uſed in Medicine. It is reckon'd warm and diſcuſſive; good againſt Crudities of the Stomach, Aſthmas, and menſtrual Obſtructions: But its neglect in Practice ſhews a diſtruſt of all thoſe Efficacies.

323. SCHROPHULARIÆ, *Fig-wort*; diſtinguiſhed—*Major Vulgaris*, by *Parkinſon*, and—*Nodoſa fœtida* by *C. Bauhine*. It grows in the Hedges, flowers in *July*, and hath the Virtues of this Claſs belonging to it; but it is very little uſed.

324. SECALIS, *Rye*. This is not in any medicinal Diſpenſation; but it is the common Bread among the meaner ſort in ſome Countries. It purges thoſe who are not uſed to it; and is reckon'd more detergent than any other Grain of which Bread is made. It is by ſome uſed in ſuppurative and diſcutient Cataplaſms; and not always without ſucceſs to the Parts affected with the *Gout*.

* [SOPHIÆ CHIRURGORUM, Flix-weed; *with* Caſp. Bauhine

hine —Naſturtium ſylveſtre tenuiſſime diviſum; *Wild Creſs with Leaves very finely divided. The Stalks riſe two Foot high; and are beſet with numerous long-winged, and very neatly divided green Leaves; reſembling thoſe of the true* Roman *Wormwood; and adorned with very fine ſhort Hairs: It grows common in ſandy Ground, or among Rubbiſh; and flowers in* June. *The Seed is the chief part in uſe; and ſaid, if boil'd without bruiſing, to cure the* Bloody Flux; *and to be good in the* Stone *and* Gravel.]

325. TANACETI, *Tanſey.* This hath many Diſtinctions in Botanic Writers; and by ſome is made the Species of the *Artemiſia*; but the *Tanacetum Vulgare* of *Parkinſon*, is the only ſort cultivated amongſt us. *Herman* of *Leyden* gives a ſort of it under the diſtinction of *Balſamita mas, ſive Tanacetum hortenſe, foliis & odore menthæ*; which is the *Coſtus Hortorum*, commonly called *Coſtmary*; but this ſort is very little uſed in Medicine. The other flowers in *June* and *July*. It diſcuſſes, is Vulnerary, Uterine, and Nephritic; yet enters into very few Shop-Medicines, under any of thoſe Intentions. A Syrup is indeed made of it; which is in eſteem amongſt the good Women in ſome Female Diſorders, but by none elſe. It is, accounted, by many, efficacious in deſtroying *Worms*; particularly the Seed, which is for that reaſon frequently made a *Succedaneum* to Worm-ſeed, or the *Semina Santonica.*

326. TRIFOLII PALUSTRIS, *ſive Paludoſi, Marſh Trefoil,* or *Buck-bean.* This Plant is mentioned by *Gerhard, Parkinſon*, and other Botanic Writers; tho' they ſaid little of its Virtues before *Simon Pauli*, who commends it greatly in ſcorbutic Caſes; and ſays 'tis more ſubtile and penetrating than the *Naſturtium*. *Bartholine* alſo juſt mentions it. It ſeems at this time to be coming into great repute in many chronical Diſtempers. Many uſe it in their Families in the form of *Tea*: And experience its conſtant uſe to be very effectual againſt *Schrophula's*, the *King's-Evil*, and all obſtinate ſcorbutic Diſtempers. Its Taſte at firſt uſing is not very grateful; being ſomewhat of a nauſeous Bitter; but time wears off that Diſlike. Its uſe in Shop-Compoſitions is not yet known.

327. VERBENÆ, *Vervain*; chiefly diſtinguiſhed into *Male* and *Female*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. It is of a ſub-aſtringent and bitteriſh Taſte; is detergent, and reckon'd good in all Indurations and Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, Reins, or Meſentery: But it is little uſed inwardly. Externally it is of great uſe in Pains of the Head, applied various ways. *Foreſtus* gives an almoſt incredible Inſtance of its Virtues for this purpoſe in *Lib.* 9. *Obſervat.* 52. Some pretend it as an *Amulet*; and *Marcellus Empiricus*, as *Schroder* relates, directed the Root in caſe of the *King's-Evil* to be cut juſt croſs-ways, and one part hung about the Neck, and the other in a ſmoaky Place; by which means the *Struma* was to wear away as the Root dry'd in the Smoak. Many Country People pretend to do great Feats with it in *Agues*; by applying it to the Wriſts in the form of a Cataplaſm; and alſo to cure gouty Pains and Swellings in the ſame manner.

328. VERONICÆ MARIS, *Paul's Betony*, or *Male Speedwell.* This is in flower about *June*. That is moſt preferr'd by ſome, which grows near the Root of an Oak. It is accounted a good deterging *Vulnerary*; and given in Eroſions and Obſtructions of the Lungs, both to expectorate and heal. There are alſo Alexipharmic Qualities aſcribed to it, which give it a place in ſome Compoſitions againſt Malignities and Epi-

Epidemical Infections. It is alſo preſcribed in ſome Antiſcorbutic Decoctions, and reckon'd good to cleanſe the Blood, and wear away Blotches and cutaneous Eruptions. The *Veronica fœmina*, is the *Elatine*, *Fluellin*, which the *College* have thought fit to take notice of in their laſt Diſpenſatory; but there is nothing yet to be ſaid from Experience in its recommendation.

Flores, Flowers:

329. FLORES SAMBUCI, *Elder Flowers*. They blow from *May* to *July*. Theſe are emollient, diſcutient, and anodyne; tho' little uſed inwardly, unleſs in the Water that is diſtilled from them; which is very good, and will keep well enough if they be ſprinkled over with a little Spirit before Diſtillation; elſe it will decay before freſh Flowers come again; as moſt Simple Waters do. They are uſed in many external Applications, in Eryſipelatous Inflammations, and Arthritic Swellings. There is an excellent Ointment to be made with them; but there is ſeldom care enough taken in the Shops to order it right; which ſhall be directed in the following Part. *Simon Pauli* likewiſe gave them inwardly to be drank in Milk, in Inflammations.

Semina, Seeds of,

330. AMMEOS, *Biſhops-Weed*. There are two kinds of this, the — *Vulgatius* of *Parkinſon*, and — *Majus* of *C. Bauhine*; and the *Ammi verum offic.* diſtinguiſhed — *Semine Apii* by *Caſpar*, and —*Odore Origani* by *John Bauhine*; the laſt of which comes from *Egypt* about *Alexandria*; and is the true Officinal ſort; tho' the other is ſometimes uſed for it. Theſe Seeds are of ſubtile Parts, opening and diſcuſſive: Hence they are not only uſed in Colics and windy Inflammations of the Stomach, as Carminatives; but likewiſe in Obſtructions of the *Menſes* and Urine. They are an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

331. ERUCÆ, *Rocket*. See *Section* IV. *Claſs* 2.

332. FRAXINI, *Aſh*. Theſe are incloſed in what the Country People call the *Aſhen-Keys*. They are very little in Compoſition; but accounted good in the Jaundice, Pleuriſy, and the Stone.

333. NASTURTII, *Creſſes*. They are of the ſame Virtues as the Herb; and for the conveniency of keeping them dry in the Shops, are more in uſe in the officinal Compoſitions; tho' the other much more in extemporaneous Preſcriptions; and arbitrary Medicines. See *pag.* 138.

Fructus, Fruits:

334. AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, *Bitter Almonds*. Theſe are aperient, deterſive, and diuretic; and therefore commended in Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, Meſentery, and Womb. They are by ſome ſaid to take off the Effects of Drunkenneſs; and alſo to expel Wind. *Bartholetus*, in his Treatiſe *de Reſpiratione*, contrived an *Elixir* under that Intention; in which theſe were the principal Ingredient. Their expreſſed Oil is now much in uſe to ſoften and deterge the Wax out of the Ears; and they are of very little account in the preſent Practice for any thing elſe, unleſs among thoſe Artiſts who have learn'd to make Black-Cherry-Water with them: for they give very much the ſame Reliſh in Diſtillation as the *Kernel* of the *Cherry-ſtones*. And for the ſame reaſon we have them frequently in *Ratifia*, inſtead of the Apricock Kernels; being to be had much cheaper.

335. FICUS COMMUNES, *Common Figs*. Theſe are deterſive and vulnerary; they are therefore in many

many Preſcriptions for Diſtempers of the Lungs and Breaſt; and are a uſeful Ingredient in Pectoral Decoctions, becauſe they very much promote Expectoration; and are therefore good in all *humoural Aſthmas*, and Difficulties of Breathing. They are alſo reckon'd to be diuretic, and to cleanſe the Urinary Paſſages of Gravel and ſandy Concretions. *Schroder* ſays they were much in eſteem amongſt the Women in his Country, for forwarding Delivery. They have with ſome been in great repute for ſuppurating and cleanſing peſtilential *Buboes:* and they are now much in uſe amongſt our Surgeons in their Cataplaſms of the like Intention; into which Form they are very eaſily reduced. Some likewiſe uſe them, being only toſted by the Fire, for Impoſthumations in the Ears and Gums.

336. Jujubæ, *Jujebs.* Theſe are an *Italian* Fruit, pretty much of the ſame Virtues as the former; and therefore uſed in moſt of the ſame Compoſitions, for the like purpoſes. The Tree producing theſe, which alſo grows in ſome Parts of *Spain*, is called *Zizyphus* by ſome Botaniſts; and by *John Bauhine* the *Zizypha ſativa.* There is alſo an *Indian Jujeb*, from which Tree is procured the Officinal *Lacca*; but that is not uſed in Medicine.

337. Sambuci Baccæ, *Elder-berries.* Of theſe we have a *Syrup* and a *Spirit* made in the Shops; the former is reckon'd Antiſcorbutic, and therefore preſcribed in Cachexies and Dropſies; for which purpoſes the latter is alſo accounted good by ſome; but 'tis with reaſon to be ſuſpected, that the Fermentation which they undergo in order to enable them to raiſe a *Spirit*, alters thoſe natural Properties, and leaves it with no other Virtues than what any other ſpirituous Liquor has equal claim to. A great many have a way of managing the expreſſed Juice into a pleaſant agreeable Wine; which does not occaſion by much ſo great a Change as Fermentation and Diſtillation; and therefore may preſerve moſt of the natural Virtues of the Berry, and be a very proper drink in ſcorbutic Habits.

338. Passulæ Solis, *Raiſins of the Sun.* Theſe are dried Grapes. They are a grateful Fruit, and very deterſive; for which reaſon they are in moſt Compoſitions, to promote Expectoration, and diſlodge obſtructed Viſcidities in the *Bronchia*; as alſo to cleanſe the *Viſcera*, and particularly the Kidneys and Urinary Paſſages. They are likewiſe much in extemporaneous Preſcriptions for all the abovementioned Intentions. The *Paſſulæ minores*, or *Corinthiacæ*, *Currants*, are of the like nature, but from a ſmaller and different colour'd Grape; however, they are not ſo much uſed in Medicine, unleſs ſometimes in Gruel or Broth, to cool and relax the Bowels.

339. Pini Nuces, *Pine-Nuts.* Theſe are of a moderate Warmth, gently detergent and vulnerary. They are therefore recommended in ſome Coughs and in Conſumptions; as alſo in Stranguries, and ſharpneſs and heat of Urine; and are reckon'd good in Ulcerations of the Kidneys. By ſome they are ſaid to provoke Venery, and to ſtrengthen the genital Parts; as was before taken notice.

340. Sebesten, *Sebeſtens.* Theſe are a Fruit not much unlike the *Damaſcus Prunes*; and are brought from *Syria* and *Egypt.* The Tree producing this, is by ſome called *Myxa*, or *Myxara*; diſtinguiſhed by *Ray*, — *Malabarica frutu racemoſo, calyce excepto.* They are moderately cooling and emollient, and help to obtund the Acrimony of the Humours; therefore they are recom-

commended in tickling Defluxions, Catarrhs, Sharpneſs of Urine, bilious Fevers, and Coſtiveneſs. But for their deterſive Qualities, they are generally uſed in Pectoral Medicines, for the ſame Intentions as Figs, Raiſins, and the like.

341. DACTYLI, *Dates.* Theſe are a Fruit of the Palm-Tree, called *Palma Dactylifera*, which grows in *Syria*, *Judea*, and other hot Countries. The Palm is diſtinguiſhed into Male and Female; and *Proſper Alpinus* ſays, the latter will bear no Fruit, unleſs it be ſprinkled over with the Duſt or Flowers of the former. Thoſe *Dates* are beſt which are large, full, fat, and of a yellowiſh Colour. They are ſomewhat aſtringent until throughly ripe, and then much of the ſame nature as *Figs*. The are ſaid to be good in Hoarſeneſs, Infarctions of the Lungs, and ſandy Obſtructions of the Reins and Bladder. Their Stones and Kernels, are reckon'd very diuretic, and good in Stranguries; *Fernelius* uſed them much in heat of Urine. Outwardly they are ſometimes in ſuppurative Cataplaſms, as Figs, and other Fruits of the like kind.

342. JUNIPERI BACCÆ, *Juniper-berries.* The *Juniper* was ſo much in the good eſteem of *Etmuller*, that he thought it deſerved a whole Treatiſe; and is pleaſed with *Conradus* for beſtowing an entire Chapter upon it, in his *Medulla Diſtillatoria*. All the Parts of this Tree are of a balſamic nature; as indeed are in ſome Meaſure all the Evergreens; the glutinous and adheſive Properties of their Juices preſerving them from thoſe Decays which other Vegetables are ſubject to in the Winter. This, by ſome, has been confounded with the *Cedar*; and *Van Helmont*, in his Medicines to prolong Life, for the *Cedar* ſubſtitutes the *Juniper*. The Gum flowing from this Tree, was the *Sandaracha* of the *Arabians*: and with that melted in a ſufficient quantity of Oil of Turpentine, is made the *factitious Varniſh* now uſed by Painters and Cabinet-makers. The Berries are ſuppoſed to contain the Virtues of the whole; and are very much uſed for many medicinal Purpoſes. Some will have them to be great Strengthners of the Stomach: and effectual againſt Malignities and Epidemical Infections. The *Rob* (a Form of Medicine now out of uſe amongſt us) made of their expreſſed Juice when green, is called the *Theriaca Germanorum*; ſo much were they in eſteem amongſt them for their anti-peſtilential Qualities. They are certainly Carminative, and very much contribute to diſſipate Wind, and Flatulencies in the Stomach and Bowels. But their moſt celebrated and remarkable Properties are, in deterging and ſcouring the *Viſcera*, and particularly the Reins and Urinary Paſſages; as all indeed of the Turpentine kind do. For this reaſon they are frequently met with in Compoſitions, both Officinal and Extemporaneous, for the Jaundice, Cachexies, Dropſies, and Difficulty of Urine. The latter Intention they are ſo remarkable for that ſome rely upon them in *Gonorrhœa's* and Venereal Ulcerations, and Eroſions of the genital Parts. They are very convenient in Decoction; and in Diſtillation part with thoſe Qualities, as much as any of the like Subſtances do, to what paſſes over the Helm; inſomuch that their *Spirit* is ſerviceable the ſame way, and much promotes Urine. What is ſo common a Dram among the meaner People, and goes by the name of *Gin*, is only an indifferent *Spirit* impregnated with theſe Berries. They afford a conſiderable Quantity of Oil in Diſtillation, effectual to the ſame purpoſe, and not greatly differing from Oil of Turpentine in Smell and Virtue.

Virtue. Theſe are mightily uſed in medicated Ales and Diet-Drinks, for all the above-mention'd Intentions.

Gummi, Balſama, & ſimilia; Gums, Balſams, *&c.*

343. AMMONIACUM, *Gum Ammoniac.* This is a Gum from a ferulaceous Plant growing in ſome Parts of *Aſia.* It has by ſome been called *Hammoniacum,* from its growing near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon.* That is beſt which is freeſt from Droſs, of a yellowiſh Colour without, and white within, of a bitteriſh Taſte, and *Caſtor* Smell. It very much attenuates and deterges; and is therefore properly uſed in all Diſtempers, ariſing from *Grumes* and *Viſcidities,* which ſtuff up the Veſſels; and particularly prevent a due Motion of the nervous Fluids. For this Reaſon it is found of mighty ſervice, not only in *Aſthmas* and Infarctions of the Lungs, but in nervous Caſes, and particularly thoſe term'd *Hyſterical.* The moſt convenient Form to preſcribe it, is by way of Pills. Some diſſolve it in Vinegar and other Liquors, and call it *Lac Ammoniacum*; which is much uſed in *Aſthmas*; but that Form is nauſeous to ſome. It is ſeldom omitted in extemporaneous Preſcriptions for the above-mentioned Intentions. It is alſo in the Compoſition of many Topics as a Suppurative; and ſome ſay it will of it ſelf even draw out Thorns or Splinters.

344. CAPIVI, *Id.* This is the Produce of the *Balſamum Americanum* of *Caſpar Bauhine,* called by *Piſo, Copaiba,* and diſtinguiſhed by *Ray, Arbor Balſamifera Braſilienſis fructu monoſpermo,* the *American* Balſam-Tree; and it grows moſt in *Braſil.* The Balſam is of a thinner Conſiſtence than the common Turpentine; but much more fragrant and deterſive. It is extremely quick in paſſing off by Urine; and mightily cleanſes thoſe Paſſages; for which Reaſon it hath obtain'd very much in *Gonorrhœa's,* and all Obſtructions and Ulcerations of thoſe Parts. It is likewiſe a powerful Balſamic, and good in many Diſtempers of the Breaſt. The Yolk of an Egg will mix it in any Liquid Form; but thus managed it becomes very nauſeous to the Taſte. [*The moſt agreeable way of taking it, is either in powder'd Sugar, or dropt into Water.*]

345. GILEADENSE, Balm of *Gilead.* It is alſo called——*Judaicum,* and—*è Mecha,* from the Places whence it is brought; and *Oleum Balſami,* and *Opobalſamum,* for the great Eſteem it hath held with ſome Writers; it being an Exudation from the true *Balſamum Syriacum Rutæ Folio* of *Caſpar Bauhine.* This is the fineſt Balſam we know, of the Conſiſtence of a *Syrup,* but of extremely fine and ſubtile Parts; it is very fragrant, tho' of the Turpentine kind. It is ſo greatly eſteemed even where it is produced, that it is accounted a rich Preſent from the chief Prince of *Arabia Felix* (to whom *Mecha* is ſubject) to the Grand Seignior; as likewiſe to others of the greateſt Rank. Its Price and Scarcity is the reaſon why it ſometimes comes to us very much adulterated. When genuine, it is a moſt noble Medicine. It wonderfully opens Obſtructions of the Lungs, and heals Eroſions from Acrimony, and the worſt kind of Ulcerations. There is nothing exceeds it in *Aſthmas* and Pleuriſies; and whatſoever elſe requires Expectoration. All inward Decays likewiſe, Bruiſes and Sores, are relieved by it; and particularly thoſe of the Reins and Urinary Paſſages; for it very quickly paſſes that way, and manifeſts itſelf in the Smell of the Urine. Externally uſed, it alſo gently deterges and incarnates. The Yolk of an Egg makes it eaſily mix with

with almoſt any Vehicle; and together with *Linſeed-Oil* it is now much uſed for the like Intentions; and with Barley Water, or any Liquor of the ſame kind, it may be made into an *Emulſion*, or Draught, as the *Potio alba*. [*But the more agreeable way of taking it ſeems to be, in Sugar or Water.*]

346. MASTICHES, *Maſtich.* This is a reſinous Gum of the *Lentiſcus* Tree. It grows chiefly in the Iſland of *Chios*; and the Gum is in moſt eſteem which comes from thence. It is in ſmall *Granulæ*, and white, if good; tho' Age makes it turn yellowiſh. Some will have it to ſtrengthen the Stomach, remove nauſeouſneſs and Flatulencies, and ſtop Vomiting and Fluxes of the Belly; to ſtrengthen the Head, and invigorate the Nerves; ſtop Catarrhs, tickling Coughs, Spitting of Blood, and blunt the Acrimony of the Humours. It is very ſtrengthning to the Reins, as well as cleanſing; and is a good Ingredient in Preſcriptions againſt Seminal Weakneſſes, *Gonorrhœa's*, and the *Whites*. *Schroder* commends it boil'd in Water, half an Ounce to two Pints, for a *Diarrhœa*, tho' that ſeems but an indifferent way of managing it. We meet with it in many ſtrengthning external Applications, as Plaiſters chiefly, both in the officinal Compoſitions, and extemporaneous Preſcriptions. But with all its ſtrengthning Qualities, it is ſo much of the Turpentine kind, as to deterge, and paſs by Urine; as appears very manifeſtly by its Scent.

347. TACAMAHACÆ, *Tacamahac.* This is a reſinous Gum, from *New Spain* in the *Weſt-Indies*. It diſtils from a tall Tree not unlike the Poplar; diſtinguiſhed *Populo ſimilis fructu, colore Pæoniæ ſimilis*, by *John Bauhine*; and called *Tecomhacca* by *Hernandez*; and differs not much from the *Galbanum*; but is of a more pungent and acrid Scent, which makes it too offenſive to be much uſed inwardly. It is reckon'd good being burnt upon Coals, for hyſterical Fits in Women; and likewiſe apply'd to the Belly in the form of a Plaiſter. It is by ſome apply'd to the Temples in the ſame manner, and to the Nape of the Neck, for Pains of the Head, Defluxions of *Rheum* upon the Throat, and Inflammations of the Eyes; as alſo in the *Tooth-ach*. It is of ſo ſubtile and penetrating a nature, that it is greatly uſed in external Applications, to ſuppurate or diſſolve *Tumours*; and is accounted effectual even in thoſe which are *ſcrophulous*. It is likewiſe apply'd to aſſwage arthritical Pains with ſucceſs. Indeed the *Indians* uſe it for all kinds of Pain, according to the Report of *Monardes*; and *Schroder* affirms, that he has known intolerable Pains in the Leg removed by it.

358. OPOBALSAMUM. It is difficult to diſtinguiſh this from the *Balſamum Verum*, or *Balſamum è Mecha*; for *Schroder* mentions them all as the ſame ſort; unleſs that which is ſometimes receiv'd into the Shops under this Title be a Mixture of the *Balſamum è Mecha* and *Capivi* together; for it ſeems not ſo fragrant as the former, and ſomewhat better ſcented than the latter. Its medicinal Virtues are the ſame as of thoſe to which it bears ſo near a reſemblance; with which likewiſe it ſometimes obtains a Place amongſt Alexipharmics; and is a very good Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi* and *Mithridate*; tho' very ill ſupply'd by its uſual *Succedaneum*, the expreſſed *Oil* of *Mace*; for that does not at all come up to the ſame Subtility and Activity of Parts; but is of a much heavier Texture. This is likewiſe, as are all other *Balſams*, *ſuppurative*, *deterſive*, and *incarning*, apply'd outwardly to *Tumours*, *Ulcers*, or *Green Wounds*.

349. SAPO, *Soap.* This ſtrict-

ly speaking, is rather a *Composition* than a *Simple*. It is made by an Incorporation of *Oil*, or fat Substances, with those of a different Texture, by the Mediation of a *lixivious Salt*. Those kinds which are most appropriated to medicinal Purposes, and given inwardly, are from *Venice*, or from *Castile*. This Drug (for as such it is now consider'd) is of a very penetrating, warm, cleansing Nature; and consisting of an Union of two Bodies of very different Textures, it readily mixes with the Fluids of any kind; wherein by the Subtility of its Parts, and the Asperity of its *Salts*, somewhat soften'd with *Oil*; it penetrates and deterges the most minute Passages. And because such *alkaline* and *lixivious Salts*, have a great deal of fiery Particles in their Composition, it divides and rarifies the most obstinate and viscid Grumes, so as to fit them for Expulsion. For this reason it is good in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and Infarctions of the Vessels; and is particularly *diuretic*. But its most celebrated Virtues are cleansing the *Liver* in the *Jaundice*, in which Case there is not a better Medicine in the World, if the Patient does not spit Blood: Which, for Reasons too long to insert here, is a Symptom in the *Jaundice* of a desperate Case; and this Medicine, given in such a Symptom, would rather increase it, by deterging and further wearing off the Capillary Branches. This is capable of being given in many convenient Forms, as Pills or Draughts; for it easily dissolves in boil'd Milk, or any other Liquor: But in such Liquids it most discovers itself to the Patient, which it is not convenient sometimes to do; because such a Knowledge frequently lessens their Expectations, and by that means hinders the Success, which otherwise it might have had. The *Matthew*'s *Pill* is perhaps as effectual a Remedy in many Intentions as any Composition in the Shops: But the *Basis* of that, next to the *Opium*, is the *Sapo Philosophorum*; which is an Incorporation of the *lixivious Salt* of *Tartar* with *Oil* of *Turpentine*. How this is, in the usual Sense of the Word, a *Corrector* of the *Opium*, is not to our purpose here to examine: but as an Ingredient, it makes the Medicine very *aperient* and searching; and powerfully to push off the Humours both by *Urine* and *Siege*. This is frequently used externally; and is so hot and active, that it will almost blister apply'd to the dry Skin. It has been much try'd in *arthritic* Pains: and it seems by its Subtility to be able to carry almost any thing along with it thro' the Pores; and therefore in such Cases has been join'd with *Opium*. But none have yet seem'd to hit the Mean between the intolerable Pungency of the *Soap*, and the Insensibility which sometimes the *Opium* induces; so as to endanger a *Sphacelation*. [*Nor is the great use of combining* Soap *with an inflammable Spirit, sufficiently known or consider'd.*]

350. TEREBINTHINÆ *omnes, All the Turpentines.* There are abundance of Plants and Trees of this kind, which are most of them green the whole Winter; the Warmth and Tenacity of their Juices preserving them from those changes which others undergo from different Seasons. As for Flavour or Scent, there are of this Tribe from the most fragrant and aromatic, thro' the several Degrees, to the most rank and fetid; and from the softest and smoothest, to those which are very hot and detersive. All these are more or less good in the fore-mention'd Intentions, of cleansing the *Viscera*, in proportion to their Heat and detersive Qualities; which are to be distinguish'd by their Quickness and Warmth upon the Palate. What Uses these are of externally, must be omitted here; because there is a Place reserved for them under *Sect.* XII. *Class* 3. See No. 569.

Cortices

Cortices, Barks:

351. BERBERIS, *Barberry*. Altho' the Fruit of this Tree, which is well known to all, be acid, cooling, and aſtringent; yet conſtant Experience has found the Bark to be opening and deterſive. That Part which grows neareſt the Tree, is moſt valued. It is hardly in any of the *Diſpenſatory* Compoſitions; but very frequently in common Preſcription for the Jaundice, or other Diſtempers from Foulneſs and Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It is likewiſe, for the ſame Purpoſes, an Ingredient in many of the medicated Ales which are publickly ſold.

352. CAPPARIS, *Caper*. This is an Exotic, whoſe Buds ſent over to us in Pickle, are ſo much uſed in common Sances. The Bark is in ſome few Compoſitions under the ſame Intentions as the former; but is hardly known in extemporaneous Practice. *See* pag. 135.

353. EBULI, *Dwarf-Elder*; called alſo *Chamæacte*, and *Sambucus humilis*. It grows in High-ways, and flowers in *June*. The inner Bark is much eſteemed in the Jaundice, and reckon'd likewiſe a great Purger of watry Humours; for which reaſon it is given amongſt *Hydragogues*; and is found to be very diuretic.

354. SAMBUCI, *Elder*. This is poſſeſs'd of the ſame Virtues as the former; and is a good Ingredient in all thoſe Compoſitions which are intended againſt Diſtempers from Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and particularly of the Liver and Kidneys; for it mightily cleanſes the former, and promotes the Paſſage and Separation of Urine thro' the latter. It is likewiſe accounted a good Antiſcorbutic; and is given in many Compoſitions of that Intention.

355. TAMARISCI, *Tamariſk*. It grows in *France*, and chiefly about *Narbon*; for which reaſon, by ſome Botaniſts, it is diſtinguiſhed ——*Arborea Narbonenſis*. It is plentiful likewiſe on the *Rhine* and *Danube*. *Schroder* ſays this attenuates, opens, and abſterges; is hepatic, diuretic, and ſplenetic; and good againſt all Diſeaſes from black Choler, and Overflowings of Serum; in cutaneous Eruptions, the Itch, Black Jaundice, and the *Whites* in Women. But many commend it in Hypochondriacal Affections. *Etmuller* equals it even to *Saſſafras*, in its Efficacy againſt Defluxions of *Rheums* and *Catarrhs*; and ſays, there is not a better Remedy in thoſe Caſes than this Bark boiled in *Mint-Water*. Altho' it is in ſome few of the Officinal Compoſitions, yet it is rarely met with in common Preſcription; and the Conſumption of it is ſo ſmall, that it is not frequent in the Shops; unleſs very ſtale, and then good for little. It is not now uſed outwardly.

Radices, Roots of,

356. ARI, *Cuckow-Pint*; diſtinguiſhed ——*vulgare* by *Gerhard*, and ——*maculatum & non maculatum*, by *Parkinſon*. It grows in Hedges and ſhady Places. This Plant appears very early in the Spring. It is moſt violently pungent and volatile; inſomuch that the leaſt Touch of its Juice upon the Tongue is ſcarce tolerable, and almoſt cauſtic. This Quality makes it recommended in all Viſcidities, and in phlegmatic and ſcorbutic Caſes; becauſe it penetrates and rarifies tough Concretions and Infarctions of the Glands and Capillary Veſſels. It has been preſcribed in *humoural Aſthmas* and Obſtructions of the *Bronchia*; and, by the great Force and Activity of its Parts, it breaks thro' and wears away thoſe little Stoppages in the Extremities and cutaneous Glands, which occaſion Itchings and Scabs;

and is therefore justly rank'd amongst the most powerful Antiscorbutics. *Van Helmont* commends it greatly, with Vinegar, in Bruises or Falls; because it will prevent the Blood from stagnating and falling into *Grumes* upon the injured Parts. And *Etmuller*, with a Mixture of *Sallads*, seems to think it will form a *Tertium Quid*, very much of the Nature of *Nasturtium*. Some have affirmed, a Dram of this Root, fresh powder'd, and taken in any proper Vehicle, to be a most excellent and infallible Remedy against Poison and the Plague. *Mathiolus* commends, and with great reason, a Cataplasm made with this fresh bruised and Cow-dung, to be applied hot in arthritic Pains; for such a Composition cannot but do all that is expected from the most penetrating Substances. *Schroder* reports, that the distilled Water from its fresh Leaves, is a Specific in Melancholy and Distraction. Dr. *Grew* says that this Root kept long dry, loses its efficacy; which it certainly does; the volatile Parts, in which it consists, flying away, and leaving it insipid.

357. CEPARUM, *Onions.* These are too much in every one's acquaintance to want any Description. They are very pungent and volatile; but not so much as the *Arum*, which is of the *Piperine* kind; for that differs as much from these, as the fiery volatile Salt of *Sal Armoniac* does from a soft *Sal volatile Oleosum*: the difference seems to consist in this, that the former is a Collection of subtile, active Particles, but very rigid; and, as much as their minuteness will admit of, pointed; which makes them irritate and strike the Nerves with an almost painful Sensation: whereas the latter sort approach more to the Nature of *Oil*: and altho' by their Smalness and Volatility they very sensibly move the Nerves, yet they are softer, and excite more grateful, or at least more tolerable Sensations. For distinction-sake therefore, these two kinds may be understood under the Terms of *Volatile Saline Particles*, and *Volatile Sulphureous Particles*; Terms used amongst Chymists very often in a confused manner; but may be understood with the Restrictions here assigned. *Onions* have by some Authors ascribed to them an Alexipharmic Quality; and have for that reason been prescribed in malignant and epidemical Distempers. To this Intention *Petrus Montanus* used to give them roasted, with *Theriaca* put between them sliced. And *Paracelsus* recommends them to be applied either with Honey, or alone, to the Part bit by a mad Dog. *Etmuller* says they provoke the *Menses*, if steep'd in Vinegar; but they are by all allow'd to be very diuretic, and powerful in cleansing and breaking away any Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, whether from Slough or Gravel. They are very efficacious, likewise, in all Infarctions of the Lungs; and wonderfully promote Expectoration, relieve *Asthmas*, and all Difficulties of Breathing. They are by many also given to destroy Worms; and sometimes with success. That their diuretic quality does not consist altogether in their lighter and more volatile Parts, is manifest from their retaining it in a great measure, after they have been boiled long enough to dissipate all those Parts; tho' they are much more efficacious unboil'd to all other Intentions; but come so strong along with the Breath of a Person that takes them, as makes it very offensive. These are also in great esteem amongst our Surgeons, to draw and suppurate all kinds of Tumours. Roasted and apply'd to the Ear, they help to ripen, break, and cleanse away Imposthumations in the Head; which sometimes cannot be influenced by any other means.

358. CUR-

358. CURCUMÆ, *Turmeric*; called *Cyprus Indica* by *Gerhard*, and *Crocus Indicus* by *Bontius*; distinguished *Foliis longioribus & angustioribus, Radice longâ & croceâ.* This is brought to us from the *East-Indies*. There are two sorts, the *long* and the *round*; the former is used in the Shops. Its Taste is bitterish, and inclining to acrid; and therefore it must attenuate, open, and discuss. It is also esteemed a Specific in the Jaundice and Dropsy.

359. FILICIS, *Fern*. Of this there is a *Male*, distinguished *Mas non ramosa dentata*, by *Caspar Bauhine*; which is reported a Specific in the Rickets; and the *Female*, distinguished *Ramosa major, pinnulis obtusis non dentatis*, by the same Author. The *Filix florida*, or *Osmunda Regalis*, is a Species of the latter; but notwithstanding the many superstitious Conceits concerning the medicinal Virtues of these, the present Pharmacy gives little Credit to them, and uses them but very rarely.

360. GLYCYRRHIZÆ, *Liquorice*; distinguished —*Siliquosa radice repente*, by the *Bauhines*. There is not perhaps any one Simple so much used in Medicine as this, both in the Shops and extemporaneous Prescriptions. It grows in many Parts of *Europe*, and we have enough of it in *England* for our own Supply; altho' a great deal of its inspissated Juice is imported. Its chief Place of Growth here is about *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire*. [*It is also cultivated about* London; *especially in the Fields near* White-chapel, *and* Well-Close Square.] It is very sweet upon the Palate, even more than Sugar and Honey, and is yet accounted a Slaker of Thirst; for which reason alone *Galen* order'd it in Dropsies. It is very balsamic and detergent; insomuch that there is hardly an Officinal Medicine, or occasional Prescription for any of the Distempers of the Breast, but what have more or less of this for an Ingredient. Altho' it is so very detergent, that some have suspected its too liberal use to have sometimes brought on a Spitting of Blood; yet it has likewise somewhat so soft and emollient in its Composition, as to ease in tickling Defluxions, and give relief in Catarrhs; which makes it of great esteem in Coughs of all kinds. It promotes Expectoration, and is serviceable in *Asthmas*, Difficulties of Breathing, Pleurisies, Tubercles, and Erosions of the Lungs: For these Intentions it enters into Pectorals of all Forms. It is almost as constant likewise amongst the Deobstruents; and is prescribed in the Jaundice, in Hypochondriacal Affections, and amongst Diuretics. It has its share also as a Corrector of some Cathartics; and Infusions of *Senna* and *Rhubarb* are scarce ever order'd without it. In short, it is almost of universal use, and is hardly superfluous in any one Intention. Its inspissated Juice is the most convenient Form to keep in the Shops, for most purposes: But what is made here from our own Roots, is much the best; altho' what comes from abroad is cheapest, and therefore most frequently to be met with.

361. ENULÆ CAMPANÆ, *Elicampane*. It passes also by the name of *Helenium*. This grows in many Places of *England*; but not by much in such plenty as in *Germany*, according to the Writers of that Country, where they make a Wine of it, which they have in great esteem: and *Platerus* for its spicy Taste calls it the *Aroma Germanicum*, for as such they prefer it to Ginger. It is very warm, opening and detersive; and is reckon'd of great efficacy in cleansing the Lungs, both from tartarous and viscid Obstructions; besides which quality,

lity, it has alſo ſomewhat ſo glutinous, tenacious, or adheſive, as makes it ſerviceable in Waſtings and confirm'd Conſumptions: for it gives freſh Subſtance and Vigour to the Solids, and incarns Ulcerations. Some think its warmth excites Sweat; and for that reaſon commend it after a Courſe of Mercurials in Venereal Caſes, to carry off the Dregs, as they term it, of the Mercury; but ſuch Perſons do not ſeem rightly to diſtinguiſh between Sweat and inſenſible Perſpiration. This *Simple* is capable of being reduced into almoſt any Form: but the Conſerve is the moſt common, and probably the beſt; for boiling will be apt to diſſipate and waſte a great deal of its moſt ſubtile and fine Parts. Some make it likewiſe into an Extract; but that Proceſs is liable to the ſame Inconveniencies; altho' its gummy or reſinous Parts, which abound in its Compoſition, will remain. We meet with this in many Authors, and particularly *Amatus Luſitanus*, directed in Ointments for cutaneous Eruptions, as the Itch; and ſeemingly for the ſame reaſon as *Ginger*. But the modern Practice has found out much more efficacious and neat Applications for ſuch Purpoſes.

362. Lapathi Acuti, *Sharp-pointed Dock.* This is called alſo *Oxylapathum*, and diſtinguiſhed *Folio acuto plano*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*. It is frequently in occaſional Preſcriptions for the Jaundice and ſcorbutic Caſes; and found very efficacious for ſuch Intentions; being a powerful detergent. *Willis* commends it as an excellent Antiſcorbutic in Diet-drinks, and medicated Ales. But its moſt celebrated Virtues appear in external Compoſitions, for cleanſing the Skin from Scabs and Tetters: and we have an Unguent that takes its name from it, in the *London Diſpenſatory*. *Etmuller* extols it greatly in ſuch Caſes; but down to this time they have all been ignorant of the neat, ſafe, and efficacious Preparations which Mercury has furniſhed for thoſe Intentions. There are many other Species of this taken notice of by Botaniſts, and uſed in Medicine; particularly the — *Præſtantiſſimum, Rhabarbarum dictum*, which is the Shop *Rhubarb*; the — *Hortenſe latifolium* of *Caſp. Bauhine*, *Monks Rhubarb*; and the — *Aquaticum*, called *Hydrolapathum*, *Water-Dock*, [*ſuppoſed to be the* Britanica *of the Antients; and a Specific in the Scurvy; its Roots being made into a Decoction with Water; and the Liquor uſed as a Diet-Drink.*]

363. Pentaphylli, *Cinquefoil*; diſtinguiſhed by the *Bauhines*, *Quinquefolium vulgare, majus repens*. *Schroder* runs through moſt chronical Diſtempers in its Commendation, as it is not unuſual with many *German* Writers to do; and ſays that it is aſtringent and vulnerary; that it cures Coughs which ariſe from Catarrhs; that it is uſeful in the Palſey, Gout, Phthiſic, too great Humidity in the Womb, Spitting of Blood, the Jaundice, and Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen; that it obtunds the Acrimony of aduſt Choler, ſtops Fluxes of the Belly, the *Hæmorrhoids*, and Bleeding of the Noſe; that it is of ſervice againſt the Stone, Eroſions of the Kidneys, Ruptures, and Fevers; and that outwardly it helps Inflammations of the Eyes, Stench in the Mouth, Looſeneſs of the Teeth; and abſterges malignant Ulcers. Notwithſtanding all theſe Excellencies, this Simple is now only remember'd for the Place it has in the *Theriaca Andromachi*; and is not of any other uſe in the Shops, or Practice.

364. Polypodii, *Polypody.* It grows, in an odd manner, out of old Walls, and Ruins, as likewiſe out of many Trees; but that from the *Oak* is reckon'd beſt. This is placed

placed by many *Diſpenſatory* Writers amongſt the *Cathartics*; but its Power that way, is no more than what is common to moſt of this *Cloſs* of Detergents. It is indeed moſt frequently met with in Preſcription with *Purgers*; but it is very convenient alſo, and proper in all Compoſitions which are intended to cleanſe the *Liver* and other *Viſcera:* and therefore it is order'd for theſe Purpoſes in many Decoctions, Diet-Drinks, and medicated Ales.

365. Porri, *Leeks.* Theſe are ſo much like Onions, mentioned above, that there needs little further Explication of their Virtues; only they are ſomewhat of a ranker Scent, and rather more deterſive.

366. Rhapontici, *Rhapontic*; diſtinguiſhed——*Folio Lapathi majoris glabro*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*; which is the *Rha* and *Rheum* of *Dioſcorides*, [*with large Dock Leaves*; *the* Rha verum antiquorum, *or* Rhubarb *of* Pontus, *of* Gerhard; *and the true* Rhubarb *or* Rhapontic *of* Parkinſon. *It has a large Root, thick at the head, divided into ſeveral Branches, of a dark brown on the outſide, and of a deep yellow within; and of a bitteriſh Taſte. If this Root be carefully dried, it nearly reſembles the fine* Turky Rhubarb. *This is what ought to be uſed in the Shops; as being the true* Rhapontic; *whereas that formerly ſold for it, was the* Rhaponticum folio Helenii incano *of* Caſp. Bauhine; *which is a Species of the* greater Centaury; *and much inferior in Virtue. The* true Rhapontic *is a weaker Purgative than* Rhubarb, *but held more aſtringent; proper in Fluxes, Spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, and Weakneſs at the Stomach.*]

367. Rubiæ Tinctorum, *Madder.* This is a Root ſo much uſed in the *Dyers* Buſineſs, that it takes their Name. [*It is round, branched, as thick as a ſmall Gooſequill, and of a reddiſh Colour, having a ſlender, tough String in the middle, of a ſweetiſh Taſte, mixed with bitter. It is planted in Fields and Gardens, and flowers in* May.] It is uſed, as all the former, in Obſtructions of the *Viſcera* and *Cachectic Conſtitutions*; and generally in the like Forms of Decoctions, Diet-Drinks, and medicated Ales.

368. Saponariæ, *Soapwort.* This is a Species of the *Lychnis*; diſtinguiſhed—*Major vulgaris ſimplex*, by moſt Botaniſts, and particularly in *Herman*'s Catalogue. It grows in Water-Currents; and flowers in *July*. It is opening and deterſive in a great degree; inſomuch that it ſometimes procures a plentiful *Diaphoreſis*. It is of ſervice in *Aſthmas* and all Diſorders of the Breaſt which require Expectoration. Outwardly likewiſe it is commended for diſcuſſing and ſuppurating Tumours.

Of Animals.

Claſs 2.

369. Viperæ, *Vipers. Schroder*, and many other Diſpenſatory-Writers, ſpeak of this *Animal* under the general Name of *Serpents*. It is impoſſible even juſt to hint at the many odd Opinions which have been by ſome one or other propagated concerning the *Viper*; both as to its medicinal Virtues, and the Nature of its Poiſon. As to its Poiſon, the Antients are ſo confus'd, that it is difficult to gather any conſiſtent Notion from them; even from *M. Aurelius Severinus*, the beſt who from them has given an account upon this Head. *Van Helmont*, among the Moderns, very much ſpiritualized (if we may be allowed the Expreſſion) upon this Subject; and conjectur'd the Poiſon to be rather of an ideal and imaginary Nature, than material; and that it did not ariſe from

any particular physical Property in the Juices of the *Viper*; but from a peculiar Determination and Efficacy given them by the enraged Spirits. This Author had certainly the greatest Dexterity in refining Matters of Sense, and Physical Influences, into a Metaphysical Speculation, of any one in the World; for his whole Reasoning turns that way. *Redi*, an *Italian*, took a much better Course, and govern'd his Opinion by Experiment and Facts. Upon abundance of Trials, he found the Conceit of the enraged *Spirits* to be a mere Delusion; because after the *Saliva*, in which he supposed the Poisons to be lodg'd, had by a Bite or two been press'd out, and exhausted, all the rage the Creature could be put into could not make it hurtful. But notwithstanding such convincing Facts, a *French* Apothecary, Monsieur *Charas*, has fallen into *Helmont*'s Conceit; and pretended to support it likewise by Experiments; but with very little Credit, especially since Dr. *Mead* has put the Matter entirely out of dispute, in his *Essays on Poisons*.

But what concerns the Medicinal Efficacies of *Vipers*, is more to our purpose. That they are Balsamic, and greatly Restorative, is confirm'd by long Experience; for we have many Instances in Physical Histories, of Persons arriving to a healthful old Age by their frequent use; as well as others who recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakness. Here, therefore, it may not be amiss to observe the Affinity there seems to be between the Juices of this Animal, or any other of the like Efficacy, with the Juices of those Vegetables, which are ranked under the same Intention. For that same Property which makes the *Ever-greens*, as most of the Balsamic and Terebinthinous Plants are, continue so thro' the Change of Seasons; makes also these Animals so difficultly to be depriv'd of Life: which is a certain Tenacity in the Fluids, necessary to mantain the Vital Motions, that keep them from dissipating, or so soon running off by any Wounds or external Injuries. And this same Property it is, that makes them equally adhesive to those *Vacuola*, or abraded Interstices in a human Body, which want supply; that is, makes them equally Nutritive or Restorative. But in these tenacious Confinements there appear, by other manifest Properties, to be wrapped up great Quantities of a most subtile and volatile Spirit; which gives them, under proper Circumstances, a wonderful Activity, or a disposition to be moved with great Rapidity. Hence arise all those Virtues ascrib'd to them; which give them a place amongst the most powerful *Alexipharmics:* and for this reason *Andromachus* ordered them in his *Theriaca*; and *Galen*, and all practical Writers since him, so often mention them against Malignities and Epidemical Infections of all kinds. But besides this important Intention, by the same Qualities they have been experienc'd to do wonders in cutaneous Cases; the Force and Activity of their Parts breaking thro' the little Obstructions of the *Miliary Glands*, which turn into *Ichor*, *Scabs*, and *Blotches*; and by restoring a free Perspiration, render the Skin smooth and beautiful. For these reasons they are given in all cutaneous Foulnesses, in the *Itch*, *Leprosy*, and the worst Eruptions and Deformities of the Skin, as can arise even from Venereal Causes. In the latter Circumstance they were a great Secret with *Cardan*, and some others. And *Etmuller* tells us, that one *Elidæus Paduanus* cured a Woman with *Viper Broth* of a confirm'd obstinate *Leprosy*; and that altho' with her Distemper she had likewise the Misfortune of

Bar-

Barenneſs, yet ſhe afterwards conceiv'd and bore Children. And this reminds us of another celebrated Property of theſe Animals, *viz.* That they, in a wonderful manner, invigorate the Organs of Generation, and render prolific thoſe conjugal Intercourſes, which might have been often repeated in vain without their help. For this purpoſe the *Viper-Wine* is in prodigious eſteem; and very commonly made in *Italy*, and thoſe parts where theſe Animals are in plenty. In ſhort, their Efficacies are ſo manifeſt in many Intentions, that it is a great Misfortune we cannot have them here, but at a Price which can only be comply'd with by the moſt Wealthy. For this reaſon we meet with them rarely in Preſcription. The Fat, which comes in plenty from the Entrails, is reckon'd that Secret, whereby our *Viper-Catchers* prevent the Miſchiefs of a Bite from them. [*The Method of uſing the Fat for this purpoſe, is to rub ſome of it as ſoon as poſſible upon that Part that is bitten; and to repeat the Operation, once or twice at the diſtance of half an Hour or leſs.*] See hereafter N°. 546. It is much commended by ſome in *Strumas*; as likewiſe in Dimneſs or Decay of Sight, gently to rub the Eye-brows with it. Their *Exuviæ*, or Skins, which they yearly ſhed, are order'd for ſome Purpoſes; but there does not ſeem to be much in them. [*Yet ſome have found the Secret, to make them turn to very good account in Medicine.*]

After what we have here ſaid, it may oblige the Reader, who has been ſo unhappy as not to have ſeen Dr. *Mead's Eſſays on Poiſons*, to tranſcribe a Paſſage or two from that on the *Viper*, concerning its uſe in *Phyſic*.

" One of the firſt whom we find " in Antiquity to have made uſe of " the Fleſh of this Creature to Me- " dicinal Purpoſes, was, I think, " *Antonius Muſa*, the Famous Phy- " ſician to *Octavius Cæſar*; of whom " *Pliny* tells us, *That when he met " with inveterate Ulcers, he order'd " the eating of* Vipers, *and by this " means they were quickly healed.* It " is not improbable, that he might " have learn'd this from the *Greek* " Phyſician *Craterus*, mention'd often by *Cicero*, in his Epiſtles to " *Atticus*; who, as *Porphyry*, relates, " *very happily cured a miſerable " Slave, whoſe Skin in a very ſtrange " manner fell off from his Bones, " by adviſing him to feed upon* Vipers, *dreſs'd after the manner of " Fiſh.*

" Be this as it will, in *Galen's* " Time, the profitable Qualities of " the *Viper* were very commonly " known; himſelf relating very remarkable Stories of the Cures of " the *Elephantiaſis*, or *Lepra*, done " by the Viper-Wine. *Aratæus*, " who moſt probably lived about " the ſame time as *Galen*, and of " all the Antients has moſt accurately deſcribed the *Elephantiaſis*, " commends, as *Craterus* did, the " eating of *Vipers* as Fiſh, in the " ſame Diſeaſes. And to this purpoſe I remember, that as *Lopez*, " in his Relations of the Kingdom " of *Congo* in *Africa*, takes notice " how greedily the *Negroes* eat *Adders*, roaſting them, and eſteeming them as the moſt delicious " Food; ſo *Dampier* alſo informs " us, that the Natives of *Tonquin*, " in the *Eaſt-Indies*, do treat their " Friends with *Arrack*, in which " *Snakes* and *Scorpions* have been infus'd; accounting this not only " a great Cordial, but alſo an Antidote againſt the *Leproſy*, and all " other ſorts of Poiſon.

" The Phyſicians in *Italy* and " *France* do very commonly preſcribe the Broth and Jelly of *Vipers* Fleſh for much the ſame

" Uſes

" Uſes; that is, to invigorate and " purify the Maſs of Blood exhauſt- " ed with Diſeaſes, or tainted with " ſome vicious and obſtinate Fer- " ment."

370. LIMACES, *Snails.* Theſe ſeem to be much more in uſe now than formerly. They abound with a ſlimy adheſive Juice; and therefore are experienc'd very good in Weakneſſes and Conſumptions; eſpecially in Children and tender Conſtitutions. They are beſt boil'd in Milk, or ſome ſuch Liquor. They are conveniently enough brought into the form of a Syrup. The common way amongſt the good Women of tying them up in a Bag with Sugar, and letting the Liquor drop thro', ſeems to be the beſt: Tho' 'tis to be fear'd that the Sugar is not very agreeable to Subſtances of ſuch a Texture, and whoſe Efficacy conſiſts in the ſoft adheſive Quality of their Parts; becauſe it divides them, and makes the Mixture more deterſive, and leſs nutritive: which is the main Intention of all under this *Claſs*. How conveniently they are to be manag'd by Diſtillation, we ſhall more properly come to conſider in the next Part.

371. LAC. VACCINUM, *Cow's Milk.*

372. ASININUM, *Aſs's.*

373. OVINUM, *Sheep's.*

374. CAPRINUM, *Goat's.*

What theſe are in Food, is known enough to all; eſpecially in thoſe Countries where theſe kinds are moſt in plenty; but they likewiſe often come under medicinal Conſideration; and are preſcribed as proper to alter a ſharp thin Blood into a *Craſis* more ſoft, balſamic, and nutritive; and in Conſtitutions where they agree in the firſt Paſſages, they cannot but be proper for ſuch an end; becauſe they are already prepared into Nouriſhment, as far as is requir'd for their Admiſſion into the Blood. All that is done in the *Primæ Viæ* to our common Food, is but reducing it into Chyle, which is a kind of Milk: But where the Juices are very ſharp, and the Glands, of the Stomach over-charg'd with them, they are very apt to turn theſe Subſtances into Curd; a change very common and obſervable from any ſuch Cauſes. By this means, the ſerous or thinner part, ſoon changes into the ſame Condition as the Juices which join with it; and the moſt nutritive Part is harden'd into a Subſtance, which will be ſo far from admitting any Nouriſhment thro' the *Lacteals*, that 'tis a chance if the *Periſtaltic Motion* of the Bowels is ſufficient to procure its ejectment by Stool. Where, therefore, *Milk*, of what kind ſoever, is order'd in Conſumptions, and as a Reſtorative, it is with very good reaſon join'd with the *Teſtacea*, and ſuch things as are proper to deſtroy thoſe Acidities. As for the difference of Milks, from the different Creatures which produce them, there ſeems as much owing to their different Food and Manner of living, as to any ſpecific difference in the Creatures themſelves. That which is moſt common in our Food, *Cow's-Milk*, ſeems to be of the moſt Subſtance, and the moſt nutritive of all. In the uſe of theſe, there is a great deal in being more or leſs accuſtom'd to any particular ſort; for at firſt, with many, it is frequently purgative; but this does not continue. In ſhort, Experience is the beſt Guide in theſe Courſes; and Phyſicians of the beſt Skill and Penetration ſometimes are baulk'd in their Expectations from their Uſe. There are ſome other Intentions likewiſe for which Milk-Courſes are directed, beſides that of a Reſtorative; for they are gone into frequently as Correctors and Sweeteners: But they muſt be very indifferently

ferently acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, who truſt to ſuch Aids in thoſe Caſes; or the Patient's Caſe muſt be mighty peculiar and difficult, which will admit of no other means; altho' theſe are certainly good Helps, together with more effectual Means, in the moſt obſtinate Caſes of the like Intention.

375. PULMONES VULPIUM, *Fox-Lungs* Theſe ſeem to have been introduc'd into Medicine from no better grounds than the imaginary Efficacy which ſimilar Parts have upon each other; ſo becauſe a Fox is a Creature which can run a great way, and long together, therefore his *Lungs* muſt be good to mend thoſe which are hardly able to reſpire. The *College*, in their laſt Diſpenſatory, have juſtly rejected a Compoſition under this Title.

376. SPERMA ÇETI, *Parmaſity*. The Antients were great Strangers to this Drug, and *Schroder* himſelf ſeems very much unacquainted with it; not well knowing whether to make it an *Animal* or *Mineral* Subſtance; tho' he places it amongſt the *Minerals*, and calls it *aliud Genus Bituminis*; his preceding Articles being about ſuch Subſtances. It is now almoſt univerſally known, that a particular ſort of *Whale* affords the *Oil* whence this is made: and that it is very improperly call'd *Sperma*, becauſe it is only the *Oil* that comes from the Head, which it can be made from. See *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N°. 387. I ſay made from, becauſe it is, by ſome peculiar Management, which is in the Knowledge only of very few, mightily changed from what it is naturally, before it comes to be fit for uſe in the Shops; the *Oil* itſelf being very brown and rank. The peculiar Property of it is, to ſhoot into Flakes, not much unlike the *Cryſtallization* of *Salts*, after it has ſtood a due time at reſt, in a proper Veſſel. [*And in order to this, it is firſt refined by boiling it along with a weak Lixivium of Pot-aſh*, &c. *And the firſt ſhooting is ſqueezed in a Preſs, to get out the foul Oil*, &c.]

That *Parmaſity*, or *Sperma Ceti*, (for they are both arbitrary Names, and equally improper, *Adeps*, or *Oleum Ceti* being more expreſſive of the thing ſignified) is the beſt, which is whiteſt and ſweeteſt; that is, freeſt from Rancidity. It is a noble Medicine in many Caſes; tho' chiefly uſed in Bruiſes, inward Hurts, and after Delivery. It is an excellent Balſamic in many Diſtempers of the Breaſt; and gently deterges and heals. In Coughs from ſharp *Rheums*, *Eroſions*, and *Ulcerations*, it is very ſafe, pleaſant, and effectual; as alſo in *Pleuriſies*, and inward *Impoſthumations*; where the *Mucus* of the Bowels has been abraded by *Acrimony* and *Choler*; as in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries*, this is a very good Healer. In Ulcerations of the *Kidneys* and *Bloody Urine*, it is likewiſe a very ſuitable Medicine; and by ſoftning and relaxing the Fibres, it contributes frequently to the Expulſion of Gravel, by enlarging the Paſſages. It is moſt conveniently made up into the Form of *Electuaries* and *Boles*, with proper *Conſerves*, and things of the like kind: and in ſuch Forms, if it be skilfully mix'd, it gives them an agreeable Smoothneſs, and is not diſcoverable by the Patient. In Liquids, it is not to be mix'd, unleſs in *Linctus's* and *Eclegmas*; where it does well enough. It is emollient and healing, outwardly us'd; but its greateſt uſe that way is in the Small-Pox, melted with Oil of Almonds: with this the *Puſtules* are juſt kept moiſt when they begin to harden; and it wonderfully prevents thoſe Scars they are apt to leave, by ſoftning and healing them up ſmooth.

ſmooth. Altho' this is but a Modern Practice in this Diſtemper, yet *Schroder* takes notice of its uſe in his time, in ſmoothing and filling up the Fiſſures or Cavities made by Blotches and Scabs.

377. MUMIA, *Mummy.* This is the Fleſh of Carcaſes which have been embalm'd. But altho' it yet retains a Place in Medicinal Catalogues, it is quite out of uſe in Preſcription. What Virtues have been aſcribed to it are the ſame with *Parmaſity*, and other Balſamics of the like kind.

Claſs 4.

378. LUMBRICI TERRESTRES, *Earth-Worms.* Theſe are often us'd in Compoſitions for cooling and cleanſing the *Viſcera.* They are accounted much of the ſame Nature with Snails; but they ſeem to have more of an earthy or nitrous Salt; which makes them afford Parts more penetrating and deterſive. They are good in *Inflammations* and *Tubercles* of the *Lungs*; and are particularly uſed in ſuch Affections of the *Reins*, and Urinary Paſſages, where they cool and cleanſe very much. The Compound Water, which has its Name from them in the Shops, is a very good Medicine in the above-mention'd Caſes. They are ſeldom omitted in the occaſional Preſcriptions of Snail-Waters; and make a very good Ingredient therein; having much more in them that will riſe in the Still than Snails; as we ſhall ſee in the following Parts. There is alſo an Oil made of them in the Shops, which retains as much of the Virtues as any ſuch Preparations are capable of; yet it does not anſwer the Pretenſions of many in Arthritic Pains, and is not much in uſe.

379. STERCUS CANIS *officinale*, *Dog's white Dung*, or *Album Græcum*, as 'tis commonly called. This is ſaid to cleanſe and deterge: but it is uſed in little elſe but *Inflammations* of the Throat, with Honey; and that outwardly, as a Plaiſter, more than any other way; but ſeldom, as appears, to any great purpoſe.

380. STERCUS EQUI *non caſtrati*, *Stone-Horſe Dung.* This ſeems to owe its preſent Credit in Medicine to the modern Practice. It is certainly of great Efficacy in *Pleuriſies*, *Inflammations*, and *Obſtructions* of the Breaſt: In *Aſthmas* and Difficulty of Breathing alſo it ſometimes prevails, where the moſt powerful Balſamics and Pectorals have been tried in vain. In all theſe Intentions it is now very much preſcrib'd. It is beſt in Decoction, wherein it is ſometimes join'd with other Pectorals, more or leſs warm and deterſive, as the Caſe and Conſtitution ſeem to direct. The ſimple Waters of *Penniroyal* or *Hyſſop*, are as good as moſt Liquors to infuſe it in. It ought to have but a gentle Heat, and to be kept cloſe ſtopped. White-wine ſeems beſt to take off its Nauſeouſneſs; but may not be ſo agreeable in ſome Circumſtances as ſofter or more oily Vehicles. But whatſoever it is infus'd in, I never obſerv'd it the leſs effectual for Clarification; and that will bring the Liquor to look fine, and be leſs nauſeous; tho' it will not deſtroy its natural Smell, but that the Patient may ſtill diſcern it.

Of Minerals.

Claſs 3.

381. LAPIS HIBERNICUS, *Iriſh-Slate.* It is a black, ſoftiſh, flaky Stone (not much unlike what is call'd *Goal-Stone*) that comes into the Shops under this Name. Its Efficacy in Medicine does not appear

pear to have reached far; and in our own Country, it ſeems only in eſteem with the common People, who have a mighty Opinion, from Cuſtom, and its frequent uſe in ſuch Caſes, of its healing Virtues in Bruiſes, and inward Injuries. Its Subſtance is ſomewhat fattiſh; which may probably give ſome aſſiſtance in ſuch Caſes; but 'tis rare to meet with it in the Preſcription of Phyſicians.

382. SULPHUR CABALLINUM, *Common Brimſtone.* This is little us'd but in the *Flowers* which are made by Sublimation; tho' ſome more eſteem it when crude in particular Intentions; as having then more Salt in it, and conſequently being more deterſive. This is us'd in little elſe beſides Unguents for the *Itch*, and ſuch cutaneous Eruptions, in which it is a good Ingredient, but a very ſtinking one; and on that account us'd only by the meaner ſort of People. See more under its Preparations at the latter end of this Part.

Claſs 4.

383. PISSELÆUM INDICUM. This ſeems to be what paſſes in the Shops by the name of *Barbadoes-Tar.* It has a ſtrong Scent not unlike the common *Tar*, and is not very pleaſant to the Sight or Taſte; but 'tis certainly a good *Balſamic*, and where the Stomach will diſpenſe with it, will do great Service in ſome Diſorders of the Breaſt. It is effectual in obſtinate tickling Coughs, and ſometimes ſucceeds where more elegant Medicines have fail'd. The ſame has been experienc'd of our Common Tar. How much theſe differ in their Production, I am not able to determine. Some commend this in Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations; but the regular Practice does not much juſtify any ſuch uſe externally. Amongſt the Country People it is in mighty requeſt for Scald-Heads; which is a thing troubleſome enough to cure, and often puzzles a good Phyſician. It is with ſome alſo a Secret to apply to the Soles of the Feet in *Agues*, as alſo to the Wriſts; and I have known Inſtances where it has ſucceeded. That Medicine commonly ſold by the name of *Oil of Spike*, is nothing but *Oil of Turpentine* ting'd with this Simple.

384. SAL COMMUNE, *Common Salt.* It is needleſs to ſay what uſe this is of in Diet. In Medicine, ſtrictly ſpeaking, it is of very little uſe; unleſs we include that common Cheat which paſſes in the Shops for the Salt of the Purging Waters, which is the Common Salt, but very little chang'd; as we ſhall farther ſee under the Head of *Acidulæ*. It is ſometimes us'd to check the Operation of *Emetics*; which it will certainly do, and make them run off by Stool. The reaſon of which we ſhall better underſtand, when we come to conſider the Operation of the Medicines which fall under that Denomination. This is likewiſe ſometimes uſed to quicken the Operation of Glyſters; which it does by irritating the Fibres of the *Rectum*; and thereby ſoliciting that Motion, which forwards the Expulſion of its Content.

385. SAL GEMMÆ. This is not in any inward Uſe, unleſs as the former, in Glyſters and Suppoſitories; and for the ſame reaſons.

386. HYDRARGYRUM, *Quick-ſilver.* [*This is a metallic Mineral found in Mines, ſometimes fluid, and ſometimes mixed with other mineral Matters; from whence it is ſeparated by Diſtillation. It comes next in ſpecific Gravity to Gold. 'Tis often adulterated with Lead; in which Caſe, it cannot ſafely be truſted for internal uſe. The way of ſeparating it from the Lead, or other heterogeneous Matter, is by diſtilling it in a*

Retort,

Retort, either per ſe, *or with the Addition of Quick-lime*, &c. *When pure, it appears perfectly bright, and will totally evaporate upon an ignited Fire-ſhovel, or the like.*] Of what uſe it is in Medicine, we ſhall ſee when we come to its Preparations; but ſimply it is not much uſed. It is frequently talk'd of indeed, as good in ſome Affections of the Bowels; but there are very few Inſtances of its Uſe in ſuch Caſes. Nor can that at all appear reaſonable, which is commonly reported of its quick Paſſage thro' the Body; for the Argument which the Favourers of ſuch Reports make uſe of, is quite againſt them; that is, its prodigious Weight. For when it firſt comes into the Stomach, it cannot but fall to the bottom; which is ſo much below the *Pylorus*, that a vaſt Force muſt be required to throw it over into the Inteſtines; and when it comes there, by their manifold Convolutions, it very frequently muſt aſcend, and particularly while it paſſes the *Colon*: So that 'tis hardly conceivable how a Body of ſuch a great Weight can be lifted over ſo many Aſcents, as it neceſſarily comes at, between the *Oeſophagus* and the *Rectum*. [*The Practice of giving it crude, is renewed of late; particularly for the* Aſthma; *wherein it has been found effectual; being taken in the Doſe of half an Ounce, along with a Glaſs of Water, twice a Day, for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively. And thus it ſometimes comes away ſoon, and ſometimes remains long in the Body.*] It is reckon'd by ſome very extraordinary in killing of *Worms*, only by being boiled in Water; and that altho' it communicates ſuch a wonderful Efficacy to the Water, it loſes nothing perceivable in its Weight by ſuch boiling. This is what, I confeſs, I never knew an Inſtance of; and am ſomewhat ſuſpicious, that had thoſe who have try'd it found it to hold good, the Eaſineſs and Cheapneſs of the Practice would have brought it much more into uſe. How far ſome of its Preparations are efficacious to this purpoſe, we ſhall ſee hereafter.

SECT. V.

Of Diuretics.

UNDER this Head will be examin'd thoſe *Simples*, whoſe moſt remarkable Properties appear in their increaſing the Diſcharge by *Urine*; or which are ſuppos'd to have any Power in removing Obſtructions in the Urinary Paſſages, from what Cauſe ſoever, whether *Humours* or *Gravel*.

The beſt way to underſtand how a Medicine operates to anſwer this Intention, will be firſt to conſider by what means it comes to be wanted. This muſt happen either from a Fault of the Paſſages, or of the Liquid which ought to make its way thro' them. The Paſſages may be in fault from any Cauſe which contracts them, and draws them up too ſtrait; which of courſe leſſen their *Diameters*, and will not let Particles thro' of the ſame Bulk as they would before: and they may alſo, in their natural Capacities, be obſtructed by the caſual Intruſion of Particles too big to go forward; or by the Concretion of Particles attracting one another in their Progreſs. The Fluid alſo which ought to go off this way, may be prevented by its

its Groſſneſs; and by being united with other Particles too bulky for thoſe out-lets.

In this View, *Diuretics* come under theſe following kinds. They are either ſuch as ſoften and lubricate the Fibres that compoſe the Urinary Glands and Canals; by which means they yield and relax into their due Dimenſions and Capacities; and of theſe kinds are many of the *Emollients*, *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 1. already explain'd: Or they are ſuch as, by their attenuating and deterſive Properties rarify and thin viſcous Humours, and adhere to and carry them along with them in their Paſſages; which thoſe of the *fourth Claſs* of the ſame *Section* have been ſhewn to do, and upon that account prove *diuretic:* Or again, they muſt be ſuch as have a Power of altering the *Craſis* of the Humours; ſo as to fit thoſe to paſs, which could not get thro' before; and this remains yet to be explain'd, and has particular regard to moſt of the *Simples* collected under this *Section*.

Without ventring out too far, for the Compaſs here allotted, into the Nature of *Secretion*; it may be proper to take notice, that the thinner Separations increaſe in proportion to the Blood's Velocity; for the Swiftneſs of its Motions not only keeps the Parts more divided, but alſo brings them oftner to the Secretory Orifice; which every where is what takes off the thinneſt of the Blood at that Part; ſome of the viſcid and thicker Secretions requiring, for the ſame Reaſon, a vaſt Check of the Blood's Motion, before they can be perform'd; that is, before the Blood has obtain'd ſuch a Conſiſtence, by the Slowneſs of its Motion, that what is to be ſeparated is the thinneſt at that Part; for no other will go off any where. If therefore from any Cauſe the Blood does not move with its due Velocity, its Parts will attract one another, and make the whole too thick to part with any thing by the *Kidneys*, or ſo much as it ought. Nature indeed ſeems particularly to have provided againſt this Inconvenience, by ſo near a *Situation* of the *Kidneys* to the *Heart*, that the Blood's Motion cannot be retarded when it comes to them, unleſs it moves ſlower thro' the Heart itſelf. In this caſe ſuch things prove diuretic, which not only forward the Blood's Motion by their Irritation of the Solids, and quickning their Vibrations; but are ſo ſubtile as to keep the Blood in as fluid a ſtate as poſſible. Many things therefore under the *firſt Claſs* of the *firſt Section* come into this Rank; becauſe their Volatility gives them ſuch Properties. But beſides the Smallneſs and Aptitude to Motion of ſome Parts which keep the Blood fluid, there are others which do it by their Roughneſs and Rigidity; for thereby they hinder ſuch Particles of Blood from coming into contact, which would make them cohere; and ſuch are of the nature of *alkaline* and *lixivious Salts*; which for this very reaſon, in all ſluggiſh and viſcid Habits of Blood, prove diuretic; and procure ſometimes very large Diſcharges by Urine.

Another way of forcing Urine, is to increaſe the quantity of ſuch Salts in the Blood, as ſeem fitted, by their ſpecific Gravities, to paſs more eaſily by the Kidneys than any where elſe: for the Largeneſs and Swiftneſs of the Stream in which the Blood comes to them, cannot admit of the Separation of any Particles but ſuch as are ſmall and heavy: of which kind are all nitrous and acid Salts. For theſe joining with the *Serum*, cauſe it more plentifully to attract and unite the Salts diſpers'd in the Blood, and help the ſooner upon that account; *viz.* by adding to their Gravities, to determine them

them thro' the Kidneys into the Bladder.

But such seem to be the most natural and safe Medicines for this Intention, which have in their Compositions Salts nearly of this kind, and somewhat at the same time so *emollient*, as to guard them against vellicating the Membranes; and to lubricate and facilitate their Passages, with what they take with them, into their proper Emunctories. Thus all of the *Mallow* kind, and most of the Ingredients in the *Syrupus de Althæa*, have a great deal of a penetrating Salt wrapt up in a soft mucilaginous Juice. Dr. *Grew*, an able Physician, and a most faithful Recorder of Experiments of this nature, observes more Salts to be in Plants of this kind, than many others which seem to discover more of them to the Taste. If then Nature be allow'd to be the best Compounder, those of her Productions which have these two Properties so well blended together, must be the best that can be contriv'd for the Purposes under Consideration. For such Plants or Simples seem fitted to answer both these important Intentions at once, *viz.* of lubricating and relaxing the Passages; and of precipitating at the same time the proper Fluids thro' those Passages. And this may serve as a good Hint, to teach us, in the use of those Means which Art contrives to answer the same End, not to be too busy with such things as stimulate much, and are forcing that way; lest instead of making a Passage, those Irritations should contract and straiten what was too strait before; and therefore that we always join them with such things, as are at the same time softning and emollient; that the Vessels may be enlarged, when a greater Quantity of Fluid is intended to be protruded thro' them.

It has been a long Dispute how some things, which manifestly pass off by *Urine*, can do it in so short a time as they are often observ'd; especially those of the Turpentine kind; which will very soon discover themselves by their Smell, wherein no body can be deceiv'd in the Urine: but this will take up too much room in this place; and it does not seem greatly to our purpose to determine such Difficulties. Some Hints this way, and especially how large Quantities of Liquors drank suddenly, will soon make their way thro' these Parts, may be met with in the Explications of *Sanctorius*'s *Medicina Statica*.

Folia, Leaves of,

388. CHÆREFOLII, *Chervil*, is the *Cerefolium Sativum* of *Parkinson* and *Gerhard*, and the *Chærephyllon* of *J. Bauhine*. It grows in the Gardens, and flowers in *May*. It is recommended for opening the Urinary Passages, promoting the *Menses*, and such like Intentions; but is now very seldom prescribed. *Myrrhis*, *sweet Cecily*, is of the same Kind and Virtues.

389. FRAGARIÆ, *Strawberry*. This Plant is too well known to want Description: [*The Leaves are frequently used in Gargarisms for sore Mouths, Quinsies, and Ulcers of the Throat:*] And the Fruit is moderately cooling and cleansing, chiefly by Urine.

390. KALI, *Glass-wort*. This has its *English* Name from the pungent and almost caustic Salt with which it abounds, of the nature of the *Cineres Clavellati*, or Pot-Ashes, which is so much used in Glass-making. It has no place now in Medicine, unless in external Application: for as it is very hot and penetrating, it is used sometimes in *discutient Fomentations*, and by some recommended in Cataplasms for *arthritic Pains*.

391. OXY-

391. OXYACANTHÆ. Under this is generally underſtood the *Barberry*, but Mr. *Ray* makes it the *Spina Alba, White Thorn*. For the Virtues of the former, ſee *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 4. and of the latter, under the Diviſion of Fruits in this *Section*.

392. PERSICARIÆ *non maculatæ, Arſmart*. It grows in watry Places, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is alſo call'd *Hydropiper*, or *Water-Pepper*. *Paracelſus* is very prolix in his Account of it; but ſeems not to diſtinguiſh it from the *Perſicaria mitis ſeu maculoſa*, by his ſaying that the Spots in the Leaves are Demonſtrations with him of its Efficacy in the *Scurvy*; which ſometimes throws out Spots of the ſame Colour. He likewiſe directs ſome odd Circumſtances, by which he pretends it will obtain a magnetic Virtue, of great force in ſome Chirurgical Cures. It is extremely hot and penetrating; inſomuch that the Taſte is hardly tolerable. This has made it obtain in ſcorbutic Caſes, hypochondriac Affections, and all Diſorders from a ſluggiſh Circulation of the Fluids. *Etmuller* ſays the *Engliſh* have it ſo much in eſteem, as to uſe it in the *Belly-ach*, *Colic*, *Scurvy*, *Spleen*, and all chronical Diſeaſes; but the preſent Generation is little acquainted with it; either in the Shops or extemporary Preſcription, for ſuch Intentions. A very eminent Perſon indeed of our own Country, Mr. *Boyle*, greatly commends its diſtill'd Water in the Stone; in his *Uſefulneſs of Experimental Philoſophy*. And in that Opinion he agrees with many, who have valu'd it amongſt their Secrets, for its Efficacy in ſuch Caſes. Its great Warmth has alſo made it recommended by ſome in external Applications; particularly to diſſipate bruiſed Blood; and ſome uſe it for the *Tooth-ach*, as Pepper and other hot things.

393. PETROSELINI, *Parſley*. This ſtands with moſt Authors for a *leſſer Smallage*; and is reckon'd much of the ſame Virtues. It is well enough known in our Gardens, where 'tis cultivated in great plenty, and comes to us much oftner in Food than Phyſic, it being better thus uſed for any medicinal Intention; as it is pleaſant to eat in Subſtance, almoſt in any thing; and as the Stomach is the beſt Preparer of ſuch Ingredients; for all vegetable Subſtances eaſily reſolve therein; and yield their native Properties. And there is no Form in Medicine which can draw out the Virtues of this Herb to ſuch Advantage, as they reſide in its own Subſtance; becauſe they manifeſtly conſiſt in a *fixed nitrous Salt*; which in Diſtillation does not riſe, and leaves the Water good for nothing. This is ſometimes uſed outwardly, by the common People, in *Cataplaſms*, to diſcuſs and reſolve; which by its penetrating *nitrous Salt*, it is frequently ſucceſsful in doing. There is hardly a better Ingredient in our ordinary *Sallads*, for cooling and cleanſing the *Viſcera*. It alſo abſterges much Slime and viſcid Adheſions from the Stomach and Bowels; cleanſes all the Paſſages; keeps the Juices fluid; and greatly aſſiſts their Diſcharge by Urine. The Roots likewiſe are very good in Decoctions, Diet-Drinks, and medicinal Ales, for cleanſing the Blood, as it is commonly call'd; and draining off ill Humours by Urine. There is a *Petroſelinum Macedonicum*, referred to in ſome Compoſitions, and particularly in the *Theriaca*, where the Seeds are directed; but this is ſo little cultivated, that the Seeds of the common ſort are generally ſubſtituted in their ſtead.

394. THEÆ VIRIDIS, *Green-Tea*. We have given ſome ſhort Account of this elegant Exotic under

der the Article of *Bohea-Tea.* But this ſeems to have been the ſort much longeſt known; and is meant by moſt Authors who have mention'd Tea in their Writings. It is certainly in great eſteem amongſt the Natives of *China*, *Japan*, and other Places, which produce it, for its ſanative Properties: they uſe it almoſt in all their Complaints; and many live to a healthful old Age by its Benefit. *Schroder*, or his Editors, have been at the pains, in his Account of this Plant, to give its Uſe and Virtues in various Languages: it may not be amiſs here to tranſcribe ſome part of it. "The Pro- "perty of this Herb is to diſcuſs "and diſſipate or drive away the "thinneſt Humours: whence it "follows, that in all Caſes when "any are affected with *Rheums*, "and thin and moiſt Humours, it "may to good purpoſe be uſed; "whether to preſerve from or cure "them of the ſame: eſpecially, in "thoſe Diſtillations of Humours "which are called *Catarrhs*, from "whence proceed Infirmities of the "Head and Breaſt, running of the "Eyes, Heavineſs of the Head, "Noiſe in the Ears, Shortneſs of "Breath, Palpitations of the Heart, "*&c.* 'Tis alſo uſeful in the low- "er Parts of the Body, for weak "Stomachs, and in want of Digeſ- "tion. In the Weakneſs of the "Joints it is likewiſe ſerviceable; "as alſo for the *Gout*. In ſhort, "the Inhabitants of *China*, who "uſe it much, are free from the "Diſeaſes of the Joints and Reins." He alſo pretends, it is good to take off the ill Effects of hard Drinking; and that it will enable a Perſon to continue a long time without Sleep. "To ſum up all, *ſays he*, it is e- "ſteem'd the great Augmenter of "human Strength; preſerving from "the Accidents which proceed from "ill Air or otherwiſe; to which "purpoſe divers Ambaſſadors reſid- "ing in thoſe Quarters, uſe it in "the Mornings."

This Herb has prodigiouſly obtain'd in the Uſe and Eſteem of moſt People in our own Country; and it certainly deſerves very great commendation. It is admirably grateful to the Smell and Taſte; and carries an agreeable Roughneſs along with it into the Stomach; which gently aſtringes the Fibres, and gives them ſuch a Tenſity, as is requiſite to a good Digeſtion. This Roughneſs indeed may be increas'd ſo far, as to make the Stomach ſometimes contract and throw up its Contents; for which reaſon it is ſometimes uſed as an *Emetic:* and in many Caſes, where the Delicacy and Tenderneſs of a Conſtitution will not admit of harſher and more nauſeous Doſes, there is not any thing more proper: for it gently deterges the over-quantity of Slime from the Membranes, and leaves ſuch a moderate Reſtriction behind, as prevents all Nauſeouſneſs, and that continual Drain of irritating Juices, which flows in frequently after the uſe of other *Emetics*, and is hard to ſtop. It is wonderfully ſerviceable after *Crapula's*, by gradually helping off the viſcid remains which nauſeate and ſicken the Stomach, and again by drawing up their Fibres to their due Tone. Its uſe therefore after Dinner, or Eating, is of great ſervice in aſſiſting Digeſtion, and preventing the Uneaſineſs which attends a full weakly Stomach. It ſates the Blood and Juices with ſuch gently deterging Parts, as keep clean all the Emunctories; and is reckon'd by ſome to carry its influences to the remoteſt Parts, and prevent *arthritic Pains*. The Diſcharge it moſt remarkably promotes, is by *Urine*; but in ſome thin Conſtitutions it is thought too cleanſing; and in the Excels that ſome drink it, it may pol-

possibly abrade and wear away the Substance of the Solids, as well as ill Humours, and thereby bring on a Consumption. It likewise too sensibly vellicates the Bowels of some very nice and tender Constitutions, and occasions colic Pains; but there are very few Instances of this; it being one of the best, pleasantest, and safest Herbs, that was perhaps ever introduced into Food or Medicine; and in the frequent Use of which, Persons generally enjoy a confirm'd Health. It is best in the Morning and after Dinner, and not so good at Night; Rest, and the usual Posture of the Body at that time not so well favouring its most common, and natural Tendency.

395. Saxifragæ Albæ, *white Saxifrage.* The sort referred to by the new Catalogue of the *College*, is this, called——*Rotundifolia alba*, by *C. Bauhine.* But there is another sort also which comes into the Shops, which is the *Seseli pratense* of *Caspar Bauhine*; but to both are ascribed the same Virtues; denoted by the Name, signifying *Stone-breaker.* It hath been much controverted what was the *Saxifrage* of the Antients, which was certainly different from either of those kinds. *Dioscorides* describes it a bushy Shrub growing on rocky Places, like the *Epithymum.* *Mathiolus* makes it a Species of *Satureia*; but *Dodonæus* and *Gerhard* take the *Saxifrage* of *Dioscorides*, to be the *Serpillum Vulgare.* It is too long to enter here into the Reasons which these several Opinions are supported by.

[* Pimpinella Saxifraga, Burnet *Saxifrage*; *with* Parkinson, Saxifraga hircina major, *great* German Burnet *Saxifrage*; *and with* Caspar Bauhine——Major, umbella candida. *Its Root is thick at the head, and branched, striking deep into the Ground; of a whitish colour, and agreeable spicy taste. Its Leaves are pinnated; larger, narrower, and more deeply cut than those of the common Burnet. The Stalk grows a Yard high, stiff, jointed, and full of Branches. It is found plentifully in* Kent; *but not very common near* London; *whence the common Burnet and Meadow Saxifrage are usually sold for it. 'Tis accounted good in the Colic, weakness of the Stomach, Stone, and Gravel, as also in the Scurvy. Its Roots are an Ingredient in the* Pulvis Ari compositus.

Semina, Seeds:

396. Ebuli, *Dwarf-Elder*, called also *Chamæacte*, *Sambucus humilis*, and——*Herbacea* by *Gerhard*, and the *Bauhines.* It grows in the Highways, and flowers in *June.* This is so much of the same Virtue with the several Parts of the *Elder*, as to need no farther Explication, than what may be found already given under them. The Seeds only of this sort are chiefly esteem'd for their Diuretic Quality; and therefore they are sometimes prescribed in *Dropsies*, and Distempers which arise from too much Humidity, and a cold Habit.

397. Lithospermi, *Gromwell*, called also *Milium solis*, distinguished *Majus rectum* by *C. Bauhine*,——*Minus* by *Gerhard*, and——*Vulgare minus* by *Parkinson.* It grows in the Highways, and on the Borders of plow'd Lands; and flowers in *May.* The Seeds are small, hard, round, of a shining Colour, and of a pungent acrid Taste. They are powerful *Diuretics*, and force by the Urinary Passages very much; and are therefore very conveniently made into the Form of an *Emulsion* with *Barley-water*, or such softning Liquor, because that guards the tender Parts against their Pungency; which otherwise might be too sensible. Some pretend to cure Agues with these, given just before

the Fit; but common Practice does not justify any such Opinion.

398. BARDANÆ, *Burdock.* This is in every one's Knowledge; and some Parts of the Plant are much in use amongst the Country People; as the Leaves for Burns and inflammatory Tumours. The Seeds are by all Authors of the best Note esteem'd extremely *diuretic*; and some reckon them effectual in carrying off, by those Discharges, what is very much the occasion of *arthritic Pains*, when 'tis once deposited upon the Joints. The *Bardana major*, called also *Lappa major*, which is the *Arcium* of *Dioscorides*, is the sort intended in modern Prescription; for tho' the *Lappa minor*, which is the *Xanthium* of *Dioscorides*, *Louse-bur*, is received into the new Catalogue of the *College*; yet it is not used.

Fructus, Fruits:

399. ALKEKENGI, called also *Halicacabum*; and by *Caspar Bauhine*, *Solanum vesicarium:* It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. The Fruit, called *Winter-Cherries*, are by some much celebrated for their *Lithontriptic* Qualities; and are said powerfully to cleanse and scour the *Urinary Passages* of all *Gravel*, and whatsoever is apt to obstruct them; and likewise by their detersive Qualities, to be good in the *Jaundice*, and other Affections of the *Viscera*. There is a *Troche* which takes its Name from them in the Shops, calculated for these Intentions; but it is of little use, and hardly ever prescribed.

400. SPINÆ ALBÆ, *White-Thorn.* This is made a Species of the *Medlar-Tree*, and distinguished by *Caspar Bauhine*, *Mespilus Apii foliis Sylvestris Spinosa, sive Oxyacantha.* Its Fruit is called *Haws* by the Country People, and too well known to want any Description. There is little use made of them in Medicine, and yet they have obtain'd a Name for being very *diuretic*, and powerful Expellers of the *Stone* and *Gravel*. The mighty *nephritic Water*, so much in the good Opinion of the late Dr. *Ratcliffe*, was made from the Flowers of this Plant, which blows in *May*. But whether this will be able to hold its Credit by its own Merit, now its great Promoter is gone, may very much be question'd. [*The Receipt for that Water is said to be this:* '*Take* '*White-Thorn Blossoms four Pound*, '*Sherry a Gallon*, *Nutmeg an Ounce*, '*Common Water q. s. and distil a* '*Gallon of the Water.*]

401. LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM, *Nephritic-Wood*, distinguished ——*Cærulea & flavo tingens*, by *John*, and ——*Peregrinum Aquam cæruleam reddens* by *Caspar Bauhine*, and called *Coalti* by *Hernandez*. It is brought to us from *New-Spain*; and comes from a Tree reckon'd of the *Ash* kind. Tho' the Wood is hard, and colour'd almost like *Saunders*, it tinges Water blue. Its Name denotes its Virtues, tho' it is but little used at present for any such Intention, of dissolving the *Stone*, or being *Diuretic*, in any kind of Prescription.

Radices, Roots:

402. ALTHÆÆ, *Marshmallows.* These are much of the Nature of the *Herb* before described, *Sect.* 4. *Class* 1. but accounted somewhat more efficacious. They yield a great *Slime* or *Mucilage* to any *Decoction* or *Infusion*, which renders it very smooth and emollient; whereby it makes the Parts give way to almost any thing which presses upon them, and wonderfully facilitates the Passage of any sharp Particles thro' the minutest Canals; without suffering their Points to wound and irritate the Membranes. Sometimes they

they are given inwardly not ſo much to promote *Urine*, as to ſheathe, with that Mucilage they afford, the Sharpneſs and Acrimony of the Humours; and with ſome I know this to be a mighty Secret in *Gonorrhœa's*; and certainly it is very beneficial in ſuch Caſes, as it cannot but wonderfully heal, and guard the injur'd Parts from thoſe *corroſive Salts*, which wou'd otherwiſe erode and ulcerate them. The *Syrup* in the Shops, in which this is the principal Ingredient, and from which it has its Name, is good in the ſame Intention; but not ſo efficacious as the ſame Ingredients in *Decoction* only; becauſe the *Sugar* is improperly mixt with all Medicines of a mucilaginous Nature, as has been already obſerved in the *Firſt Part*, and will further appear in the following. They are very *emollient*, and *ſuppurative* in outward Applications; and the *Ointment* under this Name in the *College Diſpenſatory*, receives the *Mucilage* of this Plant. The *Emplaſtrum Diachylon Simplex* has alſo the ſame Advantage of being ſoften'd by it.

403. ASPARAGI, *Aſparagus*. Almoſt every one is acquainted with this, as being a Part of Food; and knows that the Heads, which are ſo made uſe of, if eat in any quantity, will diſcover themſelves by the Smell of the *Urine*. But the Roots are yet more *diuretic*; becauſe they have more of that *Salt* from whence they derive that Quality, than any part which grows above ground; into which it cannot riſe in ſuch plenty, as the Root itſelf receives it from the Earth. And this may, by the way, paſs for a reaſon why moſt Roots are more endu'd with this property than their Plants. This is deſervedly reckon'd one of the *five opening Roots*; and is a good Ingredient in all Compoſitions intended to cleanſe the *Viſcera*; eſpecially where their Obſtructions threaten the *Jaundice* and *Dropſy*. They are likewiſe good in many Diſorders of the Breaſt; as operating by *Urine* is of ſervice in moſt ſuch caſes; and are therefore with good ſucceſs join'd with *Pectorals* in many extemporaneous Preſcriptions; amongſt which we oftneſt meet with them. Tho' they are a principal Ingredient in the Syrup of *Marſhmallows* of the Shops; yet *Van Helmont*, pretended to produce an Inſtance of theſe breeding the *Stone*; and imagin'd that by making the *Urine* fetid, and ſubject to putrify, they favour'd the Generation of ſuch Particles as bred the Stone. There are alſo two kinds of *Wild Aſparagus*. mentioned by Botaniſts; one diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine*—*Sylveſtris, tenuiſſimo folio*, which grows about *Montpellier* in *France*, differing little from the Garden ſort; and the other—*Petræa & Corruda foliis acutis*, growing in ſome Parts of *Italy*; the Tops of which are eat as ours here, having alſo aſcribed to them the ſame Virtues.

404. FOENICULI, *Fennel*. This is another of the *five opening Roots*; tho' not in the *Diſpenſatory* Medicines, or very little: but it is often preſcribed occaſionally, in *cleanſing* and *deterging Drinks* and *Decoctions*. They are of a grateful Flavour and Taſte; making nothing unpleaſant they are put into, which many of this Tribe do.

405. FILIPENDULÆ, *Dropwort*. It is queſtioned by ſome, whether this was not the *Molen* of *Pliny*. It is diſtinguiſhed only by —*Vulgaris*. It grows in Meadows and Paſture Grounds; and flowers in *June*. The Root is ſaid to be very *deterſive* and *diuretic*; and good in *tartarous* Obſtructions of the *Lungs*, as well as the *Kidneys*; whereby it often relieves *Aſthmas*, and

Difficulty of Breathing. Some will have its deterſive Efficacy ſtill reach further, and to ſcour even the Joints; ſo as to prevent and eaſe the *Gout*, and to clear the Brain and nervous Appendages from ſuch Diſorders as bring on *Epilepſies* and *Convulſions*. But notwithſtanding theſe *aperitive* Properties, many will have this Root effectual in checking ſome *Fluxes:* and particularly that of the *Menſes*, when it is too large; and the *Fluor Albus*. But we do not now meet with it often enough in Practice, to warrant any of theſe extraordinary Virtues.

406. Graminis, *Graſs*. The ſort referred to is the——*Caninum*, diſtinguiſhed——*Spica triticea repens vulgare*, by Mr. *Ray*, which is the Quick-Graſs. The Roots are much of the ſame kind as the *Aſparagus*; and uſed only in the ſame Intentions; but not reckon'd quite ſo efficacious. They are alſo an Ingredient in the *Diſpenſatory Syrup* of *Marſhmallows*.

407. Petroselini, *Parſley*. They are much of the nature of the Herb, already deſcribed in this *Section*; and ſo near the Taſte and Flavour of the *Fennel Roots*, as hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from them. They are alſo good, in the ſame manner, in *Decoctions* and *Diet-Drinks*, for cleanſing the *Viſcera*, and particularly the *Kidneys*. 'Tis alſo one of the *five opening Roots*.

408. Raparum, *Turnips*. Theſe are much more known in Food than in Medicine. They are certainly very cooling and cleanſing, and agreeably abſterge the viſcid and mucous Adheſions, which often nauſeate the *Stomach*, and diſorder the *firſt Paſſages*. They afford a very innocent and light Nouriſhment to Conſtitutions extremely weaken'd; and the Liquor preſs'd out of them when boil'd, is accounted good in *Hectics*, *tartarous Obſtructions*, and *Tubercles* of the *Lungs*; in which Intentions *Crato* much commends them. And becauſe this Liquor is manifeſtly *diuretic*, it is uſed to keep open and cleanſe the *Kidneys* and their Appendages. Theſe are a wonderful pleaſant *Sauce* to the great quantities of Fleſh we eat; for they help to attenuate and divide thoſe Parts, which otherwiſe would make the Juice of too tough and groſs a Conſiſtence, to paſs readily thro' the Veſſels in Circulation.

409. Raphani Hortensis, *Garden-Radiſh*. This comes much in Diet at the proper Seaſon amongſt our Spring *Sallads*; but is little uſed in Medicine. Radiſhes abound with a penetrating nitrous Juice, which makes them *diuretic*, and cleanſing to the Inteſtines and *Viſcera*. They have ſomewhat alſo in their outer Skin, which is hot and biting; both which Qualities help to make them a good *Antiſcorbutic*.

410. Raphani Rustica-ni, *Horſe-Radiſh*, called alſo *Raphaniſtrum*. Theſe Roots are in Virtue very much like the *Scurvy-Graſs* and *Creſſes*, deſcrib'd in *Claſs* 4. *Sect.* 4. and are extremely volatile and pungent, when bruiſed; inſomuch as to equal Salt of *Sal Armoniac*, or any of thoſe *volatile Salts* when ſet in Action. By this Quality it diſcuſſes and opens all little Viſcoſities and Infarctions of the Veſſels; but becauſe ſuch ſubtile Bodies are leſs ſenſible in the larger Paſſages and Glands, where they eaſily get thro', their Efficacies are moſt remarkable in the Capillaries; for which reaſon, this and all of the ſame Tribe are moſt valued for their ſcouring the cutaneous Glands, and breaking thro' ſuch little Stoppages there, as occaſion Deformities, and all the Symptoms of the *Scurvy*. This Root is alſo powerfully *Diuretic*; but moſt ſo when join'd with ſome convenient *Acids*, which add ſomewhat to the

the Weight of its Particles, and determine them ſooner thro' thoſe deſcending Emunctories. Upon this account the *compound Water* in the Shops, which from hence has the name of *Aqua Raphani compoſita*, is very skilfully order'd; the extremely ſubtile Particles of this Ingredient, with others of the like nature, join'd with ſuitable Acids, making it a noble *Diuretic*. This Root in *Decoction* ought to be carefully manag'd; becauſe its chief parts will eaſily fly away. Its Virtues are therefore beſt drawn out by ſimple Infuſion; which hot Water pour'd upon it, and ſhut down in a cloſe Veſſel, will ſo effectually do, as to make it as pungent almoſt as Spirit of *Hartſhorn*. Its great Activity and Warmth alſo make it good in all ſuch nervous Caſes as ariſe from cold and viſcid Juices; and induce Heavineſs of the Senſes, or Inaptiude to Motion; in the ſame manner as *Muſtard*, and all ſuch *Stimuli*.

Of Animals.

411. MILLEPEDES, called alſo *Aſelli*, and *Oniſci*, Wood-Lice, Sows, or Church-Bugs. Theſe are ſo much in the acquaintance of the common People, that they ſeem to be Maſters of their medicinal Virtues; and uſe them in many Caſes without any other Direction. They are by all Experience found to be very *Diuretic* and *Abſterſive*; which makes them not only frequent in Preſcriptions for Diſorders of the Reins, but alſo in Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*; and in the *Jaundice* particularly. They abound with a *nitrous Salt*, which they ſeem to derive from what they live on. It is ſomewhat volatiliz'd by its Digeſtion and Circulation in the *Inſect*; as ſuch *Salt* always is more or leſs, in proportion to the digeſtive Powers of the Animal, into whoſe Food it enters; yet not ſo much, but that it is brackiſh and pungent to the Palate. This makes their deterſive Qualities extend further than the larger Glands; and enables them to ſcour even the minuteſt Paſſages, and keep the Nerves clean from Viſcoſities, and ſuch things as would clog their *Springs*; whereby they are good in *Palſies*, *Epilepſies*, and all nervous Diſtempers. And likewiſe, becauſe they open, and as it were by their Minuteneſs and Aſperities, cut their way thro' any Obſtructions, they are good in *Struma's*, *Scrophulous Tumours*, and inveterate *Ulcers*. Very remarkable Cures have been perform'd in theſe Caſes by a long uſe of them. They are much the beſt taken in Subſtance, or bruis'd in White-wine; the Liquor being drank without ſettling fine; elſe a great deal of ſaline Matter will fall to the bottom. Theſe are greatly in uſe amongſt all Practical Authors; and frequently to be met with in the preſent occaſional Preſcriptions. *Sennertus*, in the third Book of his Practice, commends them againſt the *Stone* in the *Bladder*. *Riverius* gives Inſtances of Wonders perform'd by them in inveterate *Struma's* and *Ulcers*; as does alſo that Honour to our Country, Mr. *Boyle*; who takes notice of them for the ſame Intention, in his Diſcourſe *Of the Uſefulneſs of Experimental Philoſophy*.

412. CANTHARIDES, *Spaniſh Flies*. Theſe are ſufficiently known to moſt People; and that their chief uſe is for raiſing *Bliſters*. They abound with a *ſubtile cauſtic Salt*, which gives them this Property. Hence, when they are apply'd to the Skin, the Heat and Motion of what perſpires ſets them in action; whereby they penetrate the *Cutis*, and ſo wound and ſtimulate the Fibres, as to bring, according to the *Bellinian Doctrine*, ſuch a

Flux of Fluids, as raiſes up the *Cuticula* or *Skarf-skin* (thro' which it cannot paſs) into a *Bliſter*. But altho' this is the only purpoſe to which common Practice knows how to apply them; yet they are of wonderful Efficacy in ſome inward Intentions, in the hands of thoſe who have skill to manage them. They extremely provoke *Urine*; which they do more by ſtimulating the Parts into ſuch Motions, as are neceſſary for the Protruſion or Ejectment of the *Water*, than by facilitating its Paſſage; and this makes them ſo difficult to be given, without occaſioning a *Strangury*: for even in *Bliſter-Plaiſters*, they ſend enough of their acrid Salt into the Blood, to have frequently this Effect. Where, therefore, theſe are adminiſtred as a *Diuretic*, ſuch means ought to be uſed at the ſame time, as may guard the ſenſible Membranes from their Vellications: and ſuch are proper in *Broths* and *Emulſions*. But the particular Caſe where theſe Flies are neceſſary, and moſt ſafe to ſcour the Urinary Paſſages, is when they are obſtructed with *Slough*, and ſuch *Viſcidites*, as are apt to be waſhed off from the ulcerated Parts; and this frequently happens, eſpecially in Women; for the *Womb* is very much ſubject to ſuch Foulneſs, and ſtands in need of the moſt efficacious *Cleanſers*. In theſe Caſes, the ſolid Parts do not lie ſo bare, as to be liable to the Eroſions of the *Cantharides*, until they have deterg'd away the Filth, and then it is time to leave them off; the Intention being anſwer'd. There are Inſtances of this Practice in Authors of the beſt Credit. *Schroder* mentions them given inwardly; tho' he ſays by ſome *Audaculi*, in *Diuretics*. *Etmuller* ſpeaks of them as good in *Suppreſſion* of *Urine*, to carry off *Water* in *Dropſies*, in *Gonorrhœa's*, and the *Stone*, and fabulous Obſtructions of the *Ureters*: and he gives a Form of their Exhibition, which is an Infuſion of them in Wine; the Liquor being poured off clear for uſe. Dr. *Groenvelt*, who publiſh'd, in Vindication of his own Practice, a ſmall Treatiſe, *De tuto Cantharidum uſu interno*, ſuffered much by a Proſecution for giving them inwardly; being charg'd with, and ſued for *Male-Practice*. The *Iſſue* ruin'd the unhappy Doctor; and taught his envious Proſecutors the Safety and Value of his Practice. They are now frequently in extemporaneous Preſcriptions for the above-mention'd Intentions; but in Venereal Caſes, where a great deal of Slough and Filth has been thrown down upon the genital Parts; there is not a better Medicine. But it is not every one who muſt think himſelf qualified to meddle with ſuch Remedies, which are ſure to do good or hurt, according as they are adapted. There are ſome ill Perſons, who have learnt to procure *Abortions* by theſe Flies; and to play a great many other unwarrantable Tricks with them. They certainly, to a ſtrange degree, excite Luſt, and provoke Venery; not by any better Abilities which they give, but by ſtimulating thoſe Parts which are the Seat or Incentives to ſuch Deſires. *Meckeren*, in his Obſervations, gives ſtrange Inſtances of their Effects this way; and tells us of a Man, who by taking a large Doſe inwardly, ſo inflam'd himſelf, that tho' he had almoſt kill'd his Wife, who declar'd to the Phyſicians that were ſent for next day, that he the foregoing night *Septies Hortum fodiebat*; yet he continu'd even in Diſtraction with freſh Rage, until he dy'd delirious.

413. Stercus Porcinum, *Hog's-Dung*. This is not often preſcrib'd; but it abounds with a very pungent and nitrous Salt, which makes it greatly *deterſive* and *diuretic*.

tic. It may be manag'd into a Form as cleanly and palatable as the *Horſe-Dung* already take notice of; but hardly ſo as to be conceal'd from the Patient. [*'Tis alſo uſed by the Country People to ſtop Bleeding at the Noſe; by being externally applied cold to the Noſtrils.*]

Minerals.

414. SAL NITRI, *Salt-Petre.* The beſt is moſt white, tranſparent, and in regular Cryſtals. There is a great deal of difficulty in determining what the *Nitre* of the Antients was; tho' Dr. *Liſter* hath conjectured the *Egyptian Nitre* to be little differing from the *factitious Sal Armoniac*; as it comes from the Urine and Dung of thoſe Animals, that take in with their Food a good deal of *Foſſil Salt*; and by ſtraining thro' them becomes urinous. But the preſent *Nitre*, which comes to us chiefly from *India*, ſeems to be altogether foſſil; tho' the Experiments of drawing ſuch a Salt from various Excrements, and the Obſervation of ſome, that the *Indian Nitre* comes chiefly from ſuch Parts as abound with a particular kind of large Fowl, ſeems to favour Dr. *Liſter*'s Conjecture. [*Some undertake to ſhew, particularly Mr.* Lemery, *in the* French Memoirs, *that Nitre is not of a truly Mineral, but Animal Origin.*] The *Nitre* in Vaults and Cellars, ſhews a good deal to be gathered from the Air: but there is not room here to be particular in theſe Inquiries. This is but ſeldom us'd without ſome preparation, to which we refer the Reader. It is very penetrating and *diuretic*; and good in Inflammations of the *Throat* and *Tonſils*. [*This Salt is in much greater repute for medicinal Virtues abroad, particularly in* Germany, *than in* England: *Some* German *Phyſicians eſteem it a kind of univerſal Medicine. And perhaps its uſe in Fevers, Pleuriſies, Quinſies, Hæmorrhages, and many other Diſtempers, has not been ſufficiently experienced in* England.]

SECT. VI.

Of Diaphoretics.

UNDER this Name of *Diaphoretics*, are included what are alſo underſtood by *Alexipharmics* and *Febrifuges*; becauſe all the Things under thoſe Denominations, whoſe Operation we have any notice of, exert themſelves that way, by more or leſs increaſing a Diaphoreſis; which is a ſenſible Diſcharge by the Skin, and ſhews itſelf like a Dew upon it.

All thoſe Medicines which anſwer this Intention, muſt do it either by their Subtility; whereby they divide and attenuate the Humours to ſuch a degree, that they become fine enough to eſcape through ſuch ſmall Paſſages, as thoſe of the cutaneous Glands; or elſe by their contracting and ſqueezing the Solids, which force out of the Extremities what lay before in readineſs for Expulſion. Of the former ſort are many *Simples*; which for their other more manifeſt Qualities, we have placed under other Heads; and chiefly amongſt the *Cephalics*: for all aromatic, warm and ſubtile Bodies, have a natural tendency this way; becauſe they cannot but divide and

atte-

attenuate the Fluids; which makes them fitter to go off by the smaller Passages. What Simples we have collected under this *Section*, are mostly determin'd to the same Intention, by a like Texture and Disposition of Parts; but then they are generally such as are seldom met with in Composition or Prescription for any other purpose. And without transgressing the Rules laid down for determining things of this kind, it may be conjectur'd, that there is this difference between *these* and the common *Aromatics*; that the latter act as soon as ever they come into the Stomach, and by the Volatility of their Parts divide and thin the Juices in the *Primæ Viæ*, but go off in a great measure by some of the larger Discharges; whereas the former seem not to have any thing in their Composition so active as to render them sensible, until they have passed the last Comminution or Digestion in the circulating Blood: and that there they obtain such a Resolution, as suits them not only for the cutaneous Secretion; but also to break, and as it were fuse the Blood itself: thereby causing its thinner and serous Parts to flow thro' the Pores in great plenty. And this will not perhaps appear so strange, when we consider a manifest difference in our Food, not unlike what we here assign to Medicine. For some parts of our Aliment are sooner than others broke and digested in the Stomach and first Offices; and such always furnish the greatest Supply to the larger Emunctories, and go off mostly by Urine; whereas others, which have Subtility enough not only to pass the Lacteals, and get into the Blood, but are too solid to undergo the last Comminution, except by a long Circulation, bestow more Matter both for Nourishment and the finer Secretions. Those Substances, or Bodies, therefore, which obtain this Appellation of *Diaphoretic*, are such as are capable of being divided into very small and fine Parts; which do not sensibly operate until they are brought into the minutest Vessels, where their Smalness and Activity fit them both to pass themselves; and besides make way for many other Particles to go off with them.

But the other Case of a *Diaphoresis*, or raising a Sweat, is most extensive and efficacious; and that is by squeezing and contracting the Fibres, and so forcing thro' what is in readiness to pass; of which Matter there often is a great deal in the Capillaries, or just at the Surface, that sometimes almost stagnates for want of such shocks. All Acids do this, and whatsoever vellicates and contracts the Fibres powerfully. Thus you shall see People presently sweat upon eating *Vinegar* or *Lemon-Juice*. Upon the same account does Fear, or any sudden Passion, produce the like Effect; as likewise all kinds of Exercise. But these are not so directly our Business to account for; nor likewise how Sweating most commonly terminates Fevers, and throws off Poisons or contagious Infections; by which they come to be termed *Alexipharmics* and *Febrifuges*; because this would take up more room than we have here to spare; as requiring the whole Theory of Fevers to be treated of, in order to arrive at a perfect Knowledge of it.

Folia, Herbs:

415. ANTHORÆ, *Helmet-Flower*; called by some Writers *Antithora*; who will also have it to be the Zedoary of the *Arabians*, particularly of *Avicen* and *Serapion*. The *Aconitum Salutiferum*, or wholesome Wolf-bane of *C. Bauhine*, is what the Officinal Prescriptions intend, wheresoever this is ordered. It grows on the Mountains in *Helvetia*, and in *Savoy*. The Root is chiefly in

in uſe; which is of a warm, bitteriſh Taſte, and reckon'd Cardiac and Alexipharmic, much of the ſame nature as the *Contrayerva* Root; on which account by ſome it is called the *German Contrayerva*. It is, however, now uſed only in a few Officinal Compoſitions.

416. CALAMINTHÆ, *Calamint*. That deſcribed *flore magno vulgaris* by *John Bauhine*, ought to be the Officinal ſort; but the ſcarcity of that, brings to Market in its ſtead the — *Sylveſtris odore Pulegii ſeu Nepetæ* of *C. Bauhine*. There is alſo a — *Paluſtris*, called *Aquatica* by *Gerhard*, and *Mentha arvenſis verticillata hirſuta*, by *J. Bauhine*: Water Calamint: which altho' received into the new Catalogue of the *College*, is not known in the preſent Pharmacy. The firſt of theſe flowers in *June* and *July*; and is warm, aperient, and enters many alexipharmic Compoſitions of the Shops. A Compound Powder in the *College Diſpenſatory*, has its name from it. It is alſo reckon'd by ſome to be hepatic, pectoral, and uterine; to promote Urine, the *Menſes*, and forward Delivery; but is ſeldom preſcribed in theſe Intentions.

417. CARLINÆ, *Carline Thiſtle*, is the *Chamæleon albus* of *Dioſcorides*, —*Humilis* of *Parkinſon*, and *Acaulos magno flore* of *C. Bauhine*. It grows in the Valleys of *Germany* and *Italy*; and flowers in *June*. Its Root is moſt in eſteem; and recommended for its alexipharmic Qualities, in reſiſting Infection, and expelling Malignities. But the preſent Practice takes little or no notice of it.

418. DORONICI, *Leopardsbane*. *Mathiolus* will have this to be the *Aconitum Pardalianches* of *Theophraſtus*; but the modern Botaniſts diſſent from him in that Particular. This grows in many Places in *Germany*, and is ſaid to be Alexipharmic, and good againſt the Bites of venomous Creatures; but modern Practice gives it little Credit in any ſuch Intentions.

419. DRACUNCULI, and,

420. DRACONTII, *Dragons*. Theſe have by miſtake been diſtinguiſhed as different *Simples*, but they are only different Names for the ſame thing. [*But the* Dracunculus hortenſis *is the Sallad Herb called* Taragon.] The *Dracunculus Polyphyllus* of *C. Bauhine*, is what the new Catalogue of the College directs to; and ſeems to be a Species of the *Arum*; being entitled in *Herman*'s Catalogue, *Arum Polyphyllum, Dracunculus & Serpentaria dictum, caule maculato, majus & elatius*. It is reckoned Alexipharmic, and a reſiſter of Poiſons; on which account it hath a Place in the College *Plague-Water*.

421. GALEGÆ, called alſo *Ruta Capraria*, *Goat's Rue*. This has a great name with ſome Authors, and paſſes for a powerful Alexipharmic, Sudorific, and a Reſiſter of Poiſon and peſtilential Contagions. It has been recommended alſo for bringing out the Meaſles and Small-Pox; but neither the Taſte nor Smell of this Plant diſcover any ſuch Virtues likely to be in it; nor does the preſent Practice encourage any ſuch Expectations; it being hardly ever preſcribed. It is an uſeleſs Ingredient in the *Milk-Water*. Some have vented Notions of Animals, and particularly the *Lizard*, guarding themſelves with it againſt the Poiſon of *Vipers*; and curing themſelves with it when bit; but theſe are Fables.

422. MELISSÆ, *Baum*; diſtinguiſhed —*Vulgaris odore Citri*, by *J. Bauhine*. It flowers in *July*. This Herb is very well known in our Gardens. It is of a fine Cordial Flavour; but ſo weak, that in moſt medicinal Forms it is loſt; and 'tis hard

hard even to dry it with its natural Scent. The diſtilled Water made from it therefore is beſt drawn when the Plant is green; which, by the way, holds good in very few other Plants: But with all the Care imaginable it will ſoon fade, unleſs ſprinkled with a little Spirit before it is diſtill'd. [*But the way of gaining this Water in its full Perfection, is by cohobating it ſeveral times upon freſh Parcels of the Plant; for thus it may be made extremely rich, and of conſiderable medicinal Virtues.*] The Plant is a good Cordial, and makes an agreeable Ingredient in many Alexipharmic Waters. Any other form it is not fit for.

423. SCORDII, *Water Germander.* It grows in watry Grounds; and flowers in *June* and *July.* It is ſomewhat of a *Garlic* Smell, mix'd with an Aromatic. It is juſtly eſteemed a good Alexipharmic, and makes an excellent Ingredient in all Compoſitions of that Intention; as well as in that grand Medicine of the Shops, which has its Name from it, *Diaſcordium*; tho' in Preſcription it moſt frequently bears the Name of its Inventor, and is called *Confectio Fracaſtorii.* There is alſo an excellent compound Water, which derives its Name from this Simple; and is entitled in the Shops, *Aqua Scordii compoſita.* It is good in all kinds of Fevers, and helps both to raiſe the Spirits, as a Cordial, and promote Sweat, or the Eruption of ſuch Humours as do often critically terminate ſuch Diſtempers. This Plant keeps its Smell, if well dry'd, tho' reduc'd into a fine Powder; and therefore may very conveniently be preſcribed in *Boles*, as well as Infuſion; which makes it ſtrange that it is not oftner met with in extemporaneous Practice, in the room of ſome things not by much ſo efficacious, nor ſo eaſily to be procur'd. Some Authors mention this Simple amongſt Hyſterics, and Deſtroyers of Worms; and alſo for a good Deterger of malignant and inveterate Ulcers: but ſuch Practice is not at all warranted by Experience.

424. ULMARIÆ, *Meadow-ſweet.* It flowers in *June.* We have this amongſt the beſt Alexipharmics, in ſome Writers, and it is called *Regina Prati, Queen of the Meadow*, and by *Caſp. Bauhine, Barba capri, floribus compactis.* It has a very agreeable Scent; but it does not by any great Volatility of Smell, or Pungency in Taſte, ſeem to diſcover in it ſuch Properties, in ſo large a degree as Authors mention; tho' the Simple Water which is order'd from it in the *Diſpenſatory*, has a very remarkable Smell and Taſte, but ſoon turns mothery, as all ſuch Waters will do, [*unleſs often cohobated upon freſh Parcels of the Plant, or preſerved by means of a little inflammable Spirit added thereto.*] It is likewiſe an Ingredient in the *Milk-Water.*

Flores, Flowers:

425. CALENDULÆ, *Marygold.* This blows almoſt all the Summer. They are well known in the Kitchen as well as the Shops. Amongſt Phyſical Writers they paſs for Alexipharmics, tho' in a much inferior degree to *Saffron*; which it is compared to. Many alſo ſpeak of them as Hyſterics; and we meet with them often in *Riverius*'s Practice for that purpoſe.

426. CROCI, *Saffron.* Theſe blow in *September*, and are of a nice Culture, and a valuable Commodity, growing in ſome parts of *England*, particularly in *Eſſex* and *Cambridge-ſhire*; which are the beſt of any in the World we have yet met with. The *German* Writers mention that for the beſt, which grows in the *Circle of Auſtria*; but by their Doſe it muſt fall ſhort of ours; for a Scru-

ple

ple was their ordinary Quantity; whereas five or six Grains of *Engliſh* Saffron, that is good, has very ſenſible Effects. Foreign Authors alſo ſpeak much of its Narcotic Quality; and pretend that an immoderate Doſe of two or three Drams, will bring on a particular kind of *Delirium*, [*or mirthful Madneſs*] and occaſion Death. *Etmuller* gives a Story of a Perſon, who trading in this Commodity, for the ſake of ſaving ſome Duty, concealed a Bag of *Saffron* ſo long under his Clothes, that its Steam had ſuch an effect upon him as to kill him. It is certainly one of the greateſt Cordials of any Simple the whole *Materia Medica* ſupplies; and as effectually promotes a *Diaphoreſis*; which makes it hardly ever omitted in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, for any Species of *Fevers*. It wonderfully aſſiſts the Eruption of the Meaſles and Small-Pox; and at the ſame time that it puts the Conſtitution upon a force to throw off ſomewhat diſagreeable, it enables it to ſuſtain ſuch an Exertion. It is alſo given in almoſt all Diſorders of the Lungs; and for its great efficacy in promoting Expectoration, and relieving the Breath, it is called by ſome *Anima Pulmonum*; the *Soul* of the *Lungs*. There are many Forms which it is made into in the Shops; but it is much better given in Subſtance; and is very conveniently powder'd, and made into Boles and Electuaries. The Dearneſs of this Commodity makes ſome draw out its *Tincture* for a *Syrup*; or to uſe by itſelf, and afterwards dry and powder the Remainder for uſe. That which has not been ſo ſerved, is almoſt of a red Colour when powdered: and upon but juſt touching it with any Moiſture, it will ſtain extremely *yellow*. The Colour which it gives in Tincture, tho' deep and fine at firſt, will fade with keeping; and the ſooner as the *Menſtruum* is more acid: for this reaſon, that which is order'd with Treacle-Water, and ſeems beſt fitted to anſwer the Intention of an Alexipharmic, is hardly ever made. It is generally done with Canary; and ſuch Wines, as are moſt remote from Acidity; but that is only for the ſake of the beauty of the Medicine. This Flower parts with a great deal in Infuſion that will riſe in the Still; and therefore what is ſold for *Spirit* of *Saffron*, if well made, is an admirable Cordial: and in the ſtrict Senſe of the Term, perhaps a greater than Medicine any otherwiſe ſupplies. This way likewiſe there is nothing of the Simple loſt; becauſe the *Reſiduum* may conveniently be evaporated into an Extract; in which will be retain'd the moſt deterſive Parts; and will make it a good Medicine in the Jaundice, Cachexies, and all Diſorders ariſing from Obſtructions and foul *Viſcera*. There are many who extol this in hyſterical Affections; and are of opinion, that it cleanſes the Womb, promotes the Menſtrual Diſcharges, and aſſiſts in Delivery. *Borellus*, in his *Obſervations*, ſpeaks of a Perſon, who by carrying a Parcel of *Saffron* a long Journey, to Market for ſale, was ſo affected by its Scent only, as to make bloody Urine. Some preſcribe it to be worn, with Camphire, in a Bag at the Pit of the Stomach for Melancholy; and others affirm, that ſo uſed, it will cure Agues.

Semina, Seeds of,

427. SESELIOS, *Hart-wort*. Botaniſts deſcribe ſeveral kinds of this Plant; but the Officinal ſort is the ſame as the *Siler montanum*; and called likewiſe by *C. Bauhine*, *Liguſticum*. The Seeds have a great name with ſome antient *Botanic* and *Diſpenſatory* Writers; and are mention'd almoſt in every Intention: but they are grown into neglect in

the

the present Practice, and enter few Shop-Compositions except the *Theriaca Andromachi.*

*** Vicia, *Tares.* These are too well known to want Description; and they are of no use in Medicine but amongst Nurses, who boil them in some Drinks, to bring out the *Measles* and *Small-Pox.*

Gummi, Gums:

428. Camphora, *Camphire.* This is a pellucid *Gum* or *Rosin*, which does not flow from the Tree; but is obtain'd out of its Wood, by a particular way of *Sublimation*; vid. *Jac. Breynius* in *Exotic. Cent.* 1. It is brought into *Europe* chiefly from *China*, and the Island *Borneo* in the *East-Indies.* It is extremely volatile; and *Tachenius*, with some others, will have it to be a pure natural *Sal Volatile Oleosum.* It is the most efficacious *Diaphoretic* known in Medicine; its great Subtility diffusing it thro' the very Substance of the Parts, as soon almost as the Warmth of the Stomach sets it in motion. In all Fevers therefore, when a *Diaphoresis* is to be encourag'd, nothing will sooner raise one; but its great Heat requires plentiful diluting with small Liquors. Its Smell indeed is so penetrating and particular, that it is not to be disguised in any Form. In reducing it to Powder, the Mortar must be first rubbed with a little Oil; else it will not divide. It very readily dissolves in rectify'd Spirit; but it will again part from it, and appear like a Curd, if that be lower'd with any aqueous Mixture. This has been in great Esteem with practical Authors of the best Note heretofore, in all kinds of Fevers, Malignities, and Epidemical Contagions; and we shall hardly meet with any Compositions for those Intentions in *Sennertus*, *Riverius*, or *Etmuller*, without this as a principal Ingredient. How it comes to be so little in the present Practice, is somewhat strange; for it is as safe as efficacious. But to those who appear most acquainted with this Drug, there is one Quality which seems but little known; and that is, that in *Deliria*, where Opiates fail of procuring Sleep, and oftentimes aggravate the Symptoms, this will frequently succeed; and as it helps forward a Breathing thro' the Pores by its Warmth, it does also contribute to the same good End, by relaxing the Tensity of the Fibres with Rest. It has been much debated, whether this be really hot or cold; its Sense upon the Palate, at first taking, persuading the former; and its Usefulness in allaying Inflammations, encouraging the latter Opinion. If by Warmth is understood such a Subtility of Parts, as disposes them to brisk Motion, and to agitate what is about them; this has as good Title to be so, as any thing which is not actual Fire. And for its allaying Inflammations, that may be done by the Subtility of its Parts, dividing and discussing so far the obstructed Humours, that they either perspire, or are taken up again into Circulation by the refluent Blood: for Spirit of Wine, and many things allow'd by all to be hot, will do this by the same means. It has also been much contested, whether this Drug is prejudicial to Generation; by its abating all Desire of Venery, and procuring Barrenness: but as the Authors themselves are divided upon the Point so much, some of them affirming that the Countries where it abounds, and is much used, produce almost childless Inhabitants; and others, that they are the most fruitful; we shall refer the Decision of this Point to those who have more Leisure and Curiosity for such Inquiries. Its Dose is from one to six or eight Grains.

429. Gua-

429. GUAIACI, of *Guaiacum*. This Gum, or rather Roſin, is much of the ſame virtue as the Wood whence it is drawn, but more efficacious. It is reckon'd much to promote inſenſible Perſpiration; and upon that account is good in ſuch cutaneous Caſes as proceed from Obſtructions of the perſpirable Matter in the *Milliary Glands*. It is very warm and deterſive; and therefore good in all Ulcerations, and Gleets, both internal and external. In *Gonorrhœa's* it is by ſome almoſt deem'd a Specific. In the Gout likewiſe it does frequently good ſervice; not only by deterging and cleanſing the Joints and mucilaginous Glands from tartarous Matter; but by warming and ſtrengthning the Fibres, it enables them to move with that vigour, as ſhakes off and prevents the Lodgment of ſuch Particles upon them.

430. CORTEX PERUVIANUS, *ſive Quinquina, Jeſuit's Bark*. This comes to us from *Peru* in the *Weſt-Indies*; whence the *Romiſh* Miſſionaries firſt brought it into *Europe*, and gave occaſion for its being call'd *Jeſuit's Bark*. After various Conjectures amongſt Botaniſts concerning what Tree this is the Bark of, which are needleſs and tedious to repeat here, the moſt ſatisfactory Account comes from an *Apothecary* who lived long upon the ſpot; and had often gather'd it; who ſays, it comes from a Tree about the bigneſs of a Plumb Tree, with Leaves like Ivy, but not quite ſo big, and always green. The *Indians* call it *Quarango*. It bears a Fruit not unlike a *Cheſnut*, which is properly call'd *Quinquina*; and it is eſteem'd by the Natives beyond the Bark. See more in *Phil. Tranſact.* No. 290. Its Qualities in curing *Intermittents* are well known to Phyſicians; but there is more than ordinary Skill required in its Uſe: for as there is no one Medicine perhaps more efficacious in doing good; ſo there is a great deal of Miſchief to be done with it in ignorant Hands. This Medicine likewiſe, by the ſame Properties as it cures *Intermittents*, is good in many kinds of Fluxes, and all Diſorders from Relaxation.

Radices, Roots:

431. CONTRAYERVÆ, *Counter-Poiſon*. This is an exotic Root, which *Botanic Writers* ſeem not well to agree about: *Bauhine*, with ſome others, making it a kind of *Cypreſs*; and calling it *Cyperus longa*. Some alſo call it *Drakena*, and others make it a Species of the *Granadilla*. It has a quick *aromatic Smell*, is of a *reddiſh Colour*, rough or wrinkled upon its Surface, and has many ſmall Fibres ſhooting from it. It is much more come into extemporaneous Practice of late, than it ſeems to have been heretofore; tho' not given above a *Scruple* at moſt in a Doſe; whereas ſome antient practical Authors ſpeak of a *Dram* as a moderate one. It is very powerful in forwarding the *cuticular* Diſcharges; and is therefore of great ſervice in *Fevers*, by promoting and keeping up a convenient *Diaphoreſis*. There is a good Compoſition in the Shops, which takes its Name from it, call'd *Lapis Contrayervæ*; and is very juſtly preferr'd to the *Gaſcoign*'s Powder. It is likewiſe ſecond to nothing in bringing forward the *Small-Pox* and *Meaſles*, where Expulſion is neceſſary; and in all kinds of *Fevers*, that can be relieved by increaſing the Diſcharges thro' the cutaneous Pores.

432. IMPERATORIÆ, *Maſter-wort*, called alſo amongſt many other Names, *Aſtrantia*. The *Imperatoria* of *Caſpar Bauhine*, is the officinal *Maſter-wort*. Theſe are not much unlike the *Angelica* Roots in Flavour or Virtue. They are agreeably penetrating, and allow'd by all

to

to be a good *Alexipharmic*. They are ſaid to cure many kinds of *Poiſons*, and the Bites of venomous Animals. They are alſo deterſive, and good in the *Jaundice*, *Cachexies*, and *Dropſies*; becauſe they promote the Secretions by Urine as well as by the Skin. Theſe are not ſo often met with in extemporaneous Preſcription as they deſerve. In the College *Plague-Water* they are an excellent Ingredient; and if they are diſpens'd in it in due quantity, and freſh, give a very agreeable predominant Taſte to the Compoſition.

433. MEI, *Spignel*, generally called *Meum Athamanticum*, diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar Bauhine* —— *foliis Anethi*. It grows in Meadows and Paſture Grounds, but is not often met with. It flowers in *June*. This has an aromatic Pungency in its Scent; but is alſo ſomewhat fetid. It remains in many Diſpenſatory-Compoſitions, moſt of them Alexipharmics; of which Tribe it is by all Writers accounted. Some aſcribe to it Virtues which give it a place in Hyſterical Preſcriptions. It is given to promote the *Menſtrual* Diſcharges, and remove the Diſorders of thoſe Parts, which proceed from Obſtruction.

434. NARDI, *Spikenard*. We ſhall here take notice of two ſorts, the *Celtic* and the *Indian*. The former grows in many parts of *Europe*; and Mr. *Ray* ſays, as it agrees in kind with the *Valerian*; ſo it has the ſame Virtues. The latter comes to us from the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Alexandria*, &c. called by *Breynerus*, *Gramen Cyperoides aromaticum Indicum*; and is much more valuable than the other. It is eſteem'd as an Alexipharmic; being warm and ſpicy, and helpful to promote Sweating. Upon this account it is an Ingredient in the Capitals, and other Diſpenſatory-Compoſitions of the ſame Intention. It is likewiſe reckon'd a good Stomachic, a Strengthner of the Fibres, and a Diſpeller of Wind and crude Flatulencies.

435. PETASITIDIS, *Butter-Bur*, diſtinguiſhed by *Caſpar* —— *Major & vulgaris*, and by *John Bauhine* — *vulgaris rubens rotundiori folio*. It grows in low Grounds, and flowers in *March*. This is not greatly unlike the Maſter-wort Root, in Pungency and Flavour. It has alſo the Virtues aſcribed to it as an Alexipharmic; upon which account it is in many of the Diſpenſatory-Compoſitions of that Intention; and there was alſo a compound Water under its Name in the *College-Diſpenſatory*, very uniform and efficacious, though now rejected. It is likewiſe reckoned detergent, and good in all Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and the Diſtempers thence ariſing.

436. PYRETHRI, *Pellitory of Spain*, diſtinguiſhed — *flore Bellidis*, by *C. Bauhine*. This is an acrid Root, brought to us chiefly from ſome parts of *Italy*; but it is mighty ſubject to decay; ſo that we meet with it in the Shops frequently rotten and worm-eaten. It is hot and very diſcutient, which makes it forward a Diaphoreſis; and it wonderfully attenuates and draws, or ſqueezes, out of the Fibres and Glands, viſcid and phlegmatic Humours. For which reaſon it is not only uſed as an *Alexipharmic*, but as a *Phlegmagogue*, and a Purger of watry Humours. It is a good Medicine in all Cachexies, and diſtemper'd Habits from too much Cold and Moiſture; and frequently of good ſervice in Palſies, and numbneſs of the Limbs. It is much uſed for the Tooth-ach, to be held in the Mouth; and its great Heat and Pungency when ſo uſed, occaſion abundance of Rheum to flow out of the Glands; which in many Caſes give relief to other

other Pains of the Head beſides the Tooth-ach.

437. SCORZONERÆ, *Viper-graſs*, called *Viperaria Hiſpanica* by *Gerhard*, *Tragopogon Hiſpanicus* by *J. Bauhine*, and diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine* — *Latifolia ſinuata*. Some Writers extol this for its Efficacy againſt the Bites of poiſonous Animals; and others commend it for curing Melancholy, Epilepſies, and Vertigoes: but the preſent Practice does not uſe it in any ſuch Intentions, but acknowledges it for an Alexipharmic; altho' it is not often preſcribed. It ſeems beſt ſuited to Decoction; but it is not very palatable. In that Form ſome commend it for bringing out the Meaſles and Small-Pox.

438. SERPENTARIÆ, *Snake-Weed*. This is plentifully brought us from *Virginia* in the *Weſt-Indies*; and thence takes its name in Preſcriptions. It is alſo called *Colubrina* and *Piſtolochia Virginiana*. There are three Roots under this Name in the Shops, whoſe diſtinctions amongſt Botaniſts ſhew them to be of the *Ariſtolochia* kind. The firſt is *Ariſtolochia Polyrrhizos, auriculis foliis*; deſcribed under the Title of *Polyrrhizos Virginiana* by *Parkinſon*, and *Piſtolochia Virginiana* by *Gerhard*. The ſecond is *Ariſtolochia Violæ fruticoſæ foliis Virginiana, cujus radix Serpentaria dicitur*: And the third is *Ariſtolochia, ſeu Serpentaria Virginiana caule nodoſo*. But all theſe are by Cuſtom ſunk into the common Appellation of *Snake-Root*. It is very hot and pungent, both in Smell and Taſte. The preſent extemporaneous Practice juſtifies it to be a powerful Alexipharmic; and hardly ever omits it in moſt kinds of *Fevers*, eſpecially the worſe and more malignant ſort. Its Heat is ſo conſiderable, that where it is plentifully preſcribed, it requires to be well diluted with ſmall Liquors; and ſo manag'd, it ſeldom fails to raiſe a Diaphoreſis. Its Warmth alſo occaſions it to be uſed frequently in nervous and paralytic Caſes, which proceed from too much Rheum and Humidity. It is an Ingredient in the College *Plague-Water*, and its Name ſeems to have brought it in eſteem amongſt many People; and to have introduced it into the Cloſet-Cordials and Drams; as conceiv'd to be a great Reſiſter and Preſervative againſt Infections, and what they call catching Diſtempers.

439. SUCCISÆ, *Devil's-Bit*, diſtinguiſhed — *vulgaris flore purpureo*, by *Parkinſon*, and — *Glabra*, by *Caſpar Bauhine*. It grows in Meadows and Paſture Grounds, and is a Species of the Scabious; but altho' it is rank'd by many amongſt the Alexipharmics, it is in few Shop-Compoſitions, and but ſeldom preſcribed in common Practice.

440. VALERIANÆ, *Valerian*. Of this there are ſeveral kinds; the *Major hortenſis*, which is the *Phu Oluſatri folio* of *Dioſcorides*, the — *Major odoratâ radice* of *J. Bauhine*, commonly called *Phu* in the Shops; the — *Minor paluſtris* of *Caſpar*, the —— *Minor pratenſis ſeu aquatica* of *John Bauhine*; and the — *Sylveſtris Major foliis anguſtioribus*; the latter of which is intended in moſt Preſcriptions. [*There are two Species of this great wild* Valerian; *the one has its Root divided into many white, and thick Fibres, growing more downwards, and ſpeading leſs than the other; of no conſiderable Odour when freſh taken out of the Ground; but ſmelling very ſtrong when dry. This grows in Woods and dryer Places than the other; which is larger, higher, and more ſpread in its Root; with bigger, and ſmoother Leaves; and of a deeper ſhining green. The latter grows in watry places near Ditches. They both flower in* May; *and are uſed for each other.*] It is warm and aromatic,

but ſomewhat of a fetid Scent. Its Efficacy as a Sudoric, is ſupported by the Teſtimony both of the antient and preſent Practice. It has been reckon'd by ſome deterſive; ſo much as to make it diuretic; and good in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It is mightily extoll'd likewiſe by ſome for ſtrengthning the Optic Nerves, and reſtoring decayed Sight; but the preſent Practice acknowledges it not in any ſuch Intentions. It ſometimes does wonders in hyſterical Affections; eſpecially where Simples of the fetid kind are good; and the Spirits are too impetuous in their Motions, ſo as to occaſion Convulſions. I have known it alſo (aſſiſted with Camphire, and ſome other things of the like nature, which are very powerful in breaking thro' the minuteſt Obſtructions) to cure obſtinate *Agues*. It is likewiſe very efficacious in all nervous Caſes; and particularly the Epilepſy. This Virtue in it ſeems firſt to have been diſcover'd by *Fabius Columna*; who, p. 120. of his *Phytobaſanos*, commends it for that purpoſe, given in Powder. *Riverius* celebrates it alſo upon the like account; which makes it a wonder that *Etmuller* ſays ſo little of it; who is very diligent in ſearching after *ſpecific Qualities*, and prolix enough in their Commendation: for he takes no notice of it but as an Alexipharmic, and a Strengthner of the Sight. Monſieur *Marchant*, in the *Memoirs of the* French *Academy of Sciences* for the Year 1706. has confirm'd this Virtue by many Inſtances within his own Knowledge. And what appears very remarkable is, that in the two Obſervations he enlarges moſt upon, the Patients voided great quantities of Worms. His Cuſtom was always to purge before he adminiſter'd it. The *Radix Phu* in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, is the Root of the Garden *Valerian*.

Of Animals.

441. COCCINILLA, *Cochineal*. This is a mighty Commodity from *New Spain* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and moſtly uſed in the Dying Trade; tho' it is alſo frequently preſcribed in Medicine; but there a little of it goes a great way. Yet notwithſtanding our acquaintance with it, there have been great Controverſies about its Production, whether it be an Animal or Vegetable; but moſt now come into the former Opinion, and agree that it is an *Inſect*, which breeds upon the Leaves of Trees; of which we have many Inſtances, and particularly in the *Poplar*; and that they lay their Eggs, and hatch them there, until the increaſing Bulk breaks thro' its Confinement in the Leaf, and lets out the young Brood. We are inform'd by ſome Travellers, that the way of procuring theſe, is to ſet fire to ſomething under the Trees whereon they breed; the Smoke of which ſuffocates them, and make them fall off. Their Wings and Legs ſeem to be broke, and ſifted or pick'd from them; nothing but the Trunk of the Inſect being brought to Market. *Leuwenhoeck* has pretended with his Glaſſes to diſcover many Parts in them peculiar only to an Animal; and has been ſo very particular, as to have deſcribed their *Ovaria*. They who deſire to be informed more concerning theſe Inſects, may turn to *Philoſ. Tranſact.* No. 176, and 193. The Uſe of theſe in Medicine is as an Alexipharmic; they raiſe Sweat, and are alſo accounted Cordial. They make the *Pulvis Purpureus*, in *Bates*'s *Diſpenſatory*, a good Medicine; it is much preferable to the *Gaſcoign's Powder* in Childrens little ſeveriſh Diſorders; as alſo in the Small-Pox and Meaſles. It agreeably tinges the *White Drink*, now known in almoſt all Families,

milies, as well as the Shops. Its Doſe is from two to ſix or eight Grains. In ſome robuſt Conſtitutions, that can diſpenſe with large Doſes, it will ſometimes cure Agues, after three or four times taking: but it is not very ſafe; for if it does not raiſe a Sweat, it makes the Patient hot and reſtleſs.

442. SCINCI, *Skinks.* This is an aquatic Animal, tho' termed *Crocodilus terreſtris*, by *Dioſcorides.* [*It is a kind of amphibious* Lizard, *reſembling a Crocodile; but ſo ſmall, that the largeſt are ſcarce above five Inches long. They are found in* Egypt *upon the River* Nile; *and are covered with a fine ſilver Scale from the extremity of the Tail to the end of the Snout. They have four Feet, but exceeding ſhort and feeble; ſo that they rather crawl than walk: They are alſo found in plenty in the* Caribbee *Iſlands. They ought to be choſe large, plump, heavy, dry, entire, and if poſſible untouched by the Worm.*] It hath an Alexipharmic Quality aſcribed to it, (on which account it is in the Mithridate) and a tendency to excite Venery; for which it was brought into the *Diaſatyrion*; a Compoſition now rejected by the College: but theſe different Virtues are aſcribed to its different Parts; for the *Diaſatyrion* takes in the Belly and Back, with regard to the Reins and ſpermatic Veſſels; whereas the Mithridate receives the Belly only. *Dioſcorides, Galen, Pliny*, and many other Antients, were as particular about the different Parts for different Purpoſes; but *Hoffman* has taken pains to ſhew it a needleſs Labour; and the preſent Pharmacy gives no Reputation to ſuch Conceits.

443. CORNU UNICORNI, *Unicorn's-Horn.* There are various Opinions concerning this Creature; but *Paccius*, who wrote a whole Treatiſe about it, takes it to be nothing but the *Rhinoceros*; tho' ſome ſtrenuouſly contend that this Horn is the Tooth of a Fiſh. The ſtrange Conceits of the Medicinal Virtues of this Drug, are too numerous and too ridiculous to mention here; and both this and the following are now juſtly expelled the preſent Practice.

444. OS È CORDE CERVI, *Bone of a Stag's Heart*; is of the ſame Rank with the foregoing, and now juſtly in neglect.

445. BEZOAR ORIENTALIS, *Oriental Bezoar.*

446. BEZOAR OCCIDENTALIS, *Occidental Bezoar.* Theſe are both by moſt reckoned Animal Subſtances; but Dr. *Slare* in a late Book endeavours to prove them *Factitious.* Their Value is chiefly determin'd by the Colour they give to the *Gaſcoign's Powder*; which makes the Oriental by much the moſt preferable and deareſt; and of that, ſuch Stones are preferred as are ſmootheſt, ſmall, and ſtrike a deep *Green* upon white Paper that has been rubb'd over firſt with Chalk; which is a ſure way of trying them. It is wonderful of what Value theſe have always been reckon'd; ſince it ſeems to be without any good ground. If they are factitious, according to Dr. *Slare*, the Art muſt be in very few Hands; or the Materials very ſcarce, to keep them up ſo dear. But before him moſt were of opinion that they were generated in the Parts of an Animal, in the *Indies*, like a Deer or a Goat. The *Oriental* is called *Capra-Cerva*, by *Ray* in his *Synop. Animal. Gazella Indica cornubus rectis longiſſimis nigris, prope caput tantum annulatis*; and by *Johnſton, Capra ſive hircus Bezoarticus.* The *Occidental* comes from the *Capra-Cerva* alſo, called *Vicuniras ſive Toraguas* by *Acoſta, Cuguacu* by *Piſo*, and *Tenththamacame* by *Hernandez. Schroder* ſays they are Alexipharmic, and Promoters of Sweat; that they are good in Epilepſies, Pal-

pitation of the Heart, Jaundice, Dyſenteries, Stone, and Obſtructions of the *Menſes*; as alſo that they cure Melancholy, and forward Delivery: and in theſe important Intentions, he aſſigns the Doſe from three Grains to twelve. But we have no Inſtances from Experience to ſupport any ſuch Practice. They have neither Smell nor Taſte; and upon taking into the Stomach, give no Senſation, nor produce the leaſt perceivable Effect; which is ground enough to ſuſpect them good for nothing; altho' our Phyſicians preſcribe them in much larger Doſes than what *Schroder* mentions; and others have ventur'd half a Dram or a Dram at a time. The Shops uſe it only in the *Pulvis è Chelis compoſitus*, commonly called *Gaſcoign's Powder*; which, tho' it be a dear Medicine, ſeems to be of no virtue as an Alexipharmic; yet as it has often been joined in Preſcription with ſome Alexipharmics of Efficacy, it has the Credit amongſt the Ignorant, of doing what it never had any ſhare in.

Of Minerals.

447. LAPIS ÆTITES, *Eagle-Stone.* Some Naturaliſts give ſtrange Accounts of what goes under this Name; and tho' we have placed it here as a *Mineral*, yet 'tis difficult to aſcertain which of the three Kingdoms it belongs to. That it is found in an Eagle's Neſt, from whence it has its Name, moſt agree; but not how it came there. It is about the bigneſs of a Cheſnut, and is hollow, with ſomewhat in it that rattles upon ſhaking. This has occaſion'd ſome very odd Conceits; it being for this reaſon termed by ſome, *Lapis veluti prægnans, alio in utero ſonante*, that is, a Stone pregnant with another in its Womb. And upon this chimerical Foundation, it ſeems to have aſcribed to it the Power of influencing the *Fœtus* in Women. The Eſpouſers of this Deluſion ſay, that if it be wore about the *Arm*, it prevents Abortion; and about the *Thigh*, that it helps Delivery: but in the latter Caſe it is very gravely adviſed not to be wore too long, leſt it draw out alſo the *Womb* itſelf. Even *Galen* and *Pliny*, with many others, have much given into theſe Superſtitions; and *Wormius* pretends to give Inſtances of its drawing down the Womb. *Valeriola* likewiſe atteſts the ſame in his Obſervations; but a true Knowledge in Anatomy, will not allow of any Aſſent to ſuch Reports.

SECT. VII.

Of Emetics.

THAT Part of the *Materia Medica* which comes under this Head, altho' it is not ſo extenſive as ſome of the precedent Diviſions; yet it is of that Efficacy, as to require the utmoſt Skill and Caution in the Management. For a *Vomit* cannot be given without doing either good or harm: it is not therefore to be indifferently regarded as the Operation of ſome Alteratives, which are frequently preſcribed only to keep the Patient eaſy under ſome Expectation, until a Phyſician more clearly ſees what Nature indicates to be done.

Vomits and Purges are ſo much alike in their Operations, that one cannot be well apprehended without the other; thus much therefore is

is common to them both, that any Medicine which so far vellicates the Membranes and Coats of the Stomach and Bowels, as to draw them into convulsive Twitches, or much accelerate their natural Motions, will be *Emetic* or *Cathartic*, and sometimes both. But the Action of Vomiting is more properly a convulsive Motion in the Stomach, than any which can happen in the *Bowels*; unless their Peristaltic Undulations are inverted, as it happens in the *Passio Iliaca*. Whatsoever therefore comes into the Stomach, which so irritates its Fibres, as to make them contract or draw up with Force, will throw its contents upwards; the Vent being much larger that way than through the *Pylorus*; which would send them down by Stool. The Difference therefore between an *Emetic* and a *Cathartic*, lies only in this, that the latter consists of such Particles as pass the Stomach without any violent Vellications of the Fibres; and the former of such as have that Effect almost as soon as they come there; so that a *Vomit* seems stronger than a *Cathartic*: and this is the reason why a *Cathartic* in an increased Dose, will prove *Emetic*.

Some are of opinion, that the Substance itself, which procur'd a *Vomit*, is thrown up again in the first or second Ejection; and that the following Solicitations are caused by the Acrimony of the Juices; which the first Motions pumped as it were, and occasion'd to drain into the Stomach. It is of no great importance whether it be thus, or not; but 'tis certain, that the Action of Vomiting gives the strongest Shake to all the Muscles and Solids of the Body, that any Motion is capable of; and therefore in all medicinal Intentions it may be consider'd as an *Exercise*. And the last Reachings do generally discover a Drain of Humours derived into the Stomach from some considerable Distance; their Colour shewing them to come from the Liver, or Parts more remote. But service is not so much to be expected from what these Medicines discharge upwards, as from what their violent Emotions and Concussions fit for Separation, and force thro' other Outlets; and even that by the Skin is prodigiously increased by these Means, as is manifest from the profuse Sweats which a Person naturally falls into afterwards, upon the least Encouragement thereto.

Tinctures, *Extracts*, and *Rosins*, are always observed to operate rougher this way than more simple Preparations; and the Reason seems to be, that such Management of an Ingredient divides its Parts too much, and makes them too intimately come into Contact with the Fibres; whence they are not so soon shook off by their convulsive Twitches or Throws, as more gross Parts might be. Upon this account therefore, most of the Simples which come under this Head, are best order'd in their natural Forms; and the elaborate Preparations, of the Chymical Pharmacy especially, produce no Vomit so good as we find amongst Nature's own Productions: and this Opinion the present Practice fully supports; for all the *Antimonial* and *Mercurial Emetics* are almost quite laid aside, unless in very obstinate Cases; and some Simple generally is now prescribed, only in Powder, as the *Ipecacuanha*. The *Emetic Tartar* likewise, which used to be so much in vogue, is at present to be found only in such hands as are Strangers to milder and safer Methods.

Folia, Leaves of,

448. Erigeri, *Groundsel*; called also *Senecio*, and distinguished by *Casp. Bauhine*——*Minor vulgaris*. This grows mostly upon old Walls,

and amongſt Rubbiſh; and is much known and uſed by the common People for a Vomit. They infuſe or boil it in Whey or Poſſet-Drink; and then ſtrain the Liquor. It is a good and ſafe Vomit; but it is not uſed in the Shops, nor, as I ever met with, preſcribed in extemporaneous Practice.

Flores, Flowers:

449. PERSICARUM, *Peach-bloſſoms*. Theſe are uſed only in a Syrup, which is directed in the College Diſpenſatory. It is a very palatable and gentle Medicine, for Children; provoking them to puke without any manifeſt Sickneſs. It alſo moſt commonly gives a Stool or two.

Semina, Seeds of,

450. CARTHAMI, *Baſtard Saffron*, called alſo by many *Cnicus*, is produced by Culture. Theſe are ſaid to purge watry and viſcid Humours, and deterge the *Mucus* which frequently adheres to the inner Coats of the Stomach; but they are very little uſed in Compoſition, and hardly ever occaſionally preſcribed.

Radices, Roots of,

451. SCILLÆ, *Sea-Onions*, or *Squills*; diſtinguiſhed—*Vulgaris radice rubrâ* by *Caſpar Bauhine*. They are uſed only in Infuſion, generally with Vinegar, which they render Emetic. It is ſometimes boiled into the Conſiſtence of a *Syrup* with Honey, and called *Oxymel Scilliticum* in the Shops; which retains the ſame Properties. They wonderfully deterge and ſcour off viſcid Adheſions in the Bowels, and gently irritate the Stomach to Ejection. They are alſo, as all of the Onion-kind are, very diuretic; and therefore in great eſteem with ſome in Dropſies: for if their Infuſion be mixed with Cinnamon-Water, they will ſeldom vomit, but work downwards, and very forcibly by Urine. In *Aſthma's*, and all Obſtructions and Infarctions of the Lungs, which are to be removed by deterſives and Expectoration, there is ſcarce any thing more effectual. Theſe are alſo eſteemed Alexipharmic; and upon that account have a place in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

452. IPECACUANÆ, *Ipecacuanha*, or *Braſilian Root*. This is very differently called and ſpelt by different Authors; but this is the moſt received way in *Purchas's Pilgrim*: And by *Laet* it is called, *Igpecaya ſive Pygaya*; by Mr. *Ray*, *Herba Paris Braſiliana Polycoccos*; and in the *Oxford* Catalogue, *Periclymenta accedens planta Braſiliana, floſculis congeſtis albis*. Its Root is but lately received in Medicine. The *French*, ſince their Knowledge of it, ſeem to have been much more diligent in learning its Virtues than our ſelves: Monſieur *Homberg*, a Chymiſt, and Monſieur *Boulduc*, an Apothecary, have both made Analytical Inquiries into its Texture. It will be worth the Reader's while to be inform'd what the latter ſays of it, in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences* for 1700. He takes it for granted, that all allow it to be a divine Remedy in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries*; and that it is at the ſame time Emetic, Cathartic, and Aſtringent. He leaves to *Botaniſts* the Deſcription of the Plant of which it is the Root; and contents himſelf to obſerve, that there are two ſorts of it, the one *grey*, the other *brown*, inclining to black on the outſide. The *grey* is more violent in its Operation; tho' the other is more certain; as he learned from his own Experience, as well as the Report of others. But the gentleneſs of the *grey* has made it of more general uſe. He adds, that of late we have another ſort brought over, which is *white*,

white, and unlike the others, and which is given to pregnant Women and Infants, by reaſon of its mildneſs. He confined himſelf for that time to the Examination only of the *grey*; referring the reſt to ſome other opportunity. And this he does both by Diſtillation with a Retort, and by Extraction with ſuch different Diſſolvents as are proper and convenient. By Diſtillation he drew off a Phlegm, an acid Spirit, and a little Oil; and from the black Maſs that was left at the bottom of the Retort, he was able to get but a very little fixed Salt by a violent Fire. It was not found worth while to take further notice of this *Analyſis*; believing the other way by Extraction to afford more Light into the Nature of this Root. The Extraction was begun with very well rectify'd *Spirit of Wine*; by which was drawn off its *Sulphur* or *reſinous* Part; ten Drams from eight Ounces of the Root. The Remainder thus depriv'd of its reſinous Parts, and well dry'd, weigh'd ſix Ounces. From this he again drew with diſtill'd Rain-Water, two Ounces of an Extract as ſolid as the former; which contain'd nothing beſides the ſaline Particles, accompany'd with ſome terreſtrial ones; which were inſeparable from the others. This laſt was but of a lax Conſiſtence; becauſe all the reſinous Parts were ſeparated by the preceding Operation. The Remainder, or *Caput Mortuum*, thus depriv'd both of its reſinous and ſaline Parts, weigh'd but four Ounces. Monſieur *Boulduc* believ'd this double Extraction to be uſeful; *viz.* one by the Spirit of Wine, the other by the Water: being perſwaded that the Virtue of the Root did not reſide alone in the Roſin, but likewiſe in the ſaline Parts; on which the Spirit of Wine did not act; and whereof the Water is the only proper Diſſolvent. It hence appears, that the Root contains much more ſaline Parts than reſinous, independent of the terreſtrial ones. Whence it is inferr'd, that without the Help of the Spirit of Wine, both its ſaline and reſinous Parts might be drawn with Water alone; for ſince the ſaline more abound in it than the reſinous Parts, the former will attenuate, draw off, reſolve and attract the latter; inſomuch that they would become one Body, *i. e.* make a Maſs compos'd of the ſaline and reſinous Parts. This is conformable to Experience; ſince it is the known Property of Salts to diſſolve the Sulphurs; which is confirm'd by Trials made on purpoſe. For with Rain-Water alone, and the ſame quantity of Root, Monſieur *Boulduc* drew three Ounces and a half of an Extract, as ſolid, and conſiſtent, and united in its Parts, as the former: and from the remainder, which, when well dry'd, weigh'd five Ounces, and whereof the Water could extract no more, he could draw with Spirit of Wine but a Dram of ſomewhat like a Roſin.

In another Diſſertation, publiſhed the ſame Year, Monſieur *Boulduc* gives his Obſervations on the brown *Ipecacuanha*. By Diſtillation, he remarks, that it yielded leſs Oil than the grey; and that the laſt Portion of Spirit which comes away with its Oil upon the greateſt Violence of Fire, altho' conſiderably acid, appeared to him to have more volatile Parts, than the ſame Portion of Spirit in the former. He ſays, that by trial with Salt of Tartar, the Particles of the brown eſcaped with the greater briſkneſs, and ſtruck the Senſe of Smelling more powerfully. Hence he concluded beforehand, that as the brown contains leſs oily Parts than the grey, ſo it contains fewer reſinous; and in the ſecond place, that this laſt Portion of Spirit ſeems to contain more volatile Parts; which is the reaſon that it is more violent in its Effects.

This Obſervation may countenance the Opinion of ſuch as believe the purgative Virtues of Medicines to be exalted by means of a certain volatile Salt; and that they are more or leſs volatile, in proportion to the quantity of volatile Salt contain'd in them. By Extraction, both by Spirit of Wine and by Water, that of the brown weigh'd leſs than the grey. The Proportions are theſe; from eight Ounces of the grey, he had, by Spirit of Wine, ten Drams of a reſinous Extract; but from the ſame quantity of the brown, only ſix Drams. From the Remainder thus freed of its reſinous Parts, by an aqueous *Menſtruum*, he drew from the grey two Ounces of a ſaline Extract; but from the brown only between five or ſix Drams. The Remainder of the grey, after it had been thus depriv'd of its reſinous Parts by the Spirit of Wine, and of its ſaline ones by the Water, weigh'd four Ounces; but that of the brown weigh'd near ſix Ounces; which ſhews that the active Principles abound more in the grey than in the brown; which is farther confirm'd by the following Way of Extraction. In the former he began with the Spirit of Wine, and then uſed Water; but here he extracted firſt with Water, and afterwards with Spirit of Wine; and obſerv'd that eight Ounces of the brown yielded, by a watry *Menſtruum*, one Ounce three Drams of an Extract very ſolid and compact: and the Remainder well dried, yielded by means of Spirit of Wine, but twenty four Grains of a reſinous Extract; whereas the like quantity of grey afforded, by an aqueous *Menſtruum*, three Ounces and an half of Extract; and its Remainder by Spirit of Wine, thirty ſix Grains of a reſinous Extract. Whence Monſieur *Boulduc* thinks it eaſy to conclude, that the brown contains leſs of principal Parts, and more of terreſtrial ones, than the grey. It is however certain, that the brown is more efficacious, which ſeems a ſort of *Paradox:* The reaſon of which is conjectur'd to be, that active Virtues are not to be eſteem'd according to the Meaſure or Weight of their Bodies. Thoſe of leſs Bulk have often more Force and Energy: *Vis maxima in minima Mole*, is a Maxim which holds good in many Inſtances. It has been obſerved, that the Spirits drawn laſt from the brown were more picquant, and ſtruck the Senſes more briskly than thoſe of the grey; why then may they not have the ſame Activity in our Bodies, to irritate the interiour Parts, and agitate the Humours more violently? The Extracts of the brown are indeed leſs in quantity; but their Virtues may be more concentrated, and by conſequence more active.

In the Memoirs for 1701, this ſame Inquirer diſcourſes farther on the *Ipecacuanha*; and ſays, he has found means to deprive this Root of its emetic Quality. The Difference that is between this and other violent Purgers, he ſays, encouraged him in this Search. The other violent *Cathartics*, as *Scammony* and *Colocynth*, however prepared and corrected, leave too often fatal Marks of their Action; but *Ipecacuanha*, tho' it appears very brisk in its Operation, leaves generally behind it an Aſtriction of the Parts it had before open'd and fatigued. He made a reſinous Extract with Spirit of Wine, and then drew out the ſaline Part with Rain-Water, and found by Experience, that its Violence, as in moſt other Purgers, was owing to its Roſin. For the Effects of the Roſin were more violent than of the Root itſelf; leaving little or no Aſtriction afterward; but the ſaline Extract was diuretic, purg'd gently, without any or little Nauſeouſneſs; and in ſhort, had the ſpecific

Quality

Quality of the Root, that is, to cure Dyſenteries.

Thus far we thought proper to follow our *French* Guide; whoſe Experiments give a good inſight into the Contexture and Virtues of this Root. But the common Practice here makes any Preparations of it little needed; it being moſt eſteem'd and preſcrib'd in Subſtance. Its Doſe is from ten Grains to two Scruples; ſome give a Dram, but it will not fail to work in a leſs quantity with proper Management.

Minerals.

453. BORAX, *Borace*, is the *Santerna* of *Pliny*; and we have of it two kinds, Native and Factitious. The Native is only the *Chryſocolla* or *Tincal*, calcined, diſſolved, and cryſtallized. [*But the Manner of doing it is extremely difficult; and kept as a great Secret in few Hands; who make a Profit thereof.*] There are alſo two kinds of the Factitious, one made of Nitre and Urine, and the other with an addition of more things, which may be ſeen in *Schroder*, but it is now neglected. Its uſe in Medicine is but little. Taken alone in Powder, it provokes to vomit; but 'tis ſeldom us'd for that purpoſe. Mixed with any warm Aromatic, it has no ſuch Effect in the Stomach; but is reckon'd of ſome Efficacy in aſſiſting Delivery: and is by our Midwives frequently adminiſter'd, with a drop or two of Oil of Cinnamon, for that end. It is alſo ſometimes uſed in Gargariſms.

SECT. VIII.

Of Cathartics.

SOmewhat may be underſtood concerning the Operations of Cathartics, from what has been already ſaid about Emetics: the Vellication or Irritation of the Fibres and Membranes being the ſame in both. But as the Difference of the Parts in which their Scenes of Action are, makes a great deal of Difference in the Conſequences of their Operations, on many accounts; therefore it may be further neceſſary to know what a *Stimulus* will do, in the Inteſtines particularly.

The Periſtaltic, or Vermicular, Motion of the Guts, is ſuch as continually propels forwards their Contents, from the *Pylorus* down to the *Rectum*. Now every Irritation either quickens that Motion in its natural Order; or occaſions ſome little Inverſion of it. In both, what but ſlightly adhered to the Coats, or inner Membranes, will be looſen'd and ſhook off, and carried forward with their Contents; and they will alſo be more agitated, and thus render'd more fluid. By this only it is manifeſt, how a Cathartic haſtens and increaſes the Diſcharges by Stool. But the ſame manner of Operation alſo carries its Effects much further, in proportion to the Force of the *Stimulus*. For where it is great, all the Appendices of the Bowels, and even all the Viſcera in the Abdomen, will by a Conſent of Parts, that is, a Communication of Nerves, be pulled or twitched; ſo as to affect their reſpective Juices in the ſame manner as the Inteſtines themſelves affect their Contents. The Conſequences of which muſt be, that a great deal will be drain'd back into the Inteſtines; and make a Part of what they diſcharge. And when we conſider the vaſt number of Glands in the Inteſtines, with the Outlets of thoſe Viſ-

cera

cera opening thereinto, and particularly of the Pancreas and Liver; it will be no wonder if vaſt quantities, eſpecially in full Conſtitutions, may be carried off by one ſmart Purge.

It has been a prevailing Notion, that there is ſome Specific, or Elective Quality in Cathartics, by which ſome are ſuited to draw off, and expel ſuch particular Humours, and will not meddle with, or affect any other; and upon this Notion it is, that they are ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſhed in Phyſical Writers, by peculiar Names expreſſive of their reſpective Properties: Hence ſuch an one is call'd a *Cholagogue*, a *Purger of Choler*; this a *Hydragogue*, a *Purger of Water*; and another a *Phlegmagogue*, a *Purger of Phlegm*. But our Theory in the *firſt Part* will not admit of any ſuch Concluſion; becauſe no Medicine under this Denomination, how efficacious and ſurprizing ſoever in its Operation, can act but mechanically; according to thoſe Laws of Motion, which all other Bodies are ſubject to; and therefore when the Diſcharges by Stool diſcover an over-proportion of any particular Humours; the Purge, to whoſe Efficacy it is aſcrib'd, is not to be ſuppos'd to have done it by any ſuch Election; but that there was either a Redundancy of ſuch a Humour, whoſe Diſcharge any common Irritation would occaſion; or that there was ſome peculiar Aptitude from the Fibres and Bulks of the Medicine, to deterge thoſe Parts where they were lodg'd, and ſet them in fuſion. Thus in proportion to the Proximity of ſome Humours to the inteſtinal Tube, and the Diſpoſition of the Paſſages to convey them that way, they require greater or leſſer Vibrations, or ſhakes of the Fibres, from a Cathartic, to fetch them out. For this reaſon, the briſker Cathartics, which vellicate the Membranes moſt of all, pump out, as it were, from all the *Meſenteriale* Glands, and neighbouring Parts, their Contents; which Parts, becauſe they abound ſo much with *Lymphatics*, and viſcid watry Humours, make the Diſcharges thin and watry. Thoſe which act in a ſomewhat lower degree, yet irritate enough to deterge and draw out a great deal of mucous and viſcid Matter; which ſometimes by Lodgment, and want of due Motion, changing into various Colours, occaſions the different Names of *Phlegm*, or *Choler*. As the former therefore paſs for *Hydragogues*; ſo do the latter for *Purgers* of *Phlegm* and *Choler*.

Dr. *Keill*, in his *Account of Animal Secretion*, ſeems to favour this Opinion of the Antients about elective Purgers, becauſe it appear'd to him ſolvable by his Theory of Attraction; but it is to be fear'd he tranſgreſs'd his own Laws, when he makes the Particles of *Jalap* attract the aqueous Particles out of the Blood as it waſhes thro' the inteſtinal Glands, by any other Power than the Particles of any other Medicine would do it, in the like Circumſtances, that is endu'd with the ſame mechanical Properties. Whatſoever therefore has the ſame Properties, as by the Effects it appears ſeveral Medicines have, as *Jalap*, it will purge Water as much as *Jalap*; and conſequently deſerve as much the Name of a *Specific*. But if it can be explain'd, as here it is hoped to be done, how ſuch Medicines are fitted by their manifeſt and mechanical Properties to produce ſuch an Effect; then it muſt be much more inſtructive to rely upon ſuch Procedure, than to have recourſe to an imaginary Agency, which puts the Underſtanding in confuſion.

Upon another Account alſo, beſides that of a *Stimulus*, a *Cathartic* anſwers its Intention; and that is by fuſing the Humours, or rendring them more fluid than they were before; whereby they are better fitted to paſs off at their proper Emunctories. And how

how this is done, may be underſtood from many Hints already interſpers'd in this Work. Thoſe which conſiſt of very ſubtile and active Parts, are not ſo ſenſible in the larger Paſſages; becauſe of the great Quantities of Matter which lay too great a Load upon them, and make them unheeded; but when they are got into the Blood in any conſiderable Number, they divide and fuſe thoſe Coheſions which obſtruct, or move heavily in the Capillaries, and ſcour the Glands; inſomuch, that every Pulſation throws ſomething thro' the inteſtinal Glands, which goes off by Stool, and which the refluent Blood waſhed away, and brought back from all Parts of the Body. Of this kind are all thoſe Cathartics which are ſaid to purge the Joints, and are preſcribed in Rheumatiſms and Arthritic Pains; as the *Radix Turpethi*, and all the *Aloetics*. It may not be amiſs here to obſerve, that the reaſon why Cathartics of this ſort are ſo eaſily chang'd into the moſt efficacious Alteratives, is becauſe an Alterative is a Cathartic, in this Senſe, in a lower Degree, or of a more remiſs Operation. Whatſoever brings ſuch Particles to a ſecretory Office, as are fitted for paſſing it, oftner than uſual, either by accelerating the Blood's Motion, or breaking it into more Particles of that particular Size and Inclination, will increaſe that Secretion. According therefore to the difference of the Parts, where ſuch Secretions are enlarg'd, as in the Glands of the Inteſtines, Kidneys, or Skin, are the Medicines which are inſtrumental therein, term'd either Cathartics, Diuretics, or Diaphoretics.

Farther, another way of promoting the Diſcharges by Stool from Fuſion, or rendring the Humours more fluid, is to mix ſuch Particles with them, as prevent their running into viſcid Coheſions; and by degrees divide and break them when in Contact; whence they are render'd fitter to run off by the moſt convenient Outlets. This is done by Subſtances which have Parts rigid, groſs, and full of Aſperities; and theſe are many kinds of *Salts*, and tartarous Medicines. For by Experiments eaſy to be tried, thoſe Bodies being mixed with any thing tenacious and adheſive, will deſtroy ſuch Properties. Thus, let any one mix a few Grains of Salt of Tartar with the *Extractum Rudii*, which of itſelf is ſo tenacious as to draw out into any Figure; and it will immediately run into almoſt a dry Powder; and crumble ſo as not to be capable of being made into Pills. To the quantity of this Salt alſo in the *Matthew*'s Pill, as it is commonly called, is owing, that the Maſs is ſo difficultly made up into Pills. Likewiſe all tenacious and mucilaginous Bodies of much thinner Conſiſtence, will by the like means be render'd much leſs adheſive, and more diſpos'd to Fluidity. Cathartics of this ſort are generally too groſs to paſs the *Lacteals*; and therefore their Influence extends no farther than the *Primæ Viæ*; that is, the Stomach and Bowels. After this manner, Cream of Tartar, with its Cryſtals, which differ not much from the former *Manna*, and all the milder Purgers, operate; that is, by ſeparating and keeping from Contact and Coheſion, the ſeveral Contents of thoſe Parts, which render them ſo fluid, as to run off ſooner, and in larger quantities by Stool, than otherwiſe they would do.

Claſs

Folia, Leaves of,

454. Senæ, *Sena.* The beſt comes from *Alexandria*, and is the ſharpeſt-leaved of any of the ſorts, and ſmells brisk if it be not old. The brightneſs of its Colour, and Quickneſs of its Flavour, are Indications of its Goodneſs; for when it has loſt its Scent, and grows dusky, it is good for little. It is one of the moſt common Purgers in the Shops, and in extemporaneous Preſcription. Altho' it is here placed amongſt the milder ſort, yet in ſome Circumſtances, and eſpecially in an increaſed Doſe, it will work ſmartly enough. Its Doſe in Powder is from half a Scruple to half a Dram; but it is ſeldom given in that manner by itſelf; altho' it is in ſeveral of the College Compoſitions of Species; and one has the Name from it of *Pulvis Senæ compoſitus*; of which there are the leſſer and greater; but in both, the Proportions of *Sena* are near the Doſe here aſſign'd; as alſo in the *Pulvis Diaſenæ*; allowing for the addition of *Diagrydium.* In common Preſcription it is generally order'd in Infuſion, from one Dram to half an Ounce. Its common Correctors are Liquorice, ſome of the Carminative Seed, or Salt of Tartar: the latter gives a much higher Colour to the Infuſion, and ſeems a very agreeable Ingredient as a Corrector; for all lixivious Salts divide the ſulphureous Parts of a Cathartic, whence they are not ſo apt to adhere to the Coats of the Bowels, which often makes their Vellications too ſenſible; and they alſo aſſiſt in attenuating thoſe Viſcidities, which a Cathartic is intended to carry off, and therefore make them paſs away more eaſily. This Drug is apt at firſt taking to nauſeate the Stomach; and therefore in its Infuſion, or to the ſtrain'd Liquor, if a little Cinnamon, or a *Dram* or two of its diſtill'd Water be added, it paſſes thro' with leſs Sickneſs, and will afterwards operate as well. This is exactly conformable to the Sentiments of *Ludovicus*; who ſays, the purgative Quality of this Herb reſides in its mucilaginous or gummy Juice, which the more it is divided, makes it gripe the leſs in its Operation; and therefore he orders its Infuſion in Water, or ſmall Wine, with half a Dram of Salt of Tartar to a Doſe; and ſome Cinnamon or Ginger. But the Doſe he determines by the quantity of the *Menſtruum*, upon a Conjecture that it cannot be ſated under a certain Degree; ſo that if the quantity of *Sena* exceeds the Proportion which will do that, it makes it never the ſtronger; the *Menſtruum* being capable of receiving no more. *Rulandus* imagin'd a ſudorific Quality to be in it; and accordingly order'd it in ſome Compoſitions of that Intention. This is ſo antient in Medicine, that *Schroder* ſays, *Serapion* firſt deſcribed it. There are ſcarce any Forms of Cathartics in which this is not an Ingredient; and it is generally the principal in purgative Diet-Drinks and medicated Ales.

455. Fungus Agarici, *Agaric.* This is a *Fungus* or *Muſhroom*, growing on the *Larch-Tree*, which produces the *Venice*-Turpentine. That is accounted beſt which is light, ſpongy and white; tho' the beſt rather makes People ſick, than purges them; for it is extremely nauſeous to the Stomach; and without the help of other Purgers, is not ſtrong enough to work of itſelf. There are many Correctors mentioned by ſome Authors for this Cathartic, generally of the Aromatic kind; as it has been in great eſteem heretofore; but much the beſt way is quite to expunge it the Shops; which the preſent Practice has almoſt done.

A purging Pill in the College Diſpenſatory has indeed its Name from it; but it is hardly at all in uſe, or to be met with in Preſcription.

Flores, Flowers of,

456. ROSARUM DAMASCENARUM, *Damask Roſes.* They blow in *May* and *June*; and are much uſed both in the Shops and amongſt the common People, who are well enough acquainted with them as a Purge. They work gently, ſo as to be ſafe to Infants in a proper Doſe; but it may be increaſed ſo as to make it very ruffling and ſtrong. From half a Dram to two Drams of the Leaves well dry'd, is the uſual quantity in Infuſion; and of the Syrup made of them in the Shops, from two Drams to two Ounces. In making this laſt, the Infuſion of them when dry, is much better than the expreſſed Juice; for in the Remainder, tho' preſs'd ever ſo hard, there is a great deal of the purgative Quality left behind, which Infuſion would draw out. The diſtill'd Water therefore which is made from them, and is a good *Cordial*, as was before taken notice, *Sect.* 1. *Claſs* 1. ſhould be made by the *hot Still*; and the ſtrain'd Liquor of what remains will have all the purgative Quality; which may be conveniently made into a Syrup.

457. VIOLARUM, *Violets.* Theſe blow early in the Spring, and are in every one's acquaintance, for their uſe in Medicine. The Syrup made of them is the only Preparation in the Shops; but it is not by much ſo often preſcribed as formerly; altho', amongſt the Nurſes, it ſtill remains in its wonted Eſteem, for a ſafe and gentle Purger of young Children. Its Doſe is from a quarter of an Ounce to one Ounce. It is never given to grown Perſons; becauſe no Doſe is ſufficient to make it a proper Purge to them. Some have got the Art of levigating the teſtaceous Powders for the *Pulvis è Chelis compoſitus*, with the expreſſed Liquor which is made for the Syrup; for that changes them green, very much reſembling the *Bezoar* Colour, ſo as to ſave out a great deal, if not all, of that coſtly Ingredient.

Fructus, Fruits:

458. CASIÆ FISTULARIS, *Caſſia*, or the *Pudding-Pipe Tree.* This is a kind of *Pod* or *Cane*, which grows upon a large Tree in ſome Parts of *Braſil*; not greatly unlike our *Walnut*. The Part uſed in Medicine is the Pulp which grows within-ſide, and is black, and extremely ſweet; which makes ſome call it *Wild Honey*. That is beſt which is bright, black, and heavy, and does not rattle when ſhaked; becauſe when the Pulp decays with too much drying, the Seeds, which lie in certain Interſtices, have room enough to ſtrike againſt the ſide, and ſo be heard upon ſhaking. This Pulp is a gentle *Purge*, not much ſtronger then *Syrup of Violets*; and therefore is more uſed to procure a convenient Laxneſs in ſome coſtive Habits, than as a Purge to diſcharge any Overload of Humours. This Pulp, or Extract, is kept in the Shops by itſelf chiefly for *Glyſters*; but it is ſeldom boil'd up high enough to make it keep long without Fermentation and Souring. *Etmuller* had an odd Notion of its purgative Property conſiſting in ſome fermentative Quality; which made him forbid it to hypochondriacal Perſons, and Women big with Child; as alſo at the beginning of a Fever; leſt it ſhould add to the febrile Ferment: But ſuch ways of reaſoning have now loſt their Credit too much to be regarded. Its principal Uſe is in the *Lenitive Electuary* of the College; in which it is a chief Ingredient.

459. MYROBALANI, *Myrobalans.*

lans. Theſe are a kind of dry foreign Plumbs. They were not known to the *Greek* Phyſicians; but are much in the *Arabian* Pharmacy. *Sennertus* often uſed them, and frequently in *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries*, for ſome Aſtringency which attended their purgative Quality. They are in ſome Officinal Compoſitions; but not regarded in common Preſcription. The medicinal Catalogues take notice of ſeveral kinds of theſe; and even the new one of our College does ſo: but the beſt of them are not worth any regard, and rather clog than aſſiſt in any Compoſition.

460. Pruna, *Prunes.* The medicinal Uſe of theſe, almoſt every one is acquainted with. They are gently laxative and cooling; and are an Ingredient in the *Lenitive Electuary.*

461. Tamarindi, *Tamarinds.* This is the Fruit of an *Indian* Tree of the Palm kind, and not greatly unlike the *Engliſh Aſh* in manner of Growth. It is called *Siliqua Arabica* by *C. Bauhine*; and *Intay ſive Tamarindus* by *Piſo.* The Fruit is by ſome Writers called *Indian Dates*, and by others *Indian Acacia.* They now come to us from both the *Indies*, and are either blackiſh or red. The former are uſually preferr'd. The Sailors are apt to enlarge their Bulk with too much Sugar; for a little does not hurt them. They are acid, pleaſant, and cooling; and gently relax the Bowels. For this reaſon they are in the *Lenitive Electuary*; and alſo preſcribed in burning Fevers, to moiſten and cool the Mouth, by ſucking and gradually ſwallowing them.

462. Aloes, *Id.* It is the inſpiſſated Juice of a ferulaceous Plant. The extreme Bitterneſs of this Drug has occaſion'd ſome Writers to call it *Fel Naturæ.* There are three principal kinds of this taken notice of: The —*Vulgaris* of *C. Bauhine*, which is the *Sempervivum marinum* of *Gerhard* and *Parkinſon*; The —*Guineenſis Caballina vulgari ſimilis, ſed tota maculata*, of *Commeline*; and the —*Succotrina anguſtifolia ſpinoſa, flore purpureo*, of *Breynius.* The ſecond kind is called *Hepatic*, from its Liver-colour, and *Caballine*, from its Strength, and cuſtomary Uſage for Horſes; and the third ſort hath its Name from the Place it chiefly comes from. Many are of opinion, that they all differ only in degree of Fineneſs and Purity; but the obſtinate Smell of the *Caballine* ſort, which cannot by any Ablutions be deſtroyed, makes *Commeline*, *Dale*, and ſome others, think them ſpecifically different. The *Hepatic* comes from *Barbadoes* in great Shells like Gourds, from which Place it likewiſe ſometimes takes its Name; and the *Succotrine* is brought in Skins; being of a ſhining golden Hue, and of no ill Smell: and this ſort is always intended for inward uſe; being mild and ſafe: The other is ſo nauſeous and offenſive to the Stomach, that it is uſed for little elſe but Cattle, and is a mighty Purge for Horſes in *England.* *Ludovicus*, *Etmuller*, and many others, will have this compos'd of two ſorts of Subſtances; the one *reſinous* which is ſooneſt diſſolv'd and taken up by a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; and the other mucilaginous or gummy, which ſooneſt joins with Water, and *Menſtruums* of that kind. Hence the Diſſolvent in this caſe is to be more or leſs ſpirituous, as the Intention is for briſker or milder Purgation. In the reſinous Parts likewiſe, which mix with a ſpirituous Liquor, is ſuppoſed to conſiſt the Quality which makes it ſo good a Vulnerary. Its Bitterneſs renders it ſo nauſeous, that it is not much uſed in liquid Forms; but generally made into Pills, where half a Dram is a mean Doſe. *Salt of Tartar* is the beſt Corrector; and

Et-

Etmuller insinuates, that so much may be mixed with it, as will quite destroy its purgative Quality. There are hardly any of the officinal purging Pills without this in their Composition. There is certainly a dexterity in bringing it to be little more than an Alterative; and *Tinctura Sacra*, which is an Infusion of the *Species Hieræ Picræ*, of which this is the chief Ingredient, as it is order'd usually in the Shops, with many will not operate until a long time after taking: and I have known Instances, where it has been so manag'd, as not to work sensibly till after a third or fourth Dose. It appears that many antient Physicians had the Skill to use it thus; and in cases where the Vessels are stuffed, and as it were almost glued up with Viscidites, if this be so order'd as not to go off by the first Discharges, but gradually to mix with the Blood, it cannot but very powerfully break and deterge the Humours in the smallest Vessels, so as to fit them for some Evacuation. And this is the reason, that frequently after repeated Doses, when once it begins to operate, it continues to do so long together; for having in its many Circulations at last so much fused the Juices, they flow thro' the intestinal Glands in great quantities, and run off by Stool. But in these cases great Caution must be had, that the Evacuation, when it once begins, does not continue long enough to make a Waste of the necessary Fluids; which the Strength of the Patient is the surest Rule to know by. It is a good *Cathartic*, in watry, cold, corpulent Constitutions; as it heats and attenuates very much; but 'tis bad for thin and hectical Persons. It is accounted very efficacious in promoting the *menstrual* Discharges; and is very proper to be interpos'd in *Steel Courses*. It is also good to destroy Worms, and scour away those ropid viscid Humours apt to breed them in the Bowels of Children. The *Hepatic Aloes* is so penetrating in its Scent, as to purge, and kill Worms, apply'd only to the Belly in a Plaister. It is of great account amongst Surgeons in the *Tincture of Myrrh*, for external Intentions. In short, there is not any one Drug of more universal use in Medicine than this; or of greater Efficacy for many important Ends.

473. MANNA. This is a Drug in great use now; but does not appear to have been very long so, by the silence of antient Authors about it. It is thought by some to be a kind of *Honey-Dew*, that falls in the Night, gathers upon certain Trees, and hardens with the Sun; but this Opinion does not obtain, because such Dew melts in the Sun; whereas *Manna* whitens and hardens in it: for such Dew is found only on the Tops and Extremities of the Leaves; whereas *Manna* is observed to lodge neareſt the Trunks of the Branches; and because the *Honey-Dews* fall only upon Trees open to the Air; whereas *Manna* abounds on those Trees that are under Cover, as hath been experienced by Dr. *Cornelius*, who hath gathered *Manna* from Branches covered on purpose with Cloths: and *Lobelius*, with some others, affirm *Manna* to have been collected from Branches of the *Ash*, which had been thrown the Day before into a Cellar; none being then visible upon them. Besides which Considerations, this comes only from a particular Tree (in *Calabria*, and some few other Parts of *Italy*) which is the true *Fraxinus*: but why it is not produced from it in other Countries, is accounted for from the difference of Soil, Climate, *&c.* which occasions as great Changes in other Plants. Dr. *Tancred Robinson*, in his Travels about *Naples*, observed certain Animals to feed upon this Ash; and conjectures the *Manna* to flow out at

at thoſe little Holes theſe Creatures made to draw out their Nouriſhment. It iſſues moſt about *Midſummer*, and before the Autumnal Rains fall, and then ceaſes till the following Year. It is as ſweet as Sugar, and, like it, diſſolves in any warm Liquor. It is given to Children, from two Drams to an Ounce; and to grown Perſons from one Ounce to two, or upwards. It is reckon'd only to deterge the *Primæ Viæ*, and carry its Influences no farther than the Stomach and Bowels. It is therefore not to be depended on in any Caſes of obſtinacy. That is now accounted the beſt, which comes from *Calabria* in *Italy*; and is in white large Flakes: tho' formerly the *Syrian Manna* was in the greateſt eſteem, which granulated like *Maſtich*. Some have imagined ſtrange Properties in a Spirit to be made of it, from its wonderful Volatility and penetrating nature, which it receives from the ſubtile Salts of the Air, as *May-Dew*; and pretend great things from it in extracting the *Sulphur of Gold*. But theſe are fitter for Amuſement, than reducible into any uſeful Practice.

Radices, Roots of,

464. HERMODACTYLI, *Hermodactyls*. *Caſpar Bauhine* calls this *Colchium radice ſiccatâ albâ*, which is the *Meadow-Saffron*; but many diſpute whether it be of this kind, or not; ſome taking it to be a Species of the *Dens Caninus*, others of the *Iris tuberoſa*, amongſt whom is *Mathiolus*; and others of the *Cyclamen*: However, this ſtands ſo much in the eſteem of ſome Writers, as to be dignify'd with the Name of *Anima Articulorum*, the *Soul of the Joints*; becauſe they believ'd it to be very efficacious in ſcouring the mucilaginous Glands, and preſerving them from the Lodgment of ſuch gritty Matter, as occaſions the *Gout* and Arthritic Complaints. This is of that kind of *Cathartics*, which exert not themſelves but in the ſmalleſt Paſſages; and therefore are ſlow in Operation; altho' of great conſequence in their Effects. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* has a compound Pill that takes its Name from it; and it is a principal Ingredient in the *Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri*, as likewiſe in ſome *Recipes* of the *Extractum Rudii*, and other Officinal Compoſitions of the like Intentions.

465. MECHOACANNÆ, *White Jalap*. This is brought chiefly from a Province in *New Spain*, called *Mechoacan*, whence it has its Name. Some indeed call it *Indian Rhubarb*, but improperly. *Monardus* will have it a Species of exotic *Bryony*; and *C. Bauhine* calls it *Bryonia Mechoacanna alba*; and *Ray*, *Convolvulus Americanus*. It is deſcribed under the Title of *Jetucu* by *Piſo*; and it is by moſt ſuppoſed the *Tacuache ſeu Radix Mechuacanica* of *Hernandez*. This is reckon'd, as the former, a very efficacious Purge, but of ſlow Operation; the Seat of its Action being chiefly in the extreme Parts; and therefore accounted good in all arthritic Pains: for which Purpoſe it ſtands in great commendation amongſt the Antients; altho' it is almoſt rejected in modern Practice.

469. RHABARBARI, *Rhubarb*. This is a Species of the *Lapathum*, and comes to us of two ſorts; one from *China*, entitled amongſt Botaniſts *Lapathum Chinenſe longifolium*, which is of a fine Nutmeg Grain; and another from *Muſcovy*, that is heavier, and of a more dusky Colour; tho' *Garcias* and *Acoſta* believe it all to grow naturally in *China* only; and that what is met with in *Muſcovy*, is brought thither by the way of *Tartary* to *Aleppo*, and thence further. It is certain this Root was not known to *Dioſcorides* or *Galen*; ſo that ſome injudiciouſly confound it with their *Rhapontic*; tho' they differ in

is moſt of their manifeſt Properties: and the preſent Officinal *Rhubarb* is accurately deſcribed by *Abr. Muntingius*; which ſhews the Miſtake of *Amanhus*, who denies it ever to have been ſo. That which is accounted the fineſt of all, is very little purgative; but is much preferable in all the Intentions of a Reſtringent; and therefore is beſt in Fluxes of all kinds. The purgative Quality of this Root ſeems to conſiſt moſt in its gummy Parts; by reaſon it is beſt drawn out with aqueous *Menſtrua*, impregnated with a lixivial Salt. Extreme drying deſtroys its purgative Virtue; wherefore it is frequently order'd to be toaſted, on purpoſe to make it leſs purgative and more aſtringing. It is infuſed from one Dram to three, for a Doſe; and given in Powder from ten Grains to two Scruples. It greatly ſtrengthens the Stomach and Bowels, and is an excellent Medicine againſt Choler, and other diſtemper'd Contents of the Inteſtinal and Meſenteriac Glands. It is accounted by ſome to be ſo great a Purger of the Liver, as to have deſerv'd the Name of *Cor Hepatis*, or *Heart of the Liver*. The Kidneys do not lie too remote from its Influences; for it frequently paſſes ſo much that way, as to diſcover itſelf in the Colour of the Urine. It therefore is very good in Obſtructions of the Reins and *Ureters*. But in the Jaundice it almoſt paſſes for infallible. *Paracelſus* pretended to a Tincture from it, which has not its purgative Quality, but only operated by Urine, and purged away Gravel and ſabulous Concretions. It is good againſt Worms in Children; and is the beſt Purge that can be given them, to clear away thoſe Crudities in the Bowels, which are apt to breed Worms. It alſo gives a Firmneſs to the Fibres, which from the Slipperineſs of Childrens Diet are generally too lax; ſo that its Repetition to them can hardly be too frequent. This is of great uſe in extemporaneous Preſcription; and is alſo in many officinal Compoſitions; particularly in *Syrups* and *Tinctures*: altho' none of them are ſo good as the Root powder'd and given in Subſtance.

467. Turpethi, *Turbith*. It is not agreed, of what this is properly the Root: Some will have it of the *Thlaſpia*, which *Schroder* is poſitive in; and *Cluſius*, of the *Scammony*. We find it however deſcribed by *C. Bauhine* —*repens foliis Althææ*; and by *Ray* and *Herman*, *Convolvulus Indicus, alatus, maximus, foliis Ibiſco nonnihil ſimilibus anguloſis*. It is much of the Nature of *Hermodactyls* and *Mechoacan*; but more efficacious. It yields good ſtore of reſinous Particles to a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*, which affect not much the larger Paſſages; but are very active and brisk in the ſmaller Veſſels, and glandulous Contortions; which this Root wonderfully clears of all viſcid Adheſions. The Antients had a Notion, that where *Agaric* fail'd, *Turbith* took effect; and when that was not ſufficient, *Coloquintida* was the furtheſt they could proceed with ſuch kind of Inſtruments. This is not much in extemporaneous Preſcription, but in pretty many of the officinal Compoſitions; the *Extractum Rudii* particularly. *Horſtius* relates ſomewhat almoſt incredible, in his Obſervations, of bringing away from a Country Perſon ſomewhat like Toads with the *Species Diaturbith cum Rhabarbaro*; in which this is a principal Ingredient. The Compoſition is in *Schroder*, and ſome other *German* Diſpenſatory-Writers; but is not in our Shops or Practice.

This Simple is hardly ever given alone; or to any but grown Perſons: its Doſe is from half a Dram to a Dram, in Powder; and from one Dram to half an Ounce, in Infuſion. Some commend it in obſtinate ſcorbutic Caſes; and even in

the moſt aggravated Symptoms of the Venereal Diſtemper; but common Practice does not much own it in thoſe Intentions.

Claſs 2. *Of the Rougher Purgers.*

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

468. CHAMÆDAPHNES, *Spurge-Laurel*, is the *Laureola* of *Gerhard* and *Parkinſon*; diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine*, *Semper virens flore viridi*; and by *J. Bauhine*, ——— *flore luteolo*. It grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers in *February*. It is very hot, and vehemently purges bilious and watry Humours. Another Species of the *Laureola* is called *Chamælea*, or *Mezereon*, the *Spurge-Olive*, and accounted of the Female kind, as the preceding is the Male. This is cultivated in Gardens, and hath the ſame Virtues as the former. The *Thymelæa*, *Spurge-Flax*, is alſo of the ſame Claſs, and to be met with in the Phyſic Gardens. The Berries of this laſt have the ſame Virtues, and are the *Grana Cnidia* of the Shops, according to the Opinion of the moſt skilful Botaniſts amongſt the Antients; but *Cordus* and *Schroder* will have the officinal *Grana Cnidia* to be the Berries of the *Mezereon*: but none of theſe are now much uſed in Medicine.

469. LINI CATHARTICI, *Purging Flax*, entitled ——*Sylveſtre*, by ſome; and —— *Pratenſe floſculis exiguis*, by *C. Bauhine*; by *Cluſius*, *Chamælinum flore albo*; and by *J. Bauhine*, *Alſine Verna glabra floſculis albis, ſeu potius Linum minimum*. This is own'd in Medicine only by the common People. It is a rough harſh Purge, and powerfully deterges and evacuates viſcid and watry Humours, from the moſt remote Lodgments. This makes them fond of it in Rheumatiſms; but it is only fit for very robuſt ſtrong Conſtitutions. It is uſually infus'd or boil'd in Ale or Wine; what they call a ſmall Handful, in a ſufficient Quantity of Liquor, being the uſual Doſe.

Semina, Seeds of,

470. CATAPUTIÆ. There are two ſorts of this; the *Cataputia major*, which is the *Ricinus Americanus* of *Piſo*, and by ſome called *Palma Chriſti*; and the — *Minor* or *Lachyris*, which is a Species of *Tithymal*, or *Spurge*: but both theſe agree in a violent purgative Quality. The laſt of theſe is by ſome, tho' falſely ſays *C. Bauhine*, called *Granadilla*. Theſe are violent Purgers, both by Vomit and Stool; and therefore hardly ever met with in Practice, unleſs amongſt Empirics, and Perſons of no Credit.

Fructus, Fruits of,

471. COLOCYNTHIDIS, *Bitter-Apple*; diſtinguiſhed *Fructu rotundo minor*, by *C. Bauhine*. This has been a Drug of mighty account in Medicine for many Ages. Its Roughneſs and Violence of Operation has always tortured the ſeveral Hands it has paſs'd thro', to determine in what part of its Compoſition this Quality reſided; that they might the better know how to correct and mitigate it. According to ſome, it ſeems to reſide in certain reſinous Particles, which ſooneſt join with a ſpirituous *Menſtruum*, and therefore make ſuch Infuſion too violent; for which reaſon they direct more aqueous Diſſolvents, and ſuch as are capable of uniting with Salt of Tartar, which would ſeparate the Roſin, and makes its Efficacies upon the Fibres more moderate. *Schroder* and *Ludovicus* ſpeak much of this Management, and commend the Extract

tract made by Evaporation of the Liquor, with Salt of Tartar for its Corrector. They direct it from three to eight Grains. Others conjecture its Cathartic Property to be more in its slimy and mucilaginous Parts, which are best drawn out and dissolv'd by plain Water; but most assign it to a penetrating volatile Salt. And this latter seems to have been the opinion of the Antients, particularly of the *Arabians*; for which reason, in the *Trochisci Alhandalæ* (for *Handala*, or *Alhandola*, was the Name by which this Drug was known to them) it stands corrected with gummy and mucilaginous Bodies; as they are most proper to blunt the Violence of those *Spiculæ*, and prevent a too great Irritation of the *Membranes*. *Van Helmont* speaks of this as a thing which might easily be divested of its purgative Quality, and reduced into an extraordinary Alterative in some chronic Cases; but this is a Secret not yet found out.

In the *Memoirs of the* French *Academy* for 1701, the above-mention'd Monsieur *Boulduc* has given his Observations and Experiments on this Drug; which are worth our notice. He tells us, that it is the Fruit of a Plant of the nature of a wild Gourd, and is very purgative; insomuch that its Operation is sometimes attended with Excoriations of the Membranes, and Blood. Whence many have conjectur'd, that *Coloquintida*, by its volatile Salts, would render the Blood more fluid: but our Author did not find this true by his own Experience; for he put a good quantity of it in Powder to new-drawn Blood, which did not prevent it from running into its usual Coagulations. The little Success of the Means hitherto attempted to correct this Remedy, has not hinder'd Monsieur *Boulduc* from trying others. He fermented four Ounces of its Pulp with six Pounds of good Must of Wine, for ten or twelve Days together; then he distill'd this Mixture *in Balneo Vaporis*, by degrees. The first Portion, of eight Ounces, was very clear, moderately spirituous, and excessively bitter; the other Portions gradually decreased in their Qualities; and when the Liquor came altogether insipid, he put an end to the Distillation, and evaporated the Remainder into an Extract; which was of a sufficiently solid Consistence, and weighed two Ounces and an half.

With these, Experiments were made upon the *Sick* with all necessary Precaution. An Ounce of what came away first in the Distillation, caused great *Nausea's* and severe Colics, without Effect; which were obliged to be appeas'd by other Remedies; tho' two Ounces of the same, upon another Trial, had its Effect, but with Gripings. Of the Extract made after Distillation, he gave ten Grains, which operated without Violence or Irritation; which he attributed to the essential Salts of the Wine, whose Acids had suppress'd, and as it were fix'd the volatile Salt of the *Coloquintida*.

Next, instead of Must, Monsieur *Boulduc* made use of Water; and put in digestion for fifteen Days, sixteen Ounces of the Pulp, with two Quarts of boiling Water; after which he distill'd the whole. The Liquors which came away, had nothing in them penetrating and volatile; had no Taste, and if taken inwardly had no Effect. But the Extract made of what remain'd after Distillation, he found to be very efficacious. It was a gentle Purger, and of sufficient force, given in but little quantity. Perhaps, says he, as the Substance of the *Coloquintida* is extremely spungy, its mucilaginous Parts, which are in great number, are the most offensive; and a long Digestion in a large quan-

tity of Water may ſo attenuate, ſubtilize, and diſſolve them, that an Extract made in this manner may be a good Preparation: and he believes the following Experiments confirm this Opinion. He drew from the *Coloquintida* all the Tinctures poſſible with Water; and by Filtration ſeparated the clear from the mucilaginous: of each of theſe he made a ſolid Extract, of which the former was a more efficacious, tho' a more gentle Purger, than the latter. The laſt Trial he made, was with Spirit of Wine; from eight Ounces was obtain'd but half an Ounce of a reſinous Extract; whereas he had from the ſame weight, by the means of Water, near three Ounces of a ſaline one; reckoning both its clear and mucilaginous Parts. Whence he concludes, that the *Colocynth* contains much more *Salt* than *Oil* or *Sulphur*; and that it is probable the Salts, particularly the more groſs, enveloped in the mucilaginous Parts, are the occaſion of its violent Operation.

I ſhall leave the Reader to make the beſt Application of this Account to his own Practice he can; and only obſerve, that the common way of making the *Euſtachiam Extract*, that is *Extractum Rudii*, contradicts Monſieur *Boulduc*'s firſt Experiment, of the Spirits coming over exceſſively bitter and purgative: for the Liquor in which the Ingredients of this Compoſition, the chief being *Colocynth*, are infuſed, when it is drawn off by Diſtillation (which moſt do only for good Husbandry, as it may ſerve for the ſame uſe again) has neither Colour, Taſte, or purgative Quality; any more than common Spirit of Wine. So that Monſieur *Boulduc* ſeems to have made a Miſtake in the Experiment, by letting ſome ſmall quantity of the Infuſion inadvertently paſs over into the Receiver; which, in the leaſt quantity, would give an extreme Bitterneſs to the whole that came over by Vapour.

This Drug is yet much in the officinal Compoſitions, but hardly ever met with in extemporaneous Preſcription; its nauſeous Taſte not making it tolerable in any Form but *Pills*; where it can be cover'd. It is ſo ſmart a Purger, as not to be ſafe but to athletic Conſtitutions, and ſuch full Habits where the Fibres are ſufficiently guarded, by a *Saburra Humorum*, from its vehement Vellications. It is by all eſteemed very efficacious againſt *Worms*; but its Roughneſs of Operation makes it hardly ſafe to give to Children, who moſtly want it upon that account, unleſs in *Glyſters*. The *Confectio Hamech*, which our College retain in their Diſpenſatory, is never preſcribed; becauſe it is ſo irkſome in taking, from the Taſte it has of this Ingredient.

472. Rhamni Baccæ, *ſeu Spinæ Cervinæ, Buckthorn Berries.* Theſe are too well known to want deſcription. [*Thoſe not well acquainted with them may diſtinguiſh them from other common Berries,* (1.) *by the Tree they grow upon, which is an Hedge-Tree or Buſh, with its Branches full of long ſtiff Thorns*; (2.) *by the Leaves, which are of a yellowiſh green, about the ſize of thoſe of the Sloe-Tree, but more elegantly ſerrated about the Edges*; (3.) *by the Flowers, which grow ſeveral together; being ſmall, four-leaved and yellow*; (4.) *by the Berries themſelves; which are a little larger than Elder-Berries, round and black; yielding a bitter purple Juice, daſhed with green; and holding three or four corner'd Seeds. The Tree grows in Woods and Hedges, flowers in* June; *and the Berries are ripe towards the End of* September. *Thoſe who ſell the Juice to Apothecaries, are apt to mix it with Water.*] The Syrup which is made by many private Families, as well as in the Shops, is the

the only Preparation of them now in uſe. It is a ſtrong Purger; and effectual in diſcharging watry and flatulent Humours; and is therefore in eſteem in Dropſies and Rheumatiſms. It is alſo reckon'd by ſome to be powerful and ſearching enough; ſo as to fetch bad Humours from the Extremities, and to do ſervice in the Gout. We are told, that one of the *German* Emperors made it his conſtant Medicine in that Diſtemper, and with good Succeſs. It is frequently given by the poorer ſort to purge their Children; but it is too rough for ſuch tender Conſtitutions. They give it from two Drams to an Ounce; and to grown Perſons two Ounces. It is frequently in extemporaneous Preſcriptions ordered in *Cathartic* Draughts; which are made of other purgative Ingredients by Infuſion, in proportion to their Strength, to quicken their Operation.

Gummi, Gums:

473. GAMBOGIÆ, *Gamboge*; called alſo *Gutta Gamba*, *Gamandra* and *Jemou*, comes from the *Carcapuli* of *Parkinſon*, and the *Bauhines*; deſcribed by *Ray*, *Fructu malo aureo æmulo*, which grows in *Malabar*. It hath indeed been diſputed of what this is the Gum, and whether it be natural or factitious: ſome will have it from *Spurge*, as *Bontius*; others from a *Ricinus*; and others again from a *Convolvulus*, not unlike what produces the *Scammony*: But ſuch Controverſies are of no great moment here. This Gum hath been longer known in Painting than in Medicine, for its yellow Colour. The Violence of its Operation, both by Vomit and Stool, has occaſion'd abundance of Search for ſome proper Corrector; but none has yet been found better than the lixivious Salts, and particularly *Salt of Tartar*. Monſieur *Boulduc*, who has been induſtrious this way, and communicated his Experiments to the *Academy of Sciences* upon many of the moſt efficacious medicinal Simples, in the *Memoirs* for 1701, has a Diſſertation upon *Gamboge*. He ſays that it ought to be reckon'd amongſt the reſinous Juices, ſince it is inflammable and will flow in the Fire, and be almoſt intirely diſſolved in Spirit of Wine; but on the contrary, that in aqueous *Menſtruums* it ſpreads itſelf into a milky Subſtance like *Scammony*, and afterwards precipitates. It ſeems at firſt to be inſipid upon the Tongue, but ſoon after becomes ſenſible in the Throat by its Acrimony, and an inſupportable Drought. It is a powerful *Hydragogue* and *Emetic*; but ought to be uſed with caution, and not until it has been corrected. Monſieur *Boulduc* ſays he endeavour'd to get Flowers from this reſinous Juice, like thoſe from *Benjamin*, but without Succeſs. He made trial on it with Spirit of Wine, a Ley of alkalious Salts, and Water: The Spirit of Wine diſſolv'd all, except about a ſixth Part: the remainder, which the Spirit would not touch, was eaſily diſſolv'd by a Solution of Salt of Tartar. This, ſays he, may be eſteemed the ſaline Part of *Gamboge*; and tho' it had no purgative Virtue, it was very diuretic. The Roſin, which was made by the Spirit of Wine, purged more violently, and with greater Irritation, than the *Gamboge* itſelf.

This *Gum* was entirely diſſolved by an equal quantity of *Salt of Tartar*, and a ſufficient one of boiling Water; excepting ſome few terreſtrial Parts. The Liquor filtred and evaporated by a gentle Fire, gave a ſort of grey Salt, which eaſily flow'd in the Air, if not kept cloſe ſtopt in a Phial. This ſaline Extract purged with a leſs Irritation, and in a ſmaller Doſe than the Gum; but cauſed a great Acrimony and Heat in the Throat; inſomuch that it was intole-

rable; and ought therefore to be enveloped in some other convenient Substance when it is given.

This Gentleman observ'd before, that Water would not dissolve it; but only made it flow into a milky Substance of a yellow Colour, which soon precipitated, and left the Water clear above it. This Residence dry'd, differ'd in nothing from the Gum; only it was more pure. By casting distill'd Vinegar on this milky Substance, it became clear; Oil of Vitriol, on the contrary, made it again turbid; and Spirit of Wine gave it a golden Colour. There are many ways, this Author observes, of correcting it; but he thinks that by *alkalious Salts* the best. However, he gives one of his own, which as it is different from any other hitherto used, he has also continually practis'd it with Success. The manner is by tying the Gum in a Rag, and putting it into a hot Loaf, as it comes out of the Oven, where it must remain for twenty-four Hours: Afterwards it is to be powder'd; and this must be repeated four or five times. By this Management, he says, he always found it freed from its great Violence, as well Purgative as Emetic. He farther observ'd the Crum of the Loaves thus used, to have both a Purgative and Emetic Quality.

From this account it is not very difficult to determine the Qualities of this Drug, wherein its Efficacy consists, and the most advantageous means of managing it in Prescription; tho' it does not clearly appear what way of reasoning directed the Author to the Loaf of Bread; because it has no relation to the means made use of in other Trials; nor is it easily to be accounted for, how such a Method made it of a milder Operation. It is a powerful *Hydragogue*, and therefore good in Dropsies, and all watry Corpulency tending thereunto. But its Roughness requires the utmost Caution and Skill in its Exhibition. It is a fit Purge only for grown Persons, and those of a strong Constitution; and to such, a Scruple is an outside Dose. With all the Care possible to prevent it, it will frequently vomit, before it passes downward. The most convenient Form to give it in is a Bole, or Pills; for no *Menstruum* will equally draw out all its Qualities by Dissolution. It will not well powder without some Portion of a lixivious Salt, or fine Sugar; and such are its best Correctors, by dividing its resinous Parts, and preventing their Adhesion to the Membranes in too forcible a manner. In several Intentions which are most conveniently answer'd by the Urinary Discharges, that particular management of Monsieur *Boulduc*'s, which divested it of its purgative Parts, and left only the saline, which were very diuretic, may be worth putting in practice.

474. Elaterii. This is an inspissated Juice, or Extract, made of the *Wild Cucumber*, call'd *Cucumis Asininus*. It is the most violent in Operation of any of the *Hydragogues*; and therefore is seldom prescribed, but where the Case is stubborn and desperate; and then only from two to four or five Grains. But with all the Caution imaginable, it will be so violent, that few care to trust their Reputation in its Prescription, unless such *Empirics* as have none to lose.

475. Scammonii, *Scammony*. This is the inspissated Juice of a Root called by many *Scammonium*, of the *Convolvulus* kind. That which we have now in the Shops, must be different from the *Scammony* of the Antients; because they give it in much larger Doses, theirs being frequently an whole Dram; whereas ours cannot be trusted in the most robust, beyond a third of that quantity: and this makes *Fallopius*, and many others of

of opinion, that the preſent *Scammony* is adulterated with the ordinary Spurge. This Drug is greatly eſteem'd in Medicine; and enters almoſt all the officinal Purgers, whoſe Forms are ſuitable for its Reception; becauſe it is not convenient in any that are more liquid than an *Electuary*, as the *Caryocoſtinum*. That is reckon'd beſt which is light and grey; the heavy and black is not much eſteem'd. It is ſo adheſive that it will not powder, unleſs the *Mortar* be ſometimes rubbed with a little *Oil*: and in the powdering, Care ſhould be taken, that it does not get up the Noſe; for it will purge the Head ſo violently, as oftentimes to occaſion a great deal of Michief. Loaf-Sugar, and any *alkalious* Salts, are alſo very convenient to rub it into Powder with; for they divide its Parts, and make it operate more gently; as they do all other reſinous Purgers. It wonderfully deterges the Paſſages and Glands of mucous and viſcid Humours; and therefore is a good Ingredient in all Compoſitions intended againſt thoſe Diſtempers; which have ſuch Humours for their Cauſe. It is reckon'd a good deſtroyer of Worms; but great Care is to be taken how it be given to Children: altho' ſome Empirics put off Sugar-Plumbs and Lozenges for ſuch Intentions, where this is the only purgative Ingredient; as its quantity in a Doſe is but ſmall. But ſuch things, altho' they chance to work off well with ſome ſtrong Children, yet they often do a great deal of Miſchief, and occaſion Convulſions, by their inſupportable Vellications of the tender Membranes and Fibres.

Cortex, Bark of,

476. ALNUS NIGRÆ, the *Black Alder*, called alſo *Frangula*; the *Arbor Fœtida*, or *Stinking Tree*, of ſome Writers, is the ſame; and the *Alnus nigra baccifera*, the Black-berry-bearing Alder of *C. Bauhine*, is the ſort referred to by our officinal Preſcriptions; tho' indeed it is but ſeldom met with in them. It is a very ſtrong *Cathartic*, and uſed therefore to be given in Dropſies, and where a great Load of Humours is to be purged away. The Antients accuſtomed themſelves to correct it with Cinnamon, Ginger, and the Carminative Seeds; but it is now very little in uſe.

Radices, Roots of,

477. ELLEBORI NIGRI, *Black Hellebore*, called alſo *Veratrum nigrum*. This has been a medicinal Drug of the greateſt eſteem among the Antients, in the moſt obſtinate chronic Caſes; but grows neglected now, either thro' our unacquaintance with its Virtues; or the Sort which comes to us not having the efficacy of that which they made uſe of. The latter may be our Unhappineſs; for Botanic and Diſpenſatory Writers differ much in determining which is the true officinal *Hellebore*. *Mathiolus* tells us, that is the right which flowers like a Roſe; others, that it has a sky-colour'd Flower; and *Bauhine* takes it to be the *Elleborus niger, tenui folio, Buphthalmi flore*. And by the ſtrength and manner of the Operation of that they ſpeak of, ours ſeems to be of the ſame Species, but much weaker in Efficacy. What comes to us now, will not operate much by Stool; but is a powerful Alterative, and wonderfully affects the Juices in the moſt remote Receſſes. For this reaſon it greatly promotes all the thinner Secretions; and particularly that by Sweat, eſpecially if join'd with any convenient Volatiles. This Root is almoſt infallible in Obſtructions of the *Menſes*; and where Steel is not only ineffectual, but improper; as in Plethoric Habits: for in ſuch, Steel will ſome-

times raiſe hyſteric Commotions, Convulſions, and a ſort of *Uterine Furor*; whereas this ſo thins the Blood, as to diſpoſe it for that Diſcharge, without making it more impetuous. So that tho' *Steel* and *Hellebore* both promote the *Menſes*, yet they do it different ways; one by increaſing the Blood's Velocity, and giving it a greater *Momentum* in the *Uterine Arteries*; and the other by dividing it, and rendring it more fluid. In all nervous Caſes the moſt antient Practice confirms its Efficacy; but eſpecially in a *Mania* or Diſtraction. In this laſt Intention it has been ſo famous as to make it even Proverbial, *To ſend ſuch a one to Anticyra*, whom they would inſinuate to be mad; becauſe that Country produced the greateſt quantities of this Drug. *Paracelſus* commends it as inſtrumental to procure long Life; to which purpoſe one *Tachius* made trial of it upon himſelf.

Monſieur *Boulduc*, to whoſe Induſtry in Experiments of this kind we have been much beholden already, gives us ſome which he made upon this Root alſo, in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences* for the Year 1701. We ſhall not take notice of thoſe made by Diſtillation; becauſe he himſelf believ'd them to be of no conſequence. The Extract which he procured with Spirit of Wine, was very little in quantity; becauſe this Root contains few reſinous Parts: and I am, ſays he, the more confirm'd in this, ſince from what remain'd I was able to get a great quantity of an Extract with Water.

He alſo made an Extract of the Root with Water, wherewith was drawn all that could be extracted; for from the Reſidue there was nothing to be got by means of Spirit of Wine. Whence it ſeems reaſonable to conclude, that the ſaline Parts are able ſo to diſſolve its few reſinous ones, that both may be drawn out by Water, without the aid of Spirit of Wine. He further remark'd, that the firſt Extract, which was purely reſinous, and made with Spirit of Wine, purged little, and with Irritation; that the Extract made of the remainder with Water, purged not at all, but was very diuretic; and that, on the other hand, the Extract made firſt with Water, and without Spirit of Wine, purged well and gently. And this, he ſays, he has obſerv'd of moſt Purgatives; whence he thinks that the Extract made by Spirit of Wine alone, ought to be ſuſpected; ſince being depriv'd of its proper Salts, which when join'd to the Ferment of the Stomach, open, divide, and attenuate the Roſin; it happens that its thick and ſulphureous Parts do adhere to the Fibres of the Stomach, and cauſe Gripings, and by remaining undiſſolv'd ſome time, excite a *Teneſmus*. And this is confirm'd by Experience; for the moſt able practical Phyſicians are wont to correct the Roſin with *Salt of Tartar*. He confeſſes that to be a good method in theſe Caſes; but ſuppoſes, one may do without it by leaving to thoſe reſinous Extracts the proper Salts which Nature has endued them with. Whence he affirms, that the way of making the Extract with Water, is preferable to the common way of doing it by a ſulphureous *Menſtruum*; ſince thereby the Subſtance is freed from its terreſtrial Parts without depriving it of any of its natural Principles. He takes notice that the *Hellebore* which is brought from *Switzerland*, is preferable to that which comes by the way of *England*. This latter, whether it is ſpoil'd by keeping, or loſes its Virtue by Tranſportation, he found to have little or no effect.

So that by this Author's Account, as well as the Reaſons above given, there is ground to ſuſpect very much, that our *Hellebore* falls greatly ſhort of

of the Goodneſs of that uſed by the Antients; ſince we find there is ſo great a difference between it, and what ſo near Neighbours as the *French* have in uſe among them at this time. Of ours I have frequently given fifteen or twenty Grains in Powder, as an *Alterative* and a *Sudorific*; and in Tincture, where the Root has been one Part, and the *Menſtruum* three, it may be given to ſixty or one hundred Drops to a Doſe. I have found its Virtues beſt drawn, by rubbing a little *Salt of Tartar* with it in a groſs Powder, and letting it lie until the Air runs it; for that ſo penetrates into the very Subſtance of the Root, that its Parts immediately join with the *Menſtruum*, as ſoon almoſt as put into it. Small Wine I have imagin'd the beſt, as moſt likely to take up all its Parts of any medicinal efficacy.

478. JALAPII, *Jalap.* This is the Root of a Plant not unlike our *Bryony*, and is therefore by ſome call'd *Bryonia Peruviana*; for it is brought to us chiefly from *Peru* and *New Spain*. The *Mechoacan* and this are both reckon'd Species of the *Convolvulus*; and therefore as this is ſometimes call'd *Mechoacanna nigra*, ſo that goes as often by the name of *Jalapium Album*. As this does not appear to have been known to the Antients, it has its place in Medicine, only ſince thoſe Parts of *America* have been traded to by the *Europeans*, which now produce it. That which breaks blackeſt, moſt brittle, ſound, and ſhining within-ſide, is beſt; by reaſon the reſinous Parts, which give it thoſe Properties, are ſuppos'd to contain its medicinal Virtues. Some take great pains to extract its *Roſin*, which is to be done with any ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; but afterwards *Correctors* are wanted for it. The moſt common one is *Salt of Tartar*, or *Loaf-Sugar*; for its being rubbed much with the latter, makes it operate milder; for the ſame Reaſons as the *Salt of Tartar* does. But if correcting it conſiſts in ſeparating its Parts, what occaſion was there for the pains of drawing them from the Root, and joining them in the Form of a *Roſin*? And therefore that Operation ſeems to have been very needleſs. Monſieur *Boulduc* has likewiſe upon this Drug made ſome Experiments very uſeful to inform us in its true Virtues: which we ſhall therefore abridge from the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences in* France, for 1701.

He ſays it is one of the beſt Cathartics we have. He has found it ſo by Experience, and wonders that it is ſo little uſed at preſent: for as it is ſo gentle, that it ſtands in need of no *Corrector*; on the other hand, it wants nothing to promote its Operation: which can be hardly ſaid of any other Purgative Simple. Yet he obſerves, that there are many Methods given to correct it, which rather ſpoil than meliorate it. Some have obſerv'd, to its diſadvantage, that it binds the Body too much after its Operation is over; but this he thinks of no force, becauſe that effect is common to other Purgers, eſpecially the *Hydragogues*. His Experiments were made by Extraction with Spirit of Wine, and common Water. Twelve Ounces of the Root yielded, with Spirit of Wine, two Ounces of a reſinous Extract well dry'd; the remainder being likewiſe well dry'd, weigh'd nine Ounces and ſix Drams. Out of this remainder, by Water he got four Ounces of a very ſolid and pure Extract. He took twelve Ounces more of the ſame Root, and digeſted it in common Water, with a gentle Fire; then by Evaporation he got an Extract well condition'd, which weigh'd ſix Ounces and an half; the thick and mucilaginous Parts which he ſeparated by Filtration, being well dry'd, weigh'd one Ounce and a half;

half; and the Reſidue weigh'd but four Ounces and a half.

Hence he obſerv'd, that the Extract made by Water, if given from four and twenty Grains to thirty ſix, purged gently; but was very diuretic; as he had experienc'd in many Hydropical Caſes: That the Reſidue, which yet contain'd a little of what was reſinous, purged reaſonably, but with Gripings; that the remainder, depriv'd of its ſaline and reſinous Parts, purg'd very little, but was extremely diuretic. Whence he takes the liberty to conclude, that Extracts to purge to the purpoſe, and without Irritation, ought to contain both the ſaline and reſinous Parts. For the former only paſs by Urine, and the other always, if taken alone, occaſions Diſorders; but both join'd together, their Effects are laudable: for the ſaline opening the reſinous Parts, and diſſolving and accelerating their Diſtribution, do thereby hinder them from adhering to, and inflaming the Parts they paſs thro'.

According to the Opinion and Experience of this Perſon, both concerning this and other Drugs of the like nature, the more Pains is taken in their Preparation, the worſe they are; becauſe Nature ſeems to have furniſh'd them with the beſt *Correctors* in their Production. The *Jalap* Root itſelf therefore ſimply powder'd, is the beſt way of taking it; and may be mix'd into a Draught, or a Bole. It may be given to adult Perſons from half a Dram to one Dram; and to Children ſome make the mean Rule, to give ſo many Grains as they are years old; but that is ſomewhat in too ſmall a quantity, eſpecially when they are advanced above ten Years. The only Reaſon that can poſſibly be aſſign'd for uſing the Roſin is, that of the Root itſelf, one Parcel abounds with more, another with leſs of the purgative Parts, which reſide in the Roſin: Hence the Doſe of the Root will become uncertain; but thoſe of the Roſin, being thought to be all of the ſame Efficacy, may have its Doſe determin'd very exactly; and its griping Quality may be certainly corrected by fix'd Salts, or Loaf-Sugar.

479. THAPSIÆ, *Deadly Carrot*, diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine*, —*Carrotæ folio*; and by *J. Bauhine*, —*ſive Turbith Garganicum, ſemine latiſſimo.* It grows in ſome Gardens; and the Juice of its Root is a violent Purger; but the preſent Practice makes no uſe of it.

SECT. IX.

Of Sternutatories.

THIS is a way of Application in Medicine ſeldom made uſe of, but to looſen and drain away ſuch Humours by the Noſe, as are not well to be come at by other Means. A very little Part therefore of the *Materia Medica* falls under this Diviſion; altho' many Volatiles and Aromatics are uſed for this Intention; which by reaſon of other more important Properties are ranked under other Heads: what we have ſubjoin'd here, being hardly made uſe of in Medicine for any other purpoſe.

How a Medicine occaſions Sneezing, is not at all difficult to underſtand, to one who has conſider'd well the manner by which Emetics draw the Stomach, and its Appendices, into that Motion which is obſerv'd in Vomiting. The Fibres and Membranes

branes withinside the Noſtrils are extremely ſenſible; whatſoever therefore ſtimulates them, makes them contract, and thereby twitches thoſe Parts they have any Communication with; which by degrees brings on that general convulſive Shake, that throws off the irritating Matter. Every one's own Experience demonſtrates, and beſt explains to himſelf how this is produced; and likewiſe manifeſts the great Influences which may be communicated over the whole Body, by the Communication of Fibres, from an almoſt unheeded Senſation upon the leaſt Part.

The ſalutary Effects of this forcible Concuſſion of the whole Body, are very conſiderable. There are many Glands about the Head, deſtin'd for the Separation of very viſcid and mucous Subſtances; by which means many *Sinus's* or Cavities; of ſervice in the Oeconomy are frequently ſtuffed ſo with ſuch Matter, as not to give that room to ſome of the Veſſels, as it is their Office to do; whereby the circulating Fluid in ſome Parts makes them too turgid: which upon many accounts will occaſion uneaſy Senſations, Pain, Giddineſs, and other Diſtempers, frequently experienc'd in the Head. By a particular Conformation the Noſe receives and diſcharges many ſuch ſuperfluous Viſcidities. Therefore a *Stimulus*, from what we call *Sternutatories*, or commonly *Snuff*, will provoke thoſe Parts to increaſe thoſe Diſcharges; whereby a troubleſome Load is drawn off, and the Head render'd brisk and lightſome.

But, beſides the Benefit which the Head immediately receives from ſuch a Diſcharge, the whole Conſtitution is likewiſe ſo ſenſibly affected, that in many Caſes it is of uſe as an Exerciſe. There is no Motion whatſoever, even not that of Vomiting, which ſo ſuddenly and forcibly ſhakes the whole nervous Syſtem; ſo that in all Obſtructions of the finer Paſſages, and particularly of the nervous Fluid, whatſoever produces ſneezing muſt be of great Advantage. And common Experience in Practice confirms this in many Inſtances of Paralytic, Apoplectic, and Lethargic Caſes; where this Motion rouſes and enlivens, as it were, the Spirits; and by ſhaking the moſt remote Fibres, aſſiſts their proper Juices in Circulation, which before ſeem'd to ſtagnate, or not to irritate the Fibres enough to maintain their natural Elaſticity. And of ſuch great Efficacy is this Convulſion, that it is ſometimes procur'd on purpoſe to aſſiſt the Expulſion of the *Fœtus*; and with good Succeſs.

How far the Cuſtom of taking Snuff, as it now prevails, is ſerviceable or detrimental, is not directly to our purpoſe to determine; but thus far it may not be amiſs to inform thoſe who comply ſo much with it as a Faſhion, that they put it out of their Power to receive any Benefit from it as a Medicine; whenſoever there may be occaſion for ſuch helps: for continually ſtimulating thoſe Parts with hot pungent Snuffs, makes them by degrees grow as it were callous, and much leſs ſenſible; which all Snuff-takers experience, being not provok'd to ſneezing, if they take ever ſo much; when one Pinch of the ſame would immediately operate upon a Stranger to it. There is another inconvenience alſo from this Practice; and that is ſpoiling their Appetite: for moſt of the common Snuffs are Tobacco, of one kind or other; whereof ſome will paſs down the Throat into the Stomach; eſpecially in thoſe who take much; which deſtroys the natural Appetite, as many confeſs they find by Experience, altho' they cannot be prevailed with to leave it off. For ſuch who imagine the continual taking of Snuff to be neceſſary, or beneficial to them,

them, many things in liquid Forms would much more properly anſwer their Intention; ſuch as *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, diluted with ſomething proper, where it is too ſtrong by itſelf. But 'tis to be fear'd no ſalutary regard can obtain ſuch a Reformation, unleſs that *Idol*, *Faſhion*, would vouchſafe its Sanction.

Flores, Herbs or Leaves of,

480. Primulæ Veris, *Primroſe*; called *Verbaſcultum Sylvarum majus, ſingulari flore*, by *Caſp. Bauhine*. This flowers very early in the Spring. Both the Flowers, Leaves, and Roots, are mention'd by *Schroder* in ſeveral Forms for ſome medicinal Intentions, but chiefly *Paralytic* and *Arthritic* Complaints; but the Roots only are in any uſe now, and thoſe but ſeldom. Their Juice is generally expreſſed; and after it is fined *per Subſidentiam*, made uſe of to provoke Sneezing, in ſuch Caſes as the Drain which that procures, is imagin'd to do ſervice.

481. Asari, *Aſarabica*. This is become a mighty Snuff of late. The Leaves are common in the Phyſic Markets; and to dry and reduce them to Powder, is all that is requir'd in making them into Snuff. Some Empirics, or Traders in phyſical Matters, have put off a Snuff by the Name of *Royal* at a good round Price, which is little elſe but this, decorated with ſome Leaf-Gold. This has anciently been much in uſe, as an Emetic and a Cathartic; and in ſome Authors we find a Superſtition in gathering it; for they alledge that pulling forward makes it work moſt by Vomit; but pulling backward, moſt by Stool. *Rulandus* frequently preſcribes the Root as a diuretic: as alſo does *Fernelius*; in whoſe Works we meet with an Electuary, in which that is the chief Ingredient. Its Operation is very brisk, and therefore commended in Conſtitutions that are moiſt and cold, and ſubject to generate Viſcidities, and what obſtructs and fouls the *Viſcera*, and retards the contractile Force of the Fibres; but in none of theſe Caſes does the preſent Practice acknowledge it. As a *Sternutatory*, it frequently does good ſervice; for it powerfully drains mucous Humours out of the Head. It is not ſo pungent as to be immediately felt upon taking, like the Tobacco-Snuffs; but after ſome time it makes the Noſe run very much, and not unfrequently Blood itſelf; if its uſe be long continu'd. The uſual way is, to take near a Scruple going to bed, for three or four Nights together; and by the next Morning its Operation will be very ſenſible; tho' it occaſions little or no ſneezing, unleſs by the Acrimony of the Humours which drain off, and irritate the Fibres in their Paſſage.

482. Euphorbii, *Euphorbium*. This is a Gum, or rather inſpiſſated Juice of a Tree, which Authors much differ about. *Dodonæus* deſcribes it as a Plant; but *Dioſcorides* mentions it as a Tree. *Etmuller* ſays, the *Euphorbium* of the Antients is not known to us; and that the Vegetable which produces it, is not in the acquaintance of the modern Botaniſts. Moſt make it a ferulaceous Plant; and ſome of our Gardens ſhew Specimens of that kind. *Hoffman*, who was no incurious Writer, ſays it is an inſpiſſated, or rather indurated Juice of an *Indian Tithymal*; and we find it entitled in *Herman*'s Catalogue, *Tithymalus Mauritanicus, aphyllos, angulaſus, & ſpinoſus, ex quo Euphorbium officinarum*. It is ſo extremely hot and penetrating, as to prove even Cauſtic: wherefore, altho' it is mention'd as a Purge in many Authors againſt ſerous and viſcous Humours, and its Doſe aſſign'd from half a Scruple to a whole one; yet it is now never given inwardly, becauſe its violence tears off the

the neceſſary *Mucus*, or Covering of the Stomach and Bowels, and occaſions Dyſenteries. As a *Sternutatory*, it is to be uſed very cautiouſly, and never to be taken alone, but mixed in a ſmall quantity with ſome other Powders, proper to ſoften the Fibres, and guard them againſt the intolerable Heat of the *Euphorbium*. In pounding it there may be much danger; becauſe without great care, ſo much will fly up the Noſtrils, as to do miſchief. It is of good uſe in Chirurgery; in cleanſing very foul Ulcers, and exfoliating of carious Bones. *Etmuller*'s Reaſon for this is, becauſe its Alkaline Qualities deſtroys the Acids which erode Ulcers, and even the Bones themſelves, ſo as to induce Rottenneſs. *Hildanus* greatly recommends it in the like Intentions.

483. ELLEBORI ALBI. *White Hellebore*, called alſo *Veratrum album*. It grows on ſome Mountains in *Germany*. The Antients gave this inwardly as a Purger of Phlegm and viſcid Humours; but its violent Operation has expell'd it now from internal uſe: and it remains at preſent in Medicine, little otherwiſe than as an *Errhine*. And even thus, its Irritations are ſo great, as to make it not prudent to venture it alone; and therefore it is join'd with other things which abate its Vehemence. It is alſo prepar'd in ſome Lotions for cutaneous Foulneſſes; and is oftentimes ſucceſsful in deterging thoſe little Ulcerations which blotch and deform the Skin, and are ſometimes infectious, or what the common People call catching.

484. NICOTIANÆ, *Tobacco*, called alſo *Petum* and *Tabacum*; by *Gerhard*, *Hyoſcyamus Peruvianus*; by *Piſo*, *Petum*; and by *Hernandez*, *Pycielt ſeu Tabaco*; diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine*—*Major latifolia*. But there is no occaſion for ſearching Natural Hiſtory for any Information concerning this Plant; becauſe Commerce, and its continual Uſe, makes us ſufficiently acquainted with it. Its Effect likewiſe upon the whole Conſtitution at firſt Uſe, as it is ſmoaked, is enough in every one's knowledge. If it be infus'd, and the Liquor drank, it produces Sickneſs, Vomiting, and afterwards doſing Stupidity. And therefore altho' it has been uſed as an Emetic amongſt ſome mean ignorant People; yet common Prudence has hitherto kept it out of juſtifiable Practice. How its conſtant uſe comes to make it ſo familiar to Perſons, as not to have any of thoſe ſtrange effects upon them as it has at firſt, is not properly our buſineſs to explain here; altho' the Fact is in every one's knowledge. Some Hints of this may be collected from what will be ſaid hereafter, in our Explication of the Simples under the next Section. What we place it for here, is as a *Sternutatory*; ſince it is the Baſis of all the Snuffs now in uſe; in which manner of taking it, People are as well acquainted with it, as in Smoaking. See below *pag.* 212.

SECT. X.

Of Narcotics.

UNDER this Head we include all that Part of the *Materia Medica* which any way produces Sleep; whether called *Narcotics*, *Hypnotics*, or *Opiates*. But altho' many of this Tribe ſtand with ſome Authors in the rank of Poiſons; yet we ſhall not here enter into the Controverſy,

verſy, whether ſuch things can be medicinal, or whether a Medicine can poiſon: becauſe it is certain there is Truth on both ſides of the Debate. Theſe are Inſtruments whoſe Agency lies very remote from the reach of our Senſes; as wonderful Effects are often produced almoſt from unheeded Cauſes. But the difficulty here is very much remov'd, by what has been publiſh'd by one, whoſe true Merit has now ſet him at the head of his Profeſſion, in the opinion of all the beſt Judges, as well as the common Vogue: the Reader need not be inform'd that hereby is meant Dr. *Mead*; who in his fourth *Eſſay on Poiſons*, has taught us how to reaſon in theſe abſtruſe Matters. And therefore what we there find for our preſent Purpoſe ſhall be tranſcribed, as near as conveniently can be, in the Doctor's own words.

To underſtand the manner of Operation of theſe medicinal *Simples*, and to help us to aſcertain their Uſes in many Caſes, we ſhould beforehand be rightly appriz'd of their Natures and Way of acting. And in order hereunto, it is neceſſary, beſides ſome other *Præcognita*, to define diſtinctly what Sleep is; or rather (to avoid Confuſion and Diſpute about Words) what difference there is between an animal Body when aſleep and when awake.

Firſt then, there is no one but knows that in Sleep there is a Ceſſation from Action. When waking, we walk, diſpute, move this or that Limb, *&c.* but in natural or undiſturbed Reſt, there is nothing of all theſe: that is, whereas being awake we do perform ſeveral Motions by the *voluntary* Contractions of our Muſcles; when aſleep, thoſe Muſcles only are contracted, whoſe Action is in a manner involuntary, or to which the Mind has ſo conſtantly determin'd the Spirits, that it does it by Habit, without the Intervention of the reaſoning Faculty: ſuch are thoſe of the Heart and Breaſt. So that there is at this time a kind of Relaxation, or Looſeneſs of the moving Fibres of the ſeveral Members; or at leaſt ſuch a quiet Poſition and State of them, by which all the antagoniſt Muſcles are in an *Equilibrium* and Equality of Action, not overpowering one another. For indeed it ſeems to be one great Deſign of Sleep, to recover to the Parts overſtretch'd by Labour, their former Force: and therefore we do naturally, when compoſing our ſelves to Reſt, put our Body into that Poſture, which moſt favours the *particularly* weary'd Limbs, and conduces to this End.

In the next place, it is very plain, that there is in Sleep, not only a Reſt, and a Suſpenſion from Action in moſt of our bodily Organs, but even of our thinking Faculty too; that is, a Ceſſation from ſuch Thoughts, as when waking we are exerciſed about, which we do *reflect* upon and *will* to employ our Mind with. For though Dreams are Thoughts, yet they are imperfect and incoherent ones; and are indeed either ſuch faint and languid Repreſentations, as to be conſiſtent with our Sleep, as ſome may be; or elſe, if they be ſtrong and lively, they are, as every one knows, the Interruption and Diſturbance of it. From hence it will follow, that the Motion of the arterial Fluid muſt be, *cæteris paribus*, more ſedate, even and regular, in the time of ſleeping than waking. For beſides the various Alterations which in the latter State this receives from the ſeveral Paſſions of the Mind, the very Contractions of the Muſcles themſelves in Exerciſes of the Body do differently forward its Courſe; whereas in Sleep, the Force of the Heart and pectoral Muſcles, being more conſtant and uniform, gives it a more calm and equally continu'd Impulſe. Hence alſo it will come to paſs, that the Influx of the

the Liquor of the Nerves into the Organs of the Body, as alſo its Reflux towards the Brain, is in Sleep either none, or very inconſiderable: that is, that this Fluid has at this time but little or no Motion. For 'tis muſcular Action and Senſation that require it to be thus determin'd, this way or that, which are now hardly any. And yet by the Arrival of Blood at the Brain, this Juice will ſtill be ſeparated there, fit to be derived into its Canals or Tubes. So that by this means there will be a kind of Accumulation, or laying up in ſtore of Spirits, for the Offices and Requirements of Waking.

Thus we may, in ſhort, look upon the time of Watching as the time of wearing out, or the Deſtruction of the animal Fabric; and the time of Sleep, as that in which it is repair'd and recruited; not only upon account of what we have juſt mentioned concerning the nervous Liquor, but alſo with reſpect to all other Parts, as well fluid as ſolid. For Action does neceſſarily, by degrees, impair the Springs and Organs; and in Motion ſomething is continually abraded, and ſtruck off from the diſtractile Fibres, which cannot otherwiſe be reſtored, than by their being at reſt from Tenſion. Beſides that ſuch a regular and ſteady Courſe of the Blood, as has been obſerved to be in Sleep, is by far more fit and proper for Nutrition, or an Appoſition of Parts to the Veſſels; which an uneven Hurry of it is more apt to tear off and waſh away.

The Caſe being thus, it is very plain, that whatſoever can induce ſuch a Diſpoſition of the Fluids and muſcular Parts of the Body, as we have deſcribed, will cauſe Sleepineſs. And in like manner, when any thing interpoſes and hinders this Compoſedneſs and Tranquility, the removing the Impediment will be the cauſing of Sleep; inaſmuch as this is only reducing the animal Oeconomy to its right State; in which, by natural Order, there muſt be a Succeſſion of Sleeping and Waking. Thus it appears how neceſſarily continu'd Excerciſes cauſe Sleep, ſince theſe exhauſt the Juice of the Nerves; that is, both leſſen its Influx into the Organs of Motion, and incline the Mind not to determine it any longer that way, upon the account of the Pain and Uneaſineſs with which too violent a Tenſion of the Parts is always attended; which therefore we muſt deſire to relax, or lay to reſt.

That Sleepineſs which follows upon a Fulneſs of the Stomach after eating or drinking, is owing to a different Cauſe; and does indeed ſo nearly fall in with the Effects of *Opiate* Medicines, that it requires a particular Conſideration.

As Hunger, or the Emptineſs of the Stomach, is a painful Senſation; ſo the ſatisfying or removing of this, is a pleaſing and agreeable one. Now all Pain is a *Stimulus* upon the Part affected; and this, we all know, being attended with Contractions of the pain'd Membranes, cauſes a greater Afflux than ordinary of the nervous Juice that way. On the other hand, *Pleaſure*, or a delightful Senſation in any Part, is accompany'd with a ſmooth Undulation, and eaſy Reflux of the Liquor of the Nerves towards the Brain. This is, as it were, the Entertainment of the Mind, with which being taken up, it does not determine the Spirits to the Organs of Motion: That is, there is ſuch a Relaxation of the muſcular Fibres, and ſuch a Diſpoſition of the nervous Fluid, as we have obſerved to be neceſſary to Sleep. And this is the reaſon of that *Chilline/s* in the Limbs, which is commonly complain'd of after a good Meal.

If it ſeems ſtrange that a Pleaſure in the Stomach ſhould ſo powerfully influence the Mind, let it be conſider'd on the other hand, what violent

lent Effects an uneasy and disagreeable Sensation in the same Parts produces; what a terrible Agony two or three Grains of *Crocus Metallorum* throws the whole Fabric into; how readily the Fluid of the Nerves is with a more than ordinary *Impetus* determin'd and commanded into the Muscles of the Stomach and Abdomen, in order to throw off the Enemy, and remove the ungrateful Sensation.

Now the Consequences which are ascribed to a pleasing Sense of this Part, are only just the contrary of these which the opposite Affection of Pain induces. And indeed, Pleasure and Pain are two great Springs of Action in the Animal Oeconomy. The Changes they make in the Fabric, are the Causes of many Effects which seem surprizing; because we do not regard the Mechanism by which they are produced: but these must be more considerable in the Stomach, than any where else; this Part being, for many wise Purposes, of so acute a Feeling, that some Philosophers have, for this Reason, thought it to be the Seat of the Soul.

Besides these Considerations, it may be taken notice, that the Stomach being distended with Food, presses upon the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, and thus causes a greater Fulness of the Vessels in the upper Parts; whereupon the Brain is loaded, or the Derivation of Spirits into the Nerves diminished; upon which Unactivity or Drowsiness ensues. From hence proceed those Flushings in the Face, Redness, *&c.* after plentiful eating and drinking, most visible in those whose Vessels are lax and weak; as in exhausted and hectic Persons they more especially are. Thus we may, without the assistance of the *new Chyle* entering into the Vessels, account for that inclination to Sleep, which follows upon a full Stomach; tho' we must also allow the Distension from this, to be a considerable Cause of the same Effect. But this does not happen immediately, nay sometimes perhaps not within two or three Hours, after eating; and the sudden Drowsiness must (as well as the present Refreshment and Reviving which Meat gives) be chiefly owing to some more speedy Alteration.

Now to apply this more strictly to the Contents of this *Section*; it may be necessary to consider yet more nearly the Effects of an *Opiate* or *Narcotic*; first upon the Stomach, and afterwards when they have passed the *Primæ Viæ*, upon the arterial Fluid itself.

An agreeable Sensation produced in the Stomach, together with a Distension of its Membranes, has been already observ'd to be the Cause of that Sleepiness, to which we are so inclineable after eating. The one of these engages the Mind; the other acts upon the Body. For Pleasure amuses the Soul as it were, so that it does not think or exercise itself about any outward Objects; that is, it is inclined to Rest: and the Fulness of the Vessels in the Brain checks and hinders, in some measure, the Derivation of the nervous Juice into the Organs. Now they who take a moderate Dose of an *Opiate*, especially if not long accustom'd to it, are so transported with the pleasing Sense it induces, that they are, as they often express themselves, in Heaven; tho' they do not always sleep, (which proceeds from the Presentation of pleasing Images to the Mind being so strong, that like Dreams they overengage the Fancy, and so interrupt the State of Rest) yet they however enjoy so perfect an Indolence and Quiet, that no Happiness in the World can surpass the Charms of so agreeable an Extasy.

Thus we have from these Medicines, but in a far more eminent degree,

gree, all those Effects which were obſerv'd to follow upon that grateful Senſe in the Stomach, which a moderate Fulneſs produces. For no Bodies are ſo fit and able pleaſingly to affect our ſenſible Membranes, as thoſe which conſiſt of volatile Parts; whoſe Activity is temper'd, and allay'd, by the Smoothneſs of ſome which are lubricating and oily; for they lightly rarify the Juices of the Stomach, and cauſe a pleaſant Titillation of its nervous Coat; whereby there is induced an agreeable Plenitude, and the Mind is entertain'd with Ideas of Satisfaction and Delight. And thus we eaſily ſee upon what Mechaniſm the other Virtues of *Opiates* depend: for their eaſing Pains, checking Evacuations, *&c.* proceed not only from the Mind's being taken up with a pleaſing Senſe; whereby it is diverted from a diſagreeable one; but all Pain being attended with a Contraction of the Part; the Relaxation of the Fibres, which they cauſe, eludes and deſtroys the Force of the *Stimulus*.

In like manner, in immoderate Secretions there is moſt commonly an Irritation of the Organs; the Removal of which will abate the Diſcharge. And herein lies the incraſſating Quality of theſe Medicines, in that the twitching Senſe upon the Membranes of the Lungs, Bowels, *&c.* being leſſen'd, the ſharp Humour is ſuffer'd to lodge there in a greater quantity, before it is ſo troubleſome as to be thrown off and expell'd; it being all one as if there were no Irritation of the Part, if the uneaſy Senſe thereof be not regarded by the Mind. Theſe Effects will all be heighten'd by the Mixture of the *Narcotic* Particles with the Blood; which is hereupon rarify'd, and diſtends its Veſſels, eſpecially thoſe of the Brain; and this does ſtill to a greater degree leſſen the Influx of the nervous Fluid to the Parts, by preſſing upon the *Tubuli*, or little Canals, thro' which it is derived. This is the reaſon of that Difficulty of Breathing, which they do for a time experience who take this kind of Medicines; this Symptom being inſeparable from the Rarifaction of the Blood in the Lungs.

From hence it appears, that the Action of theſe Medicines, and particularly that of *Opium*, is very analogous to that of other volatile Spirits; only that a ſmall Portion of the former, has a Force equal to that of a greater quantity of the latter. And this is very evident in thoſe who accuſtom themſelves to take large Doſes of *Opium*, as the *Turks* and *Perſians* do, to ſuch a degree, that it is no uncommon thing there to eat a Dram or two at a time; for the Effects of it in them are no other than downright *Drunkenneſs:* upon which account it is a common Saying with them, and on the ſame Occaſion, *He has eat Opium*; as with us, *He has drank too much Wine*. Neither indeed do they bear ſuch large quantities of it otherwiſe than Tipplers will a great deal of Brandy; that is, by habituating themſelves to it by degrees; beginning with ſmall Doſes, and requiring ſtill more and more, to raiſe themſelves to the ſame pitch. Juſt as *Galen* tells of a Woman at *Athens*, who by a gradual Uſe had brought herſelf to take, without any hurt, a conſiderable quantity of *Hemlock:* which Inſtance is the more to our purpoſe, becauſe *Nicolas Fontanus* knew one, who being recover'd of the Plague, and wanting Sleep, did, with very good effect, eat *Hemlock* for ſome time; till falling ill again of a Fever, and having left off the Uſe of this Remedy, he endeavour'd to procure Reſt by repeated Doſes of *Opium*, which (Nature having been accuſtom'd to a ſtronger Alterative) had no Operation, until the help of *Hem-*

lent Effects an uneaſy and diſagreeable Senſation in the ſame Parts produces; what a terrible Agony two or three Grains of *Crocus Metallorum* throws the whole Fabric into; how readily the Fluid of the Nerves is with a more than ordinary *Impetus* determin'd and commanded into the Muſcles of the Stomach and Abdomen, in order to throw off the Enemy, and remove the ungrateful Senſation.

Now the Conſequences which are aſcribed to a pleaſing Senſe of this Part, are only juſt the contrary of theſe which the oppoſite Affection of Pain induces. And indeed, Pleaſure and Pain are two great Springs of Action in the Animal Oeconomy. The Changes they make in the Fabric, are the Cauſes of many Effects which ſeem ſurprizing; becauſe we do not regard the Mechaniſm by which they are produced: but theſe muſt be more conſiderable in the Stomach, than any where elſe; this Part being, for many wiſe Purpoſes, of ſo acute a Feeling, that ſome Philoſophers have, for this Reaſon, thought it to be the Seat of the Soul.

Beſides theſe Conſiderations, it may be taken notice, that the Stomach being diſtended with Food, preſſes upon the deſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, and thus cauſes a greater Fulneſs of the Veſſels in the upper Parts; whereupon the Brain is loaded, or the Derivation of Spirits into the Nerves diminiſhed; upon which Unactivity or Drowſineſs enſues. From hence proceed thoſe Fluſhings in the Face, Redneſs, *&c.* after plentiful eating and drinking, moſt viſible in thoſe whoſe Veſſels are lax and weak; as in exhauſted and hectic Perſons they more eſpecially are. Thus we may, without the aſſiſtance of the *new Chyle* entering into the Veſſels, account for that inclination to Sleep, which follows upon a full Stomach; tho' we muſt alſo allow the Diſtenſion from this, to be a conſiderable Cauſe of the ſame Effect. But this does not happen immediately, nay ſometimes perhaps not within two or three Hours, after eating; and the ſudden Drowſineſs muſt (as well as the preſent Refreſhment and Reviving which Meat gives) be chiefly owing to ſome more ſpeedy Alteration.

Now to apply this more ſtrictly to the Contents of this *Section*; it may be neceſſary to conſider yet more nearly the Effects of an *Opiate* or *Narcotic*; firſt upon the Stomach, and afterwards when they have paſſed the *Primæ Viæ*, upon the arterial Fluid itſelf.

An agreeable Senſation produced in the Stomach, together with a Diſtenſion of its Membranes, has been already obſerv'd to be the Cauſe of that Sleepineſs, to which we are ſo inclineable after eating. The one of theſe engages the Mind; the other acts upon the Body. For Pleaſure amuſes the Soul as it were, ſo that it does not think or exerciſe itſelf about any outward Objects; that is, it is inclined to Reſt: and the Fulneſs of the Veſſels in the Brain checks and hinders, in ſome meaſure, the Derivation of the nervous Juice into the Organs. Now they who take a moderate Doſe of an *Opiate*, eſpecially if not long accuſtom'd to it, are ſo tranſported with the pleaſing Senſe it induces, that they are, as they often expreſs themſelves, in Heaven; tho' they do not always ſleep, (which proceeds from the Preſentation of pleaſing Images to the Mind being ſo ſtrong, that like Dreams they overengage the Fancy, and ſo interrupt the State of Reſt) yet they however enjoy ſo perfect an Indolence and Quiet, that no Happineſs in the World can ſurpaſs the Charms of ſo agreeable an Extaſy.

Thus we have from theſe Medicines, but in a far more eminent degree,

gree, all those Effects which were obſerv'd to follow upon that grateful Senſe in the Stomach, which a moderate Fulneſs produces. For no Bodies are ſo fit and able pleaſingly to affect our ſenſible Membranes, as thoſe which conſiſt of volatile Parts; whoſe Activity is temper'd, and allay'd, by the Smoothneſs of ſome which are lubricating and oily; for they lightly rarify the Juices of the Stomach, and cauſe a pleaſant Titillation of its nervous Coat; whereby there is induced an agreeable Plenitude, and the Mind is entertain'd with Ideas of Satisfaction and Delight. And thus we eaſily ſee upon what Mechaniſm the other Virtues of *Opiates* depend: for their eaſing Pains, checking Evacuations, *&c.* proceed not only from the Mind's being taken up with a pleaſing Senſe; whereby it is diverted from a diſagreeable one; but all Pain being attended with a Contraction of the Part; the Relaxation of the Fibres, which they cauſe, eludes and deſtroys the Force of the *Stimulus*.

In like manner, in immoderate Secretions there is moſt commonly an Irritation of the Organs; the Removal of which will abate the Diſcharge. And herein lies the incraſſating Quality of theſe Medicines, in that the twitching Senſe upon the Membranes of the Lungs, Bowels, *&c.* being leſſen'd, the ſharp Humour is ſuffer'd to lodge there in a greater quantity, before it is ſo troubleſome as to be thrown off and expell'd; it being all one as if there were no Irritation of the Part, if the uneaſy Senſe thereof be not regarded by the Mind. Theſe Effects will all be heighten'd by the Mixture of the *Narcotic* Particles with the Blood; which is hereupon rarify'd, and diſtends its Veſſels, eſpecially thoſe of the Brain; and this does ſtill to a greater degree leſſen the Influx of the nervous Fluid to the Parts, by preſſing upon the *Tubuli*, or little Canals, thro' which it is derived. This is the reaſon of that Difficulty of Breathing, which they do for a time experience who take this kind of Medicines; this Symptom being inſeparable from the Rariſaction of the Blood in the Lungs.

From hence it appears, that the Action of theſe Medicines, and particularly that of *Opium*, is very analogous to that of other volatile Spirits; only that a ſmall Portion of the former, has a Force equal to that of a greater quantity of the latter. And this is very evident in thoſe who accuſtom themſelves to take large Doſes of *Opium*, as the *Turks* and *Perſians* do, to ſuch a degree, that it is no uncommon thing there to eat a Dram or two at a time; for the Effects of it in them are no other than downright *Drunkenneſs:* upon which account it is a common Saying with them, and on the ſame Occaſion, *He has eat Opium*; as with us, *He has drank too much Wine*. Neither indeed do they bear ſuch large quantities of it otherwiſe than Tipplers will a great deal of Brandy; that is, by habituating themſelves to it by degrees; beginning with ſmall Doſes, and requiring ſtill more and more, to raiſe themſelves to the ſame pitch. Juſt as *Galen* tells of a Woman at *Athens*, who by a gradual Uſe had brought herſelf to take, without any hurt, a conſiderable quantity of *Hemlock:* which Inſtance is the more to our purpoſe, becauſe *Nicolas Fontanus* knew one, who being recover'd of the Plague, and wanting Sleep, did, with very good effect, eat *Hemlock* for ſome time; till falling ill again of a Fever, and having left off the Uſe of this Remedy, he endeavour'd to procure Reſt by repeated Doſes of *Opium*, which (Nature having been accuſtom'd to a ſtronger Alterative) had no Operation, until the help of *Hem-*

lock was again call'd in, with the deſired Succeſs.

It is a ſufficient Confirmation of all this Reaſoning, that *Proſper Alpinus* obſerved amongſt the *Egyptians*, thoſe who had been accuſtomed to *Opium*, and were faint and languid for want of it, (as Drinkers are, if they have not their ſpirituous Liquors) to be recover'd, and put into the ſame ſtate of Indolence and Pleaſure, by large Doſes of *Cretic Wine*, made hotter by the Infuſion of Pepper, and the like ſtrong *Aromatics*. Nor is it perhaps amiſs to remark, that in *maniacal* Perſons, as is frequently obſerv'd, a quadruple Doſe of an *Opiate* will ſcarce produce any conſiderable Effect. Now in Perſons ſo affected, the Mind is deeply engaged, and taken up with ſome Image or other, as *Love*, *Anger*, &c. ſo that it is not to be eaſily moved or diverted by thoſe pleaſing Repreſentations which it would attend to at another time; and upon which the Virtues of theſe Medicines do in a great meaſure depend. Beſides this, thoſe who are *maniacal*, do to a wonder bear the Injuries of Cold, Hunger, *&c.* and have a prodigious degree of muſcular Force; which argues the Texture of their Blood to be very ſtrong, and the Coheſion of its *Globules* great; ſo that the ſpirituous Parts of an *Opiate* cannot make that Diſunion and Rarifaction of this Fluid in them, which it does in ordinary Bodies and Conſtitutions.

How far this Theory is improveable into Practice, all ſuch are competent Judges, who have a true acquaintance with the Animal Oeconomy. And becauſe many medicinal Simples under this Diviſion, have often Effects which are term'd *deleterious* and *poiſonous*, inſomuch as to kill, and that very ſuddenly; it may be worth while to inform our ſelves, from the ſame Inſtructor who has conducted us hitherto on this head, how ſuch Inſtruments act in bringing about thoſe fatal Conſequences. For the moſt gentle of this Tribe in an Over-Doſe, have the ſame Effects as a Poiſon; and prove equally deſtructive. *Opium* in too great a quantity will inflame the Stomach, and rarify the Blood to ſuch a degree, that the Veſſels cannot again recover their Tone; whereupon Apoplectic Symptoms, *&c.* enſue.

To be convinc'd of this, Dr. *Mead* tells us, that he forced into the Stomach of a ſmall Dog about half a Dram of crude *Opium*, diſſolved in boiling Water. He quickly vomited it up with a great quantity of frothy Spittle; but repeating the Trial, by holding up his Head and beating him, the Doctor made him retain three or four Doſes, intermitting between each about a quarter of an Hour. When the Dog had thus taken, as near as he could gueſs, about two Drams, he watch'd him an Hour; when he began to ſleep, but preſently ſtarted up with Convulſions, fell into univerſal Tremblings, his Head conſtantly twitch'd and ſhook, he breath'd ſhort, and with labour; and at length loſt entirely the uſe firſt of his hinder Legs, and then of the fore ones; which were ſtiff and rigid like Sticks. As he lay ſnorting, the Doctor, to haſten his End, was giving him more of the Solution; but on a ſudden his Limbs grew limber, and he died. Upon opening the Stomach, it was found wonderfully diſtended; tho' empty of every thing but ſome Water and *Opium*; together with ſome Parcels of frothy *Mucus* ſwimming in it; the inſide was as clean as if ſcraped, and waſh'd from all the Slime of the Glands; and ſome Redneſs here and there, as in a beginning Inflammation: The *Pylorus* was contracted; the Blood-veſſels of the Brain were very full; and he took out a large Grume of concreted Blood from the upper Part of it, by

by cutting into the *Sinus Longitudinalis*, as is not uncommon in Apoplectic Carcaſes: but found no extravaſated *Serum* in the Ventricles, nor among any of the Membranes.

And thus from the Effects of an Over-Doſe of an *Opiate*, we may conceive how many under this Claſs are ſo powerful in their *Narcotic* Qualities, as to prove deadly in very ſmall quantities; and are therefore not ſafely admitted into Practice. Some of them conſiſt of ſuch hot, acrid, and corroſive Parts, as by rarifying the Juices of the Stomach, and wounding its nervous Membranes, are the Cauſe of all thoſe Diſorders which immediately follow. For upon the Senſe of a violent Irritation and Pain, the Fluid of the Nerves is immediately in large quantities determin'd to the Part affected; and this, if the *Stimulus* is not over-great, will be only to ſuch a degree as is ſufficient, by contracting the Fibres of the Stomach, and Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, to throw off the Cauſe of the diſagreeable Senſation: but the uneaſy Twitching being too ſtrong to be endured, the Mind, by a kind of Surprize, does with haſte and fury as it were, command the Spirits thither. Thus the Buſineſs is overdone, and the Action of the Fibres becomes ſo violent, that the Orifices of the Stomach are quite cloſed; ſo that inſtead of diſcharging the noxious Matter, the Torment is made greater, and the whole Oeconomy put into confuſion. The Inſtance of the Child in *Wepfer*, which in ſuch an Agony made *water* to the height of five or ſix Foot, with a ſurprizing Strength and Violence, is a Demonſtration of this forcible Contraction of the Muſcles. Nor is it any wonder, if in theſe Circumſtances all Senſe be loſt, and Blood guſh out at the Ears, Noſtrils, *&c.* the Parts being all torn and broke by the Violence of the Convulſions; which tho' they begin in the Muſcles of the Belly, muſt at laſt prevail in the Members too, till the whole Fabric is ſhock'd and overturn'd; and ſome corroſive Salts perhaps getting into the Blood, and by the Rarifaction of it diſtending the Veſſels, the membranous Coats of them being already over-ſtretch'd, will the more eaſily give way, and let out their Fluid.

And beſides the irritating ſaline Particles in the Compoſition of ſome of this kind, many of them abound with an extremely fetid and offenſive Sulphur; which gives ſuch a diſagreeable and uneaſy Senſation to the Nerves, as ſuffocates in a manner the Spirits, and deadens their Motions. But thoſe who deſire yet further Satisfaction concerning the Operations of theſe Parts of the *Materia Medica*, may turn to the learned *Baccius de Venenis*, and Dr. *Mead*'s *Eſſays on Poiſons*, from whence this has been principally tranſcribed.

Folia, Herbs of,

485. CICUTÆ, *Hemlock*. This Plant grows much like Parſley; and it is ſo difficult to diſtinguiſh them when young, that in all probability they have ſometimes been gather'd and ſold together. For there have been many Inſtances of Perſons, and ſometimes whole Families, being ſuddenly taken ill; ſo as to occaſion ſuſpicion of Poiſon, when they had reaſon to ſuſpect it in the Parſley, by having eat ſtuff'd Beef, as is common, or ſome other Food where that had been uſed. It has ſo much the Diſrepute of being poiſonous, that it is never taken inwardly; unleſs by ſuch accidental Miſtakes as above-mentioned; but I never heard of an Inſtance where it has prov'd deadly, tho' many are ſo caught with it. It firſt affects Perſons with a Giddineſs of the Head, and Dimneſs of Sight; and afterwards operates violently by Vomit and Stool. Fat Broths and

oily ſoftning Liquors are good in ſuch Accidents, to defend the Stomach and Bowels againſt its Vellications. After its Fury is over, which laſts not long, it ſometimes leaves a Doſineſs or Heavineſs to Sleep; and goes off without any further Miſchief. The *Oenanthe*, which *Wepfer* deſcribes under the Name of *Cicuta Aquatica*, Dr. *Mead* thinks to be very probably the Poiſon which was uſed ſo much of old; eſpecially at *Athens*, for killing Malefactors: But the common *Hemlock*, he ſays, is not by much ſo malignant. *Etmuller* mentions a Perſon who took the Root inwardly, to the quantity of a Dram; which cured him of a *ſchirrous* Liver and Spleen; and recommends us for further Knowledge of its Properties, to *Kircher*, *Simon Pauli*, and *Amatus Luſitanus*. But we have but an indifferent warrant for ſuch Practice; and as antiently as *Dioſcorides*, it ſtands rejected from all inward Uſe, for its poiſonous Qualities. However, it is by many in eſteem externally, for the Spleen and *Hypochondriac* Inflations. Its Juice is boil'd up with Gums, and ſuch convenient Ingredients, as are neceſſary for the Form of an Emplaiſter. Our College has one which bears its Name, and is pretty much preſcribed in the above-mention'd Caſe; as likewiſe to diſcuſs hard, flatulent, or cold Tumours, in other Parts.

486. MANDRAGORÆ, *Mandrake*; diſtinguiſhed—*Fructu rotundo* by *C. Bauhine*. This is of a ſtrong *Narcotic* Quality, and is mention'd in ſome antient Writers as convenient to be given before an Amputation, to deaden the Senſe of Pain by ſtupifying the Patient; but modern Practice owns it not for any ſuch uſe. It is reckon'd cooling in external Applications, and therefore commended in Inflammations of the Eyes, or any *Eryſipelas*; upon which foot it ſtands in the *Unguentum Populneum* of the Shops in the preſent Uſe.

487. NICOTIANÆ, *Tobacco*. See the preceeding Claſs. Common Experience manifeſts, upon the firſt Uſe of this, its *Narcotic* Properties; and altho' it be only ſmoak'd according to uſual Cuſtom, or chew'd, as ſome take it, or adminiſter'd in *Snuff*, it has always the ſame Effect: But upon long Practice, like many other things of this kind, it grows leſs perceivable in ſuch Qualities; and with ſome ſeems to have no Influence at all. Its inward Uſe is no way practis'd, but amongſt ſome poor People for Cheapneſs ſake, as a Vomit; unleſs in thoſe unnatural Ways which Invention has found out, of ſmoaking, chewing, or taking it in Snuff. [*But the College Diſpenſatory of* Edinburgh *has a Syrup made with it, under the Name of* Syrupus è Peto, ſive Nicotianâ.]

488. SOLANI, *Nightſhade*. Of this there are various kinds deſcribed by Botaniſts; the chief of which are the *Solanum Lignoſum*, the ſame as *Dulcamara*, or *Amara Dulcis*, Bitter ſweet; and the——*Pomiferum fructu rotundo ſtriato molli*, of *Caſp. Bauhine*; or *Mala aurea odore fœtido quibuſdam Lycoperſicon*, of *J. Bauhine*; Love-Apples. But the—— *Vulgare* of *Parkinſon* is the only officinal kind; which is reckoned very cooling; inſomuch as not to be ſafe in inward Uſe; being deadly in its Conſequences. Some Authors commend its external Application to the Temples, againſt the Head-ach, and in Inflammations of the Eyes; and to the Feet, in burning Fevers: but it is little uſed now any of theſe Ways; and is loſt in our *Materia Medica*, except for the ſmall ſhare it has in the *Unguentum Populneum*.

489. STRAMMONEI, *Thorn-Apple*, is the *Solanum fœtidum pomo ſpinoſo oblongo*, of *C. Bauhine*. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in *June*; but Medicine at preſent is a ſtranger

ſtranger to it; altho' it is ſaid to be *Narcotic*, and has a place given it in the new Catalogue of our College.

Flores, Flowers of,

490. PAPAVERIS ERRATICI, *Wild Poppies*; is the ροιὰς of *Dioſcorides*, *Theophraſtus*, and *Pliny*; and the *Rhœas* of *Gerhard*; and the *Erraticum rubrum campeſtre* of *J. Bauhine*; the *Corn Roſe*. The Flowers blow in *June*, and have a fetid faint Scent; but make a *Syrup* pleaſant enough, which is much uſed in the Shops. They are gently Anodyne and Narcotic; ſo that they are given ſafely to young Children; two Drams to half an Ounce of the Syrup in a Doſe very moderately inclining to Sleep; and alſo promoting a *Diaphoreſis*. There is an Infuſion made of them in a low Spirit, in ſome Shops; which being dulcify'd and warm'd with a few proper Aromatics, makes a very toothſome Dram; and is much uſed by ſome with good ſucceſs, under the Title of *Aqua Papaveris rubra*, in colic Pains and Flatulencies at the Stomach. And theſe are the principal Ingredient in many of thoſe Waters, which are ſold in the Diſtillers Shops by the name of *Colic Water*; and anſwer their End in giving preſent Eaſe, by their ſoporific Properties. This Quality does not reſtrain ſomewhat which is detergent in their Compoſition; for they help Expectoration, and are good in many Diſtempers of the Breaſt; more particularly the *Pleuriſy*; in which ſome will have them to be a Specific, eſpecially *Van Helmont*. The ſimple Syrup which is commonly made with them, has a beautiful red Colour; and is not only a good Sweetner of *Alexipharmic Juleps*; but makes them pleaſant both to the Eye and Palate.

491. PARALYSEOS, *Cowſlips*, are the *Primula veris major* of *Gerhard*; and the *Verbaſculum pratenſe odoratum*, of *Herman* and *C. Bauhine*. The Flowers are commonly enough known, and reckon'd of the ſame Virtues as the former; but in a leſs degree. They are very little in uſe, but for a *Syrup*, a *ſimple Water*, and a *Conſerve*. The Syrup is well enough to ſweeten Juleps for Children; but is not ſo effectual in any reſpect, as to deſerve an Aſſignment of its Doſe; there being no fear of Error in Quantity. The *Water* is good for nothing; and the *Conſerve* for little elſe than to give a convenient Conſiſtence and Bulk to Electuaries or Boles, amongſt Ingredients of more Efficacy.

Fructus, Fruits:

492. NUX VOMICA, *Id.* This is the Fruit of the *Solanum arboreſcens Indicum*, according to *Breynerus*; the Wood of which is the *Lignum Colubrinum*. Its principal Uſe is to do Miſchief with, by killing *Dogs* or *Cats*. It has all the Operations of a violent Poiſon. The *Semina Hyoſcyami*, *Cocculæ Indicæ*, and *Staphidis agriæ*, are all ſo much of the ſame nature, that we have forbore to give them diſtinct places. They are commended for deſtroying ſuch Vermine as are apt to breed in uncleanly People. *Riverius* preſcribes the *Cocculæ* in a Cataplaſm, againſt the Gout. Some Poachers have learnt a Trick of making theſe up into a Paſte, to intoxicate Fiſh with; ſo that they may be taken out of the Water with one's Hand. And this appears to have been an old Practice; as we find them for this reaſon in ſome Authors diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Baccæ Piſcatoriæ*.

493. CAPITA PAPAVERIS ALBI, *White Poppy Heads*. Theſe are cultivated in Gardens; and contain a great deal of a Juice, which may be extracted into an *Opium*; being of the ſame Virtues. [*But not ſo ſtrong as the* Turkiſh *Opium*; *being*

it requires to be given in a double Doſe. See the next Article but one, viz. Meconium. *Of theſe the* Syrupus de Meconio *is now made.*

494. CAPITA PAPAVERIS NIGRI, *Black Poppy Heads.* Theſe grow not as the former; but wild amongſt the Corn; and are reckon'd ſtronger. Theſe were formerly an Ingredient in the *Syrupus de Meconio.* They are ſo *Narcotic*, that their Scent will even affect Perſons with Drouſineſs. Of this I once knew an odd Inſtance: A whole Family inſenſibly fell into ſuch an Inclination to Sleep and Heavineſs, as for two or three Days to be ſcarce able to keep awake; until at length imagining the Cauſe to be from a great many green *Poppies* which were hung almoſt in all the Rooms to dry, the Poppies were remov'd, and the *Lethargy* wore off.

Succi, Juices:

495. MECONIUM, *Id.* This is the Extract of our *Engliſh Poppies*, and has all the Virtues of the Foreign *Opium*; but in ſomewhat a lower degree.

496. OPIUM, *Id.* This is the inſpiſſated Juice of the *Turky Poppies*; and very much in the acquaintance of all concern'd in Medicine. This Drug is of ſo great Conſequence, that there is no following the Notions of all Authors concerning it; many Treatiſes having been wrote profeſſedly about it. The moſt worth the Reader's while to conſult, is *Hartman.* Some have been fearful in meddling with it; but others again are very bold in its Uſe. *Platerus* extols it prodigiouſly; and *Sylvius* uſed to ſay, if it was not for *Opium*, he would not practiſe. Its moſt difficult Uſe is in *Deliriums*; which ſometimes it does mighty Service in, and ſometimes much Miſchief. *Van Helmont* forbids it at ſuch times; but ſo much Skill in a Phyſician is required in this Caſe, that the room we have here for Hints only, cannot teach any Perſon its Uſe, who is not ſo qualify'd. What concerns its Principles and Preparations, we ſhall be as large upon as poſſible in the latter end of this Part. For further Acquaintance herewith, let the Reader conſult Dr. *Mead*'s Eſſay upon it; and a Book wrote by Dr. *Jones*, called, *The Myſteries of Opium reveal'd.*

SECT. XI.

Of Coolers.

THESE are as little regarded in Medicine as any Claſs of *Simples*; being of ſlight Efficacy, and us'd for no important Intentions; and ſeldom preſcrib'd any otherwiſe than as *Palliatives*, or to mitigate the uneaſy Senſations of ſome particular Symptoms, more than to cure the Diſeaſe whence they ariſe.

All of this Rank may be conſider'd under the two following Diviſions: The firſt are ſuch as immediately produce a preſent Senſe of Cold. Theſe are chiefly *Fruits* and *Acid Juices*; and are moſt commonly order'd to cool the Mouth and Stomach, and allay that extreme Thirſt, which an inflammatory Fever is apt to occaſion. What comes under this Intention, ſeldom has any further Effect, than giving a grateful Senſation to thoſe Parts, (which were before uneaſy with Heat and Drought) unleſs they are taken down in large Quantities; and then they may, from a ſudden Chilneſs, make ſuch an Alteration

ration in the Pulsation of the Fibres, as will shock the whole Constitution. And this is in Effect so much in the Experience of every Body from such things one time or another, that it needs no large Explications; only these two Consequences are most likely to happen; *viz.* such convulsive Contractions of the Vessels may either obstruct their Contents, and thence cause Stitches and Inflammations; or may so suddenly retard the circulating Juices, as will dispose them to undue Cohesions and Consistencies.

The other kind of *Coolers* are such, as by their Viscidity are dispos'd to communicate the same Quality to the Animal *Fluids*, with which they are mixed. These can be prescribed in no salutary Intention, unless to check the inordinate Celerity of the Blood, which arises from a Debauch with spirituous Liquors; or to give a thicker Consistence to that of hectic Constitutions; whereby it may be restrain'd from flowing too fast. But in both Cases there is a great deal of hazard from the same Means; because the Diminution of the Blood's Velocity cannot so exactly be restrain'd, but it may be carried too far, and prove too great: Whereupon such Substances, for want of due Motion from Circulation, will fall into one which is fermentative; and so by allaying one Heat, raise another of much worse Consequence. Thro' this Error, *Coolers* in the Hands of injudicious Persons, frequently change simple Inflammatory Fevers, which would perhaps soon go off by a critical *Diaphoresis*; into putrid and malignant ones, which often terminate in Death.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

497. Acetosæ, *Sorrel*; called also *Oxalis*. It is distinguished into —*Pratensis*, and —*Vulgaris folio longo* by the *Bauhines*. It grows in Meadows and Pasture-Grounds, as well as by Culture in Gardens, and flowers in *May*. It is well known in our common *Sallads*; and is little otherwise us'd. It is acid, and grateful to the Stomach, quenches Thirst, allays the Heat of Choler; and, as *Schroder*, with many others, says, resists Putrefaction; and is of great use in Pestilential Fevers. But a better Theory, and Experience now renounces such Practice, and convinces us that such things by retarding and chilling the Juices too much, give them an Opportunity of fermenting, and running into Corruption and Putrefaction. It is a grateful and salutary Ingredient in a Summer *Sallad*, if eat in Moderation: But it is little taken notice of in medicinal Prescription.

498. Agni Casti, *Agnus Castus*, the *Chaste-Tree*; called also *Vitex* by *Gerhard*, and some others; and distinguished ——*Foliis angustioribus, canabis modo dispositis*, by *C. Bauhine*: and *Agnus folio non serrato*, by *J. Bauhine*. This has got a Name for a Cooler, and particularly of the *genital* Parts, so as to have been prescribed to allay those inordinate Emotions and Desires, which arise from Seminal Turgescency: for which Intentions many Authors have Compositions, wherein this is a principal Ingredient; and from whence they take their Names. But they are not now in any esteem, or scarce ever made or us'd in the Shops.

499. Alsines, called also Morsus Gallinæ, *Chickweed*, or *Hen-Bit*. There are many sorts of it described by Botanic Writers; but the *Alsine Media*, the middle kind, of *C. Bauhine*, is the *Chickweed* of the Shops. It grows in Gardens, and almost all manured Grounds. It comes out in the Winter, and flowers until *Midsummer*. The whole is in use, and is accounted a Cooler, much of the same

ſame Virtues as *Pellitory of the Wall*; but it is now rarely uſed in Medicine.

500. ANCHUSÆ, *Alkanet.* Some make this a Species of the *Bugloſs*, and aſcribe to it the ſame Virtues; particularly of its being moderately cooling. But it is very ſeldom uſed in Compoſitions. [*Its principal Uſe is to tinge Oil and unctuous Matter of a red Colour; as it does very beautifully, by warm Infuſion. Hence ſome tinge the* Lucatellus's Balſam *with it.*]

501. CICHOREI, *Succory*, is diſtinguiſhed by Botaniſts into a Garden, and a wild ſort; but they differ not. This Plant has generally paſs'd for a Cooler; but *Schroder*, and after him Mr. *Ray*, from its Bitterneſs, pronounce it rather on the contrary ſide, and will have it to be a good Detergent; and upon that foot, of ſervice in all Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, and particularly of the Liver; which makes it in their account, an excellent *Hepatic:* and indeed in this View it is regarded in thoſe Shop-Compoſitions where it is concern'd. Almoſt all Authors extolling it in Caſes proceeding from a Redundance of *Choler*, may have occaſion'd it to paſs for a *Refrigerant*. *Etmuller* greatly commends the *Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro*, which the College yet retain in their Diſpenſatory, for Children. *Panarolus* much commends this Herb in all Intemperatures of the *Viſcera*; and *Spigelius* mentions it as an *Antiarthritic*. In extemporaneous Preſcription we ſeldom meet with it, unleſs in a few *medicated Ales*.

502. CUSCUTÆ, *Dodder*. This grows out of, or ſo cloſely adheres to ſome Plants, (from whence it is reckon'd to have its Nouriſhment) that ſome have diſgrac'd it with the names of *Herba inferni*, and *Diaboli inteſtina*, i. e. *Hell-weed* and *Devils-guts*. Some Queſtion whether it be properly a Plant, or rather an Excreſcence of another. It is ſomewhat Aperitive; and therefore reckoned amongſt *Hepatics*, and other *Deterſives*. *Hoffman* obſerves all Plants of the like manner and Production to be of the ſame Virtues. And ſome ſuppoſe it to derive thoſe Properties from the Signature which is taken from its ſhape. It is now hardly ever met with in any kind of Compoſition, either officinal or extemporaneous; altho' taken notice of by moſt Diſpenſatory Writers.

503. ENDIVIÆ, *Endive*. This flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. It is very much like the *Succory*; and preſcrib'd for all the ſame Intentions; but reckon'd rather more cooling.

504. LUIULÆ, *Wood-ſorrel*. This is alſo called *Acetoſella*; *Trifolium acetoſum vulgare* by *C. Bauhine* and *Parkinſon*: *Oxys alba* by *Gerhard*, and *Trifolium acidum flore albo & purpuracente*, by *J. Bauhine*. It grows in Woods and ſhady Places; and flowers in *April* and the beginning of *May*. It is reckon'd much of the nature of common *Sorrel*; but it is not quite ſo ſharp; and it ſeems ſomewhat more of the Balſamic kind. It has paſs'd with many for a Cordial from its Signature, its Leaf reſembling a Heart; but ſuch Conceits are not now regarded. The *Syrup* which is made of it in the Shops is very pleaſant; and a good Sweetner of *Juleps* and *Apozems* preſcrib'd as Cleanſers. Its Conſerve alſo is much uſed in Electuaries, and to mix *Alexipharmic Species* into the Form and Conſiſtence of Boles.

505. LENS PALUSTRIS, *Duck-meat*: called alſo *Lens Aquatica*. It grows upon Ponds and ſtagnant Waters; and by ſome, particularly *Mathiolus*, it is recommended to cool Inflammations; but the preſent Practice takes no Notice of it.

506. POPULI, *Poplar*. The Leaves of this Tree are uſed for the *Oint-*

Ointment in the Shops, which borrows its Name of *Populneum* from it, they are accounted cooling in that Compoſition: but they are of no other Uſe.

507. PORTULACÆ, *Purſlain.* This flowers in *June.* It is very little uſed beſides in Sallads; tho' formerly it ſtood recommended for a great aſſwager of choleric Heat. It is alſo accounted good in the Scurvy, and all cutaneous Eruptions.

508. LACTUCÆ, *Lettuce.* This is alſo much more uſed in Sallads than in Medicines; and is found ſufficiently in the Gardens. It is reckon'd pretty much of the Nature of Succory; but more cooling; whereby it inclines to ſleep: Upon which account it procures eaſe in Pains; both taken inwardly, and externally apply'd. *Schroder* ſays it affords great Nouriſhment, and much increaſes Milk in the Breaſts of ſuch as give Suck; as likewiſe that it cools the Urine; and upon that account does Service in *Gonorrhœa's.*

509. SALICIS, *Willow.* There are ſeveral kinds of this; but none of them have any Credit in the preſent *Pharmacy*; however it comes about that the College have given it a place in their new Catalogue.

510. SEDI, *Houſe-Leek.* This ſtands commended, by ſome Writers, as a convenient Cooler in Fevers; but the preſent Practice knows it not in any ſuch Intention. It is uſed in the *Populneum*; and in ſome other outward Applications for Burns and Inflammations.

511. SONCHI LÆVIS, *Smooth Sow-Thiſtle.* There is alſo a *Sonchus Aſper*, the *Prickly Sow-Thiſtle:* but neither of them are of any uſe in Medicine; and therefore deſerve no farther Deſcription or Notice.

512. SPINACHIÆ, *Spinage.* This is well enough known in Food; but has nothing to do in Medicine, except in counterfeiting the Colours of ſome things of Value. [*As particularly giving to* Gaſcoign's Powder, *the ſame Colour as is given by* Bezoar.]

513. TARAXACI, *Dandelion.* This is much like the *Endive* and *Succory*; tho' ſomewhat more cooling. It flowers in *April* and *May.* It abſterges, opens, and is a good *Hepatic. Etmuller* ſays it is not a deſpicable Medicine in *Pleuriſies*, and other Obſtructions from grumous Blood. It is alſo accounted outwardly a good Abſterger, and Cleanſer of foul Ulcers. Some have fooliſh Superſtitions in gathering its Root, and wearing it as an *Amulet* againſt ſome Diſtempers of the Eyes; and alſo againſt *Tertian Agues.*

514. UMBILICI MURALIS, *Wall Navel-Wort.* This is not known of late in Medicine, except in the *Populneum*; and is the true and only ſort which ought to be in that Compoſition; the other, *Umbilicus Veneris*, being of a contrary Quality: Altho', as the Ingredients for that Ointment are generally diſpers'd in the Markets and Phyſic-Gardens; the rough ſort is put for both, that being in moſt plenty, and few being curious enough to diſtinguiſh one from the other.

515. SEMINA CANNABIS, *Hemp-Seed.* This is very rarely met with in uſe. They are ſaid to have the ſame Virtues as the *Agnus Caſtus*; and to abate Venereal Deſires. Some commend them alſo in the *Jaundice*; but not hitherto with Authority enough to bring them into Preſcriptions of any kind.

Fructus, Fruits of,

516. AGRESTÆ, unripe *Wild Grapes.* The Juice of theſe is the *Omphacinum* of the Antients; as their *Oleum Omphacinum* was the expreſſed Oil from unripe Olives. They uſed to expoſe the Grapes to the Sun ſome Days, and then preſs out their Juice into large Vats; and in the time of *Dioſcorides* they uſed to

let

let it ſtand open in them, expoſed in the Sun, till moſt of the Humidity was exhaled, and the Remainder inſpiſſated into a *Rob*; a Form much uſed amongſt the Antients. This is reckoned a Cooler; but hath little or no place in our preſent *Pharmacy*.

517. AURANTIORUM, *Oranges.*

518. LIMONUM, *Lemons.*

519. CITRI, *Citrons.* Theſe are well enough known to all People. They very much agree in their medicinal Virtues; only the Lemons are ſomewhat the ſharpeſt and moſt efficacious. Their Juices are wonderfully grateful to the Stomach; and very proper to allay Drought in Fevers, and any Diſorders attended with that Symptom, where common Drinks are not proper; and particularly in *Diarrhœa's*. They are very good to take *Nauſeas* from the Stomach; and ſtop Vomiting which proceeds from a Redundance of *Choler*. The Lemon-Juice wonderfully aſtringes and hardens the Fibres in the Stomach; which makes it greatly aſſiſting in Digeſtion: and there is hardly any one thing, which better enables it to retain its Food without Regurgitation, after hearty eating.

520. CUCUMERUM, *Cucumbers.* Theſe are ſufficiently known in Food, both *Raw* and in *Pickle*. They are very cooling and viſcid; and therefore apt to diſpoſe the Blood to putrid Fermentations; inſomuch, that it is to be fear'd theſe have no ſmall ſhare in occaſioning thoſe ugly Fevers which appear at the latter end of the Year, and are often of a malignant kind. They do well therefore, who dreſs them with a good quantity of Vinegar and Pepper; for as the former helps to keep up the due Tenſity and Contraction of the Solids; the other preſerves the proper Fluidity of the Juices, and prevents them from running into morbid Coheſions. They are likewiſe pretty well ſecured againſt the abovemention'd Miſchiefs by Pickling, with the like Ingredients. They are of little or no uſe in any officinal Compoſitions, or occaſional Preſcriptions; only as their Seeds are ſometimes in Emulſions, and ſtand the firſt amongſt the *four greater cold Seeds.*

521. CUCURBITÆ, *Gourd.* This Fruit ſeems to be of the ſame *Species* with the former; and grows in the ſame manner, but larger. It is of no uſe in Medicine, unleſs for the Seeds, which are alſo of the *four greater cold* ones.

522. GROSSULARIÆ, *Gooſeberries.* Theſe are by all known to be a grateful cooling Fruit, and very wholſome, if eat in moderation. There is a great deal of difference between what they are when *green*, at which time they are uſed for baking, *&c.* and when ripe enough to eat as they come from the Tree: The former are much more acid, cooling, and aſtringent; and the latter more inclining to Viſcidity, likelier to produce Diſorders, and what the common People call *Surfeits.* There is a fine pleaſant Wine which many make of this Fruit, little inferior to ſome foreign Wines.

523. MALI ARMENIACÆ, *Apricocks.* This is a fine Fruit, and if not too ripe, or too mellow, as it is uſually called, agreeably aſtringes and ſtrengthens the Stomach.

524. MALI PERSICÆ, *Peaches.* This is much of the nature with the former, but hardly ſo reſtringent. Of the ſame kind is alſo the Nectarine, a Fruit now much known in our Gardens.

525. MALORUM HORTENSIUM *omnium, all Orchard Apples.* Theſe generally agree in the common Property of cooling and aſſwaging Thirſt; tho' they ſomewhat differ in degree, as they are more or leſs acid or auſtere. Thoſe are moſt wholeſome, which moſt abound with this laſt

laſt Property; becauſe that maintains the due Tenſity of the Fibres; and prevents their corrupting with the animal Juices. Theſe make a very good Part of our Food in the Summer time, when the Heat evaporates ſo much of the animal Moiſture, as would be inſupportable to the Conſtitution, were it not frequently refreſhed with the grateful Senſations which ſuch Coolers produce.

526. MALI SYLVESTRIS, *Crabs.* Theſe are ſo extremely ſour, and reſtringent upon the Palate, as not to be eaten raw; they are therefore uſed only for their expreſſed Juice, which ſerves in ſome Countries inſtead of Vinegar, and is much of the ſame Virtue. It is ſold by the Name of *Verjuice*; and makes, in many caſes, a very good Gargariſm.

527. MELONES, *Melons.* Theſe differ not much from the *Cucumber*, either in Property or manner of Production; only as they are a larger Fruit, and ſomewhat more delicate. The Seeds alſo are another of the *four greater cold* Seeds.

528. MORI, *Mulberries.* Theſe afford a grateful auſtere Juice, and are uſed pretty much in the Shops for the Syrup which is made of them, and bears their Name. It both cools and aſtringes the Stomach; and is often an Ingredient in Gargariſms, for its deterſive Roughneſs. If the Fruit hangs until it is too mellow, it grows more ſlimy, and is not ſo good.

529. OLIVÆ, *Olives.* Theſe are not the Produce of our own Country; but come to us in *Pickle*, chiefly in *Salt Water.* They are very oily and ſmooth; and are therefore not ſo good for the Stomach; being apt to pall and relax it too much, as moſt things of the like Properties generally do. It is from the ſame Fruit we have the *Oil of Olives*, ſo much in uſe; the Virtues of which we ſhall conſider in the thirteenth *Section.*

530. RIBESIÆ, *Currants.* Theſe are of many ſorts; but the *red* and *white* only are in uſe; unleſs for ſome very ſingular Purpoſes. For the *black*, and chiefly the Leaves upon firſt coming out, are uſed by ſome to flavour *Engliſh* Spirits, and counterfeit *French* Brandy. The red and white are very agreeably acid, and accounted as wholeſome Fruit as any we have of our own Growth. They greatly aſſwage Drought, cool and fortify the Stomach, and help Digeſtion. They may indeed be eat in too great quantities; otherwiſe no harm can be received from them.

SECT. XII.

Of Topics.

IN this Diviſion, the Reader will meet with ſeveral of the *Simples*, which have been placed under the foregoing Heads for ſome internal Intentions; but the great ſhare they will alſo be found to have in external Applications, may juſtify ſuch Repetition. The Materials which neceſſarily come into this Rank, are ſo few, without ſuch as for more important Efficacies have been already taken notice of in ſome other, that we have made the number of Subdiviſions, expreſſive of the Intentions of what they contain, as ſmall as poſſible.

Claſs

Claſs 1. *Of Repellents.*

TO underſtand rightly the Operation of ſuch *Simples* as will occur under this Head, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that by *Repelling* is meant thoſe Means which prevent ſuch an Afflux of a Fluid to any particular Part, as would raiſe it into a Tumour: But to know how this may be effected, it will be convenient to attend to the ſeveral Cauſes which can produce a Swelling, or force out of the Veſſels any of their fluid Contents by ſome unnatural Diſcharge.

All Tumours have neceſſarily one of theſe in their Cauſe; either an Increaſe in the Velocity or Quantity of the Fluids; or a Weakneſs in ſome particular Part; and ſometimes both concur. An Increaſe in the Velocity of the Fluids makes them more forcibly puſh againſt, and diſtend all the Parts in their Circuit: if therefore any Part be unequally preſſed, or relaxed, by external Injuries, that will be more elevated than any other; and for want of equal Reſiſtance with the reſt of the Body, will at length receive ſuch a quantity of Fluid, as will raiſe it into a Tumour; eſpecially if any of its Veſſels be obſtructed: Becauſe the Protruſion of freſh Matter *à tergo* ſhall continue to add thereto, until the Part is upon the utmoſt ſtretch, and can hold no more. In this caſe all thoſe means are ſaid to be *repellent*, which check the growth of the Tumour; and aſſiſt the refluent Blood in taking up the obſtructed Matter, and waſhing it again into the common Stream. This Intention is chiefly favour'd by Evacuation and Revulſion; for whatſoever leſſens the quantity of the Fluid, will diminiſh the Force upon the tumefy'd Part: But it concerns us moſt here to know, how external Application to the Part itſelf, helps in this Affair.

Now a Medicine comes to be a *Repellent* in this caſe, by conſiſting of ſuch ſubtile Parts, as may tranſmit ſome of them thro' the Pores, and help to render the obſtructed Matter more fluid; ſo that it becomes the more eaſy to be looſen'd and fall again into the circulating Current. But in this caſe there is a hazard of ſuch things likewiſe putting the obſtructed Humour into a Ferment; whereby it ſooner turns into *Pus*, and then they come under the Denomination of *Suppuratives* or *Ripeners*. What therefore, in the moſt ſtrict Senſe, is to be reputed a *Repeller*, is that which aſtringes and ſtrengthens the Part, ſo as to make it reſiſt ſuch Lodgments. Theſe are ſuch, whoſe Virtues reſide in their Coldneſs, and drying Properties. But there are ſo very few Inſtances wherein *Bandage* is not better than ſuch Application, that very little comes to be uſed for that purpoſe. In *Hæmorrhages* and Ouzings out of *Serum*, ſo as to deform the Skin, *Simples* of this nature moſtly take place; which anſwer their Ends by aſtringing the Fibres; whence thoſe Apertures are ſo clos'd, as not afterwards to admit thro' them any ſuch Fluid.

Some things alſo anſwer this End only by ſtimulating the Fibres of the tumefy'd Part; ſo as to give them ſudden and forcible Twitches, whereby the Obſtruction is ſometimes looſned and ſhook, as it were, away into the refluent Current. Such a ſort of Motion will be occaſion'd by the ſudden Application of any thing extremely cold, as common Water: but the Practice is ſeldom ſafe; becauſe, if the firſt Efforts, which the Fibres are put upon by thoſe means, do not ſucceed in breaking away the inclos'd Matter, they will be ſtrain'd, and not able afterwards to repeat their natural Vibrations; the conſequence of which

is

is weakning the Part, which will render the Tumour more obſtinate. There are many other Means and accidental Circumſtances, which contribute to favour or retard this Intention: but theſe Hints may be ſufficient; eſpecially for a Part which cannot be allow'd any great length in this Work.

531. ALBUMEN OVI, *White of an Egg.* This is of a glutinous binding Quality; and therefore is often mixed with *Bole Armeniac*, and other things of the like nature, to defend any ſtrain'd Part from Diſtenſion and Elevation into a Tumour; and to reſtore it to its due Tone and Elaſticity; as likewiſe under convenient Bandage and Compreſſure, to prevent the Luxation of Bones after Reduction. It is uſed alſo in ſome Mixtures for conſolidating freſh Wounds, and preventing too great an Effuſion of Blood.

532. LAPIS CALAMINARIS, *Calamine.* This has been already mention'd under *Claſs* 3. *Section* 2. as an *Abſorbent*. Externally it is uſed in *Collyria* againſt Inflammations of the Eyes; and in *Cerats* to cool, and, in ſome meaſure, deterge foul Ulcers.

533. CERUSSA, *White-Lead.* This is a Preparation of *Lead*, whoſe Virtues we ſhall conſider amongſt the Preparations of that Metal, at the latter end of this Part; as alſo in the following.

534. LITHARGYRUS AURI, *Litharge of Gold.* It generally is called thus for its Colour ſake; tho' it ariſes in the Purification of Silver; and therefore ought more properly to be named *Litharge of Silver*. It is much uſed in Emplaiſters; and boil'd with Oil, diſſolves in it, and gives it a proper Conſiſtence; as in the *Diachylon*. It is reckon'd to be cooling; and to give a Tenſity to the Parts upon which it is apply'd: and therefore it is accounted a *Repellent*; altho' it is alſo in ſome Compoſitions of other Intentions.

535. MANUS HOMINIS MORTUI, *A dead Man's Hand.* This is ſuppoſed from ſome ſuperſtitious Conceits amongſt common People, to be of great Efficacy in diſperſing *ſcrophulous Tumours*. The Part, forſooth, is to be rubbed with the dead Hand for ſome time. And Report furniſhes us with many Inſtances of Cures done hereby; ſome of which may not improbably be true, both as the Imagination in the Patient contributes much to ſuch Efficacies, and becauſe the Senſation which ſtroaking in that manner gives, is ſomewhat ſurprizing, and occaſions a ſhuddering Chilneſs upon the Part touched; which may in many caſes put the Fibres into ſuch Contractions, as to looſen, ſhake off, and diſlodge the obſtructed Matter; in which conſiſts the Cure. But ſuch Practice as this is too whimſical to be countenanced by any of Worth in the Profeſſion of Phyſic.

536. MANUS REGALIS, *The Royal Touch.* I muſt confeſs never to have met with this before in any *Catalogue* of *Medicinal Simples*; but the foregoing reminded me of ſo extraordinary a *Drug*, which ſeems to claim a place here pretty much upon the ſame foot as that does; and may as often be attended with Succeſs from the ſame Reaſon: for the ſolemn Appearance and Ceremony of the Matter, may wonderfully ſtrike the Imagination of moſt who are the Subjects of this *Exorciſm*. And what ſtrange and ſurprizing Effects may be produced in the Animal Oeconomy by ſuch means, cannot be novel to thoſe who are converſant in the Hiſtories of Phyſic. But there are too many Inſtances of Miſcarriage in this Craft, to ſuffer any thinking Perſons to believe there is any thing more in it, than to contribute to that ſuperior Regard, which Political Views may have

have made necessary to the Person in whom such a Power is said to be lodged. These Articles so naturally suggest somewhat of Pleasantry, that it is hard to leave it, without saying somewhat perhaps too light, as well as foreign to a Work of this nature. This Virtue is supposed to be transmitted to the whole Royal Race, on account of the pretended Piety of one of their Ancestors. The famous *Laurentius*, in the first Part of his Treatise *de Strumis*, has very ridiculously endeavoured to prove such a miraculous Virtue in the Kings of *France*; and very confidently denies, as most *French* Writers on that Subject do, any such Qualification in our *British* Monarchs: But Mr. *Wiseman*, in Chap. 1. of his fourth Treatise, has from many grave and sober Historians, attempted to vindicate this Right of our Princes, from the Designs of *Frenchmen* to lessen it. However, perhaps the present *Royal Family*, whose Merits have so justly placed them over us, will never condescend to make use of such a Stratagem to awe their superstitious Subjects, as may have been necessary to a weak or tyrannical Governour.

537. MINIUM, *Red-Lead.* This is Lead calcin'd, as we shall show under the Preparation of Lead, and we shall also give its Virtues there.

538. LAPIS TUTIÆ, *Tutty.* Authors differ about its Production. *Garcias* says it is made from the Ashes of a *Tree*. *Bontius* will have it to be a Preparation from a certain clammy *Earth:* But Mr. *Dale* agrees with those who suppose it to proceed from the Smoke of *Brass* as it is melting; and that it adheres to the sides of the *Furnace*. It is drying, and may be used in foul Ulcers, and Diseases of the Eyes.

539. POMPHOLYX, *Id.* This is a metallic Powder, of a white Colour, and lighter than *Tutty*; for as that, in the making of *Brass*, adheres to the Sides of the *Furnace*; this mounts up to the Top. Its Virtues are the same with those of *Tutty*.

540. SEDUM, *House-Leek.* This has been mentioned in inward Use. We took notice of it in *Sect.* 11. but it is very little used that way; nor even in external Applications, only amongst the common People, who have got a way of managing it into an *Ointment* with *Cream*, for *Burns* and *Inflammations*, by reason it is a great Cooler.

541. SPODIUM, *Putty.* This is heavier than either the *Pompholyx* or *Tutty*; for while the *Brass* is melting, this falls down to the Pavement. Its Virtues are the same with the other two; but 'tis more rarely used in Medicine.

542. TELIA ARANEARUM, *Cobweb.* Every one knows what this is, and how produced. It appears not in medicinal Prescriptions; but as Accident, for want of other Helps, has taught its Use to common People for stopping Blood in a fresh Wound. And this it seems to do by its extraordinary Fineness; which makes it adhere to, and stop up the Mouths of the Vessels, so as to prevent the Effusion of their Contents.

Class 2. *Of Ripeners and Drawers.*

THIS Intention is frequently of mighty importance in *Chirurgery*; but there are very few who well weigh the Consequences of the Operation in those Medicines which are prescribed to answer it; nor the Accidents to which they are liable. For a *Ripener* or *Drawer* is what, by the Activity and Warmth of its Parts, is able to penetrate the Pores, and mix with and rarify any obstructed Matter; so that it may be render'd fit for

Discharge

Diſcharge upon laying open the Part by a *Cauſtic* or *Inciſion*. Now in many Inſtances, as the Matter by this means rarifies and grow more fluid, the refluent Blood is apt to waſh it back into the common Maſs; which ſometimes is of that nature as to do a great deal of Miſchief; or by making it take up more room upon its Rarifaction, occaſion it more to diſtend the Parts in which it is contained; whereon a Senſe of Pain is excited, and thereby a greater Concourſe of Fluid, and conſequently a needleſs Increaſe of the Tumor. So that Medicine under this Denomination requires to be in the hands only of ſuch, who are ſo well acquainted with the Mechaniſm of the Animal Oeconomy, as to be able to apply them to the beſt advantage; and know how to avoid the Hazards which may ariſe from their Abuſe.

543. ADEPS ANSERIS, *Fat of a Gooſe.*
544. CANIS, *of a Dog.*
545. HOMINIS, *of a Man.*
546. VIPERÆ, *of a Viper.*
547. URSI, *of a Bear.*

Theſe are all to be met with in this Intention; becauſe they are reckon'd to be of a penetrating Nature; and therefore ſuited to diſſolve and rarify the incloſed Humours; and bring them, as it is called, to *Maturity*. There are ſome ſpecific Virtues aſcribed to theſe in particular Caſes; but they have not been ſupported by Reaſon or Experience. And they ſeem not poſſeſs'd of any Properties different from other Subſtances of like kind, unleſs what may ariſe out of their different Conſiſtencies, and Degrees of Volatility. That of the *Viper* ſeems to have the moſt right to claim ſomething extraordinary upon this account; and therefore we ſhall give the Reader the Thoughts of the beſt Authority which the Profeſſion can produce concerning it, *viz.* from Dr. *Mead*'s Eſſay upon this Animal. Having inquired into the many ways of curing the *Viperine Poiſon*, which is inflicted by a *Bite*: He tells us, that the Viper-Catchers have a Remedy far beyond them all; and in which they place ſo great Confidence, as to be no more afraid of a Bite, than of a common Puncture; immediately curing themſelves with this Fat, which they value in ſuch caſes as a *Specific*; as he diſcover'd upon the ſtricteſt Inquiry. But to be convinced himſelf further of the Truth, in ſo important a Point; the *Doctor* enraged a Viper, and cauſed it to bite a young Dog by the Noſe: both the Teeth were ſtruck deep in; he howled bitterly, and the Part began to ſwell; but upon Application of ſome of the *Axungia*, which was ready at hand, he was very well the next Day.

But becauſe ſome Gentlemen, who ſaw this Experiment, were apt to impute the Cure rather to the Dog's Spittle (he licking the Wound) than to the Virtue of the *Fat*; he was cauſed to be bit again in the Tongue; upon which, forbearing the Uſe of this Remedy, he died within four or five Hours. The ſame Trial was made another time with like ſucceſs; which the *Doctor* aſcribed to the clammy and viſcid Parts of the *Fat*; tho' withal it was more penetrating and active than other *oily* Subſtances. For by this Property, he ſuppoſes it to involve, and as it were ſheath the volatile Salt of the Venom; ſo as to prevent their ſhooting into thoſe *Spiculæ*, which were obſerved to be the Inſtruments of thoſe deadly Miſchiefs following the Bite. See above pag. 151.

548. FIMUS COLUMBÆ, *Pigeons Dung.* This is ſometimes order'd in Cataplaſms, to be applied to the Soles of the Feet in malignant Fevers and *Deliriums*; with an Intent to draw the Humours downwards:

wards: which may not be ill gueſs'd; for if we may judge of the Nature of this, from that of the Bird of which it is the Produce, (which by the way is no ill Rule) it certainly conſiſts of ſubtile hot Parts, which open the Pores where it is apply'd; and by rarifying and expanding them, occaſions a greater Flux of Fluid that way. But that theſe things particularly draw away the peccant Humours only, is a groundleſs Figment. There may perhaps at ſuch a time be ſeparated in readineſs for a critical Diſcharge, ſomewhat of the Cauſe of the Diſtemper, which may happen, upon ſuch a *Stimulus*, to be provoked or derived that way; but this would happen equally from any the like Alteration in the Part; without any ſpecific Quality in the Medicine to occaſion it.

549. FIMUS VACCÆ, *Cows-Dung.* This ſeems to be of a hot penetrating Nature; and is experienc'd to do good in *Eryſipelatous* Swellings: which it ſeems to do, by diſcuſſing the beginning Obſtructions in the Capillaries, and breathing them away by Tranſpiration. It is uſed in the Form of a *Cataplaſm*, with the Mixture of enough of ſome unctuous Matter to prevent its hardning upon the Part. And here it may not be amiſs to take notice of the difference between allaying an Inflammation by Coolers, and curing of them by Tranſpiration with things of this kind. The former rather palliate than cure; and ſeem to give only a more agreeable Senſation to the Part, by aſſwaging, for the preſent, the troubleſome one of Heat; in which there is often danger of fixing either the Humours more obſtinately upon the Part affected, or ſending them back into the common Maſs; both which may be attended with bad Conſequences: whereas the latter way diſcharges, in a little time, the offending Humours, not only from the Part affected, but from the whole Body. This Cataplaſm is highly commended by ſome in the *Gout*; and it ſeems conſonant enough to Reaſon to anſwer with ſucceſs: yet I cannot ſay I have ever try'd it; tho' often enough provoked to it by my own Sufferings in the like Caſes.

550. FURFUR, *Bran.* This being of a porous ſpungy Subſtance in the Compoſition of a Cataplaſm, the Warmth of the Part it is applied to ſo rarifies it, that being kept from external Air, all that can tranſpire will be ſuck'd up into its Interſtices; for the ſame Reaſon, or *Mechaniſm*, as the Fleſh riſes up into a *Cupping-Glaſs*. Things that are efficacious, therefore, in this manner, ſhould be only applied where there is good probability of the Matter's tranſpiring; otherwiſe they will draw more to the Part, and thereby increaſe the Malady.

551. FLOS CEREVISIÆ, *Yeaſt.* By the common Uſe this is put to, in raiſing other Bodies into Fermentation, as well as from the manner of its Production, may eaſily be conceived how it comes by the Denomination of a *Drawer*. For by the Subtility of thoſe ſpirituous Parts with which it abounds, it cannot but tranſmit a great many of them into the Part to which it is apply'd; and there, by rarifying the incloſed Humours, diſpoſe them to what is called *Maturation*. [*And hence this is uſed for curing Corns*, &c.]

552. HALEC, *a Herring.* This Fiſh, as it is in *Pickle*, is often preſcribed in a *Cataplaſm* to the Feet in Fevers; becauſe it is reckoned to draw the Humours downward, and thereby relieve the Head. But ſuch a Property ſeems more likely to ariſe from the Salt which is uſed in the Pickle, than from the Virtues of the Fiſh; for the Heat of the Part will put the ſaline Particles into Motion, which by vellicating the Fibres, that

are

are very ſenſible in the Soles of the Feet, occaſion a greater Derivation of Fluid that way; and thereby make a Revulſion from other Parts.

553. HIRUDO, *a Leech.* The Uſe of this is commonly enough known. They are convenient ſometimes to draw Blood from a particular Part, as the *Temple*, *Hemorrhoidal Veins*, and where the *Lancet* cannot well be uſed: as likewiſe from young Children; whoſe Veins ſeem too ſmall to admit of Puncture by an Inſtrument with ſafety. It is the general Opinion, that theſe are good to draw away the Humours from any particular Part, eſpecially if it be much pain'd; and under this Notion they are apply'd to the *Gums* for the *Tooth-ach*. But in ſome Habits of Body, and peculiar Diſpoſition of Humours, they occaſion ſuch a Derivation to the Part ſuck'd, as to raiſe great Swellings, and ſometimes an *Eryſipelas*. They ought not therefore to be uſed inadvertently, and without proper Advice.

554. MELILOTUS, *Mellilot.* This was mention'd before, *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 3. but its Uſe being chiefly external, we judg'd it proper to take notice of it again here, upon that account. It is the principal Ingredient in the Plaiſter which has its Name from it in the Shops, and ſo much in uſe. It conſiſts of warm ſubtile Parts; as is manifeſt by the very Scent of the Plant; and upon that foot comes under this Head of *Ripeners*. It is moſtly employ'd in dreſſing *Bliſters* until they ceaſe running, and skin over: for its Warmth ſtill promotes the Diſcharge, and prevents Mortification; which in ſome Conſtitutions they are very liable to; eſpecially if dreſs'd with things that are cooling; which the Heat of the Part frequently provokes Perſons very injudiciouſly to venture upon.

555. NICOTIANA, *Tobacco.* Altho' this has been mention'd before, both as a *Sternutatory*, Sect. 9. and as a *Narcotic*, Sect. 10. yet it deſerves alſo to be conſider'd particularly as a *Topic*; being of more real Uſe that way, than any other in medicinal Intentions. It is ſo hot and penetrating, as to yield to none of this Rank as a *Drawer* or *Ripener*; eſpecially when we conſider that, at the ſame time it gives this Diſpoſition to the incloſed Humours; it alſo quiets and ſooths the Parts with its Narcotic Qualities; whereby the Irritation is prevented; which many of this Tribe too much occaſion. Upon this account it is frequently of great ſervice where there are ſharp Pains, attended with a Tumour; and particularly in thoſe of the *Rheumatiſm* and *Gout*. The Leaf bound upon the Part, is the beſt way of applying it; eſpecially if it be rubb'd over firſt with a little *Oil*.

556. OLEUM, *Oil.* Hereby is meant only the common *Oil* of *Olives*. Some oleous and fat Subſtances prove *Ripeners*; as thoſe firſt mention'd under this Head; by their having ſomething in them ſubtile and penetrating: but this lays claim to the ſame Title upon a different account; proving ſo only by relaxing the tumefy'd Part; and thereby giving more room for the incloſed Humours to expand and rarify; upon which they ſooner come to *Maturation*. And for this very reaſon it is judiciouſly practis'd, to mix with all *Cataplaſms*, of this Intention, ſome *oleous* Materials; becauſe by ſuch means the Part is kept ſupple and lax, and more vent given for the Humours either to tranſpire, or turn into *Matter*, fit for an artificial Diſcharge, by *Cauſtic* or *Inciſion*.

557. PIX BURGUNDICA, *Burgundy Pitch.*

558. PIX NAVALIS, *Common Pitch.*

559. RESINA, *Roſin.* Theſe are all too well in the acquaintance of

common People, to want any Description, or account of their Production. And therefore we shall only observe, that they prove Ripeners or Drawers after a manner peculiar to all hard adhesive Bodies: which is by sticking so close to the Part affected, that they stop the Transpiration of the common perspirable Matter through the *Scarf-Skin*, or *Cuticula*. The Consequence of which is, that such comminuted Matter returns with some degree of force, and at last, by a Tendency to move the same way, occasions such frequent Encounters and Occursions, as will by degrees attenuate and dislodge the obstructed Humours; whereby they either suppurate into Matter, or are propelled thro' the true Skin; and for want of room, by means of the Plaister, to get further, they elevate the *Cuticula* from it into a Blister; and lie collected between both in the form of a thick *Serum* or *Jelly*. And this is the Reason why such Substances apply'd to any Part undistemper'd, will often raise *Blisters*; as it is frequently practis'd to make Revulsions, in some Pains of the Head, Defluxions, and sore inflamed Eyes. These are more or less in the Composition of most officinal Plaisters; because they give a due Consistence, and are a kind of Cement to other Ingredients: as is also the *Bees-wax*; which seems indeed to be of this Class upon a double account; both as it sends somewhat into the included Juices, in the same manner as many things already explained under this Head; and also by its sticking, tho' not so strongly as the Ingredients under these Articles.

560. Sevum Cervinum, *Deer's Suet.*

561. Bovinum, *Ox's.*

562. Ovinum, *Sheep's.* These stand in the Catalogue of *Medicinal Simples*, much upon the same Account; and can hardly be distinguished in their Efficacies, in any Intention, from what were assign'd before to Oil, No. 556. only these seem somewhat more to approach to the *Bees-Wax*; and therefore may not quite so much, or so soon, relax as Oil; and they may have some small share of Subtility, or what is volatile (as indeed most animal Fats have) whereby they enter into the Pores, and assist also that way, in bringing the destin'd Humours to Maturity. The common *Axungia*, or *Lard*, is likewise for the same Reason more a Ripener than any vegetable expressed Oil; altho' it does also, as Oil, assist by relaxing the Fibres, and giving the Part larger dimensions. This holds good in all animal Oils, or Fats, that they are more penetrating than such as are expressed from vegetable Substances; because by reason of a stronger Digestion they are in themselves more subtile; and have also wrapt up in them some Portion of a volatile animal Salt; which makes them more effectual in this Intention.

563. Thus, *Frankincense.* This comes to us of different Consistencies and Colours; some being hard and more brittle, and others so soft as to run; that is, too fluid to keep in any form upon a Plane; as being almost like a thick Turpentine. The former sort some distinguish to be a *Male Frankincense*; and take it to be the officinal *Olibanum*, described *Sect.* 2. *Class* 1. And the latter, *Thus Fœmineum*, or *Female Frankincense*. But both sorts fall in with this Intention; by having somewhat considerably penetrating and warm in them; whereby the inclos'd Humours are agitated, divided and dislodged; so as to forward their *Maturation*, or *Ablution* into the refluent Current. This Drug also is very adhesive, and sticks close to the Skin, either by itself, or in the Composition

ſition of Emplaiſters; ſo that on that account alſo it forwards the ſame End. Some pretend, that this, ty'd to the Wriſts, and Soles of the Feet, will cure Childrens Intermittents; and others alſo apply it to the Pit of the Stomach for the like purpoſe: but it does not ſeem fitted to anſwer any ſuch important End. And what is frequently aſcribed to this in ſuch caſes, is much more likely effected by *Cinnabar*, *Camphire*, and ſuch things which are mixed with it.

Claſs 3. *Of Detergents.*

THE Operation of all *Topics* of this Denomination, may be underſtood by what has been ſaid in Explication of the third *Claſs* of the fourth *Section*, concerning *Vulneraries*, page 124, and the following of *Detergents*, page 132. The Reader is therefore deſired to turn back thither, for what concerns this Claſs.

564. ÆRUGO ÆRIS, *Verdigreaſe.* This is a Solution of COPPER, the Manner of which will be taught under the Article of COPPER, amongſt the Preparations of Simples, at the latter end of this Part; as alſo its Uſe in Medicine.

565. ALBUM GRÆCUM. This is the white Dung of ſome Dogs. It is reckon'd to have a deterſive Quality, but upon that foot is uſed only by the common People for ſore Throats: It is ſpread alſo with Honey in the form of a Plaiſter, and apply'd outwardly in the like caſe.

566. GUMMI ELEMI, *Id.* This claims a place under this Claſs, upon the merit of the *Linimentum Arcæi*; or *Unguentum è Gummi Elemi*, in the College *Diſpenſatory*, in which it is a principal Ingredient; and is in great account in Chirurgical Practice, for a Digeſter: but it is little met with elſewhere.

567. OS SEPIÆ, *Scuttle-Fiſh Bone.* This is white and ſpungy, and ſeems almoſt to be calcin'd by the Sun. It is rough and abſterſive, and uſed chiefly as a *Dentifrice*; for it wonderfully cleanſes the Gums, and whitens the Teeth. Some commend it in inward Uſes; but it is now never met with in Preſcriptions of that kind.

568. VITELLUM OVI, *Yolk of an Egg.* This is frequently mix'd with the *Turpentines*, upon account of its glutinous incarnative Qualities. For in ſome Intentions the *Turpentines* deterge too much, and draw off the nutritious Matter as well as what is morbid. This therefore moderates, in ſome meaſure, the Violence of their Action; and after an Ulcer is once well cleans'd, mightily helps to incarn and fill it up with ſound Fleſh.

569. TEREBINTHINÆ & BALSAMA OMNIA, *All Turpentines and Balſams.* Theſe all come under this Head; and are more or leſs deterſive, as they more or leſs abound with warm, aromatic, and ſubtile Particles. Some of them are too cleanſing; and therefore the Yolk of an Egg, as was taken notice of under the preceding Article, is mix'd with them, to check their Activity; and adminiſter as it were an external Nouriſhment to the abraded Part. Medicines of this Tribe ſometimes incarn too faſt, and fill up the Ulcer with a *Fungus*, or what is commonly call'd proud Fleſh; which brings on a Neceſſity for the ſubſequent Claſs. Beſides what hath been already ſaid under the different kinds of *Turpentines* above, which was chiefly extracted from Authors

who wrote ſome time ago, it may be acceptable to acquaint the Reader, that our *New England* Traders have found out ways to imitate, or come up very near to the fineſt *Turpentines* and *Balſams* of the *Eaſt*, from Trees of their own Growth; inſomuch that not many have Skill enough to diſtinguiſh them; tho' the true *Balm* of *Gilead*, the *Chio*, and *Strasburg Turpentines*, are yet ſingular in their chief Characteriſtics; particularly their Delicacy of Flavour. The Counterfeits which ſome make here, are knowable in a little time keeping, by a Separation of them into thinner Parts, almoſt like an Oil, and thicker like a *Coagulum*. All the *Turpentine* of late vended for the *Venice* ſort, hath been thus manufactured from the common *Turpentine*; but that from *Strasburg* will not eaſily admit of ſuch Adulteration, without being diſcovered at firſt ſight; its greeniſh Colour, and peculiar Fragancy, being almoſt inimitable.

Claſs 1. *Of Cauſtics.*

THESE are ſuch things as by their violent Activity, and Heat thence occaſioned, deſtroy the Texture of the Part itſelf to which they are apply'd; and eat it away, as we commonly expreſs it, or burn it into an *Eſcar*. And they differ from the former pretty much, as the *Piperine Volatiles* do from thoſe of the *Garlick* or *Onion* kind; as was before obſerv'd. *Ripeners* and *Detergers* have ſomething ſoft and ſmooth in their Compoſition, which guards them againſt wounding the Fibres themſelves, tho' it does not hinder their Volatility; but in thoſe we call *Cauſtics*, the volatile Parts are altogether unguarded by any thing of that kind; and by their extreme Minuteneſs, Aſperity, and Quantity of Motion, like thoſe of Fire itſelf, tear aſunder all Obſtacles, deſtroy the Texture of the very Solids themſelves, and change what they are applied to, into a Subſtance like burnt Fleſh; which in a little time, with detergent Dreſſings, falls quite off, and leaves a Vacuity in the Subſtance of the Part. Theſe are of uſe generally in *Abceſſes* and *Impoſthumations*, to eat thro' to the ſuppurated Matter, and give it vent; and alſo to make Iſſues in Parts where cutting is difficult or inconvenient. We have ranked ſome things under this Head which do not come up to ſo great a Degree of Efficacy as to make an *Eſcar*; but becauſe they are able to raiſe the Fleſh into Bliſters, and make conſiderable Changes by the ſame manner of Operation, in a more remiſs degree, we thought it moſt proper to give them a place here.

570. CALX VIVA, *Quick-Lime*. This comes by thoſe Qualities which intitle it to this Claſs from the Fire; for before Burning, there is nothing in the Stone which has any ſuch Properties. Thoſe who are acquainted with the manner how this is burn'd in Kilns from Pit-ſtone into this Subſtance, will not wonder that ſuch a number of igneous Particles are lodg'd in it: but however the Commotion and Heat, which ariſe from its being firſt wetted with common Water, ſufficiently demonſtrates what it has in its Compoſition. Whenever therefore this is uſed as a *Cauſtic*, its Operation is to be accounted for in the ſame manner as that of Fire itſelf, which is to be underſtood from the preceding Explication. This is alſo uſed for many medicinal purpoſes, beſides that of a *Cauſtic*. The Water in which

which it is ſlaked, as the uſual term is, partakes ſo much of its hot drying nature, as to be wonderfully good in waſhing and cleanſing ſome ſloughy foul Ulcers, as alſo tetterous Eruptions; its *Alkaline Salts*, made ſo by Calcination, greatly deſtroying thoſe Acidities which ouze out and deform the Skin. It is alſo in internal Preſcription, as a *Dryer* or an *Abſorbent*; on account of the ſame Qualities. The Ingredients therefore for Diet-Drinks of the Woods, are frequently boil'd in it. It is likewiſe accounted one of the beſt Remedies in a *Diabetes*; for Reaſons which the Reader may find in Dr. *Keil*'s Book of *Animal Secretion*, too long to be inſerted here.

571. CANTHARIDES, *Spaniſh Flies.* The external Uſe of theſe is ſufficiently known to all. They raiſe Bliſters by their Pungency and Activity; for ſtimulating the cutaneous Fibres, they occaſion a greater Derivation of Fluids to that part; which paſſing the Skin, and not being able to penetrate the *Cuticle*, they divide them, and elevate the latter up into a Bliſter, as has been already hinted, Pag. 167, 168. The Subtility of this is manifeſt from their entring into the Blood in ſuch Quantities, when only externally apply'd, as are ſufficiently felt beyond the *Kidneys*, and often occaſion *Stranguries*, and great Heat of *Urine*. Theſe are ſometimes manag'd ſo as to open *Iſſues*, but it is a painful and uncertain Way. The perpetual *Bliſter-Plaiſters*, which are ſo much adverti'ſed, are nothing elſe but the common *Epiſpaſtic*, dreſt with an Unguent, in which the *Cantharides* are finely powder'd and mix'd: therefore thoſe who value themſelves upon it as a Secret, either abuſe themſelves or other People. By the ſame management *Iſſues* may be provoked to make the greater Diſcharges; the leaſt Particle being put at the Bottom of the Pea; or touching the Pea with an Unguent, that has ſome of them in its Compoſition.

572. CATAPUTIA, *Spurge.* The Juice of this Plant, which looks white like Milk, will, apply'd to the Skin, corrode it into an Eſcar; but it is ſeldom uſed in any medicinal Forms. The common People uſe the ordinary *Tithymal*, or *Spurge*, to eat off Warts; which it will do by frequent Application; if the Cruſt which hardens upon them be pared off between whiles.

573. LEPIDIUM, *Dittander*; called alſo *Piperitis*; and diſtinguiſhed *Latifolium*. It grows on the Banks of Rivers; and *Dioſcorides* affirms, that it is good externally applied in *Iſchiadic* Pains; but the preſent Pharmacy knows nothing of it.

574. EUPHORBIUM, *Id.* We mention'd this amongſt the *Sternutatories*, *Sect.* 9. But its wonderful Subtility and Heat ſometimes give it a place in external Compoſitions, which are intended for powerful *Stimuli*, and to make a Derivation of ſerous Humours to the Parts where it is apply'd. Upon this foot it is an Ingredient in the *Emplaſtrum Cephalicum*, of the College Diſpenſatory; which is laid upon the Head to draw out ſerous Humours, and make a Revulſion from thoſe Glands which ſuffer by the continual Drain of Rheum, in common Defluxions and Catarrhs. The ſame Compound is alſo preſcribed to be apply'd to the Feet in Fevers, for the like Property.

575. GOSSIPIUM, *Cotton.* This in no reſpect has a claim to this *Claſs* for any medicinal Virtues; but it is ſometimes order'd to be burnt upon the Parts afflicted with the Gout; in which caſes its Operation is to be accounted for in the ſame Manner as that of Fire or Quick-Lime; it having no Efficacy but from its burning. Of the Ef-

fects of Uſtion you will find a good account, at *pag.* 143. of *Van Horne*'s *Microtechne*; which has been lately very well tranſlated into *Engliſh* by Mr. *Banyer*, a Surgeon. The Seeds are indeed order'd in ſome officinal Compoſitions; but they ſeem of no great effect.

576. Moxa. This is alſo a particular ſort of *Cotton*, put to the ſame uſe as the former; and operating by the ſame means only. The notice Sir *William Temple* has taken of this in one of his Eſſays, gave it credit enough to be talk'd of for ſome time; but I cannot find that any Succeſs from trial made with it has yet encourag'd it to be brought into Practice. See Artemisia.

577. Siliqua Hirsuta, *Cow-Itch.* This ſtands in ſome Catalogues of medicinal *Simples*; but ſeems good for nothing; and is of no uſe but to gratify wanton People in playing Tricks with it. It is brought to us from the *Eaſt-Indies*; and is a Down, or hairy Subſtance, growing on the outſide of the Pod of the *Phaſeolus Zurratenſis ſiliquâ hirſutâ*. It is ſo pointed, as like a Nettle to ſting the Fleſh, but not with ſo painful a Senſation; this cauſing only an Itching; which continues ſo long, and at laſt will grow ſo troubleſome, as to excite much Pain in rubbing to allay it; ſo that it frequently occaſions a Flux of Humours to the Parts.

578. Tithymalus, *Spurge.* This differs not in Species from the *Cataputia*, nor in its Phyſical Properties; and therefore needs no further Explication than what is to be met with under that.

579. Sapo, *Soap.* What we mean here, is the black *Soap*; which has ſo much of the Pot-Aſh *Lixivium* in it, that it is extremely penetrating; and this makes it much order'd in Cataplaſms, to be apply'd to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers. It is ſo very ſearching alſo, as to reach even the Seat of the *Gout* in the Joints; and cauſe ſometimes the Exudation of a great deal of ſerous Matter. But the Severity of its Operation in ſuch caſes, renders it hardly to be bore; and therefore ſome have procured Skill to allay it with a convenient Mixture of *Opium*, and ſuch *Unguents* as the *Populneum*; but this is not for unskilful Perſons to meddle with.

580. Spongia, *Spunge.* We have rather ſubjoin'd this to the *Claſs* of *Cauſtics*, than made it a part of them. Its uſe in *Chirurgery* thus far agreeing with the former, that they are all deſign'd to drain, or make diſcharge of ſome Humours. This is uſed for ſuch Purpoſes as a Tent, to dilate the Orifices of *Fiſtula's*, or of any Abſceſſes which are too narrow to make a proper Evacuation. And this it does by being put in dry; becauſe filling with the Moiſture of the Part, it ſwells, and gradually thruſts wider the Place it was put into.

SECT. XIII.

Simples *omitted, or not reducible under the former Heads.*

581. Amomum, *Amomum.* It is very much in doubt what was the true *Amomum* of the Antients: ſome will have it to be the *Paleſtine* Roſe, particularly *Cardus*; and *Cluſius* deſcribes many Plants under this Name, which by no means agree with thoſe deſcribed under

under the ſame Name by *Dioſcorides*. The Shops ſhew two kinds of Seed, having the ſame Title; one of which is larger, blackiſh, and round, like Pepper, or Cubebs, with a biting Taſte; and ſeems to have been the *Siſon*, or *Sinon*, of the Antients; the other is ſmall and paler: but they are both very little uſed; and moſt ſubſtitute *Acorus*, or ſweet Flag-Roots in their room. *C. Bauhine* indeed deſcribes the *Baſtard Stone-Parſley* under the Name of *Amomum Vulgare*, the common *Amomum*, and *Siſon officinarum*, the *Siſon* of the Shops; and *J. Bauhine* deſcribes the *Amomum verum Cardamomi Vulgaris facie*, having the Appearance of common Cardamoms; and by that we are to be guided, in conformity to the preſent officinal Compoſitions where it is retained.

582. AMORIS POMUM, *Love-Apple*. This is diſtinguiſhed by *J. Bauhine*, *Malum Aureum odore fœtido*, the ſtinking golden Apple; and is the ſame as others call *Lycoperſicon*, the *Wolf's Peach*. But it is now ſo little, if it all uſed in Medicine, that it deſerves no further notice of its Diſtinctions or Virtues.

*** AMYLUM, *Starch*, is a commonly known thing, made from Wheat-Bran: but tho' it is uſed in ſome few officinal Preſcriptions, its medicinal Virtues are of ſo little conſequence, as to deſerve no farther notice, than that it is chiefly uſed amongſt *Aſtringents* and *Agglutinants*.

583. ARBOR VITÆ, *the Tree of Life*. This, according to *C. Bauhine*, is the *Thuya* of *Theophraſtus*; but is ſo little known in modern Pharmacy, as to require no farther notice of it.

584. ALCEA, *Vervain Mallow*. Of the ſeveral kinds of this, that referred to by our officinal Preſcriptions, is the *Vulgaris Major*, the greater common *Vervain Mallow* of *C. Bauhine*: But it is uſed ſo very little, that it is of no conſequence to know more about it.

585. ARECA, *the Indian Nut*; diſtinguiſhed by *C. Bauhine*, *Palma cujus fructus ſeſſilis Fauſel dicitur*; the Palm-Tree, whoſe ſquat Fruit is called *Fauſel*. But it is altogether neglected by the preſent Pharmacy.

586. ARUNDO, *the Reed*. The *Arundo vulgaris Paluſtris*, common Marſh Reed of *J. Bauhine*, is the kind referred to in the new Catalogue of our *London* Diſpenſatory; but it is not uſed either in officinal or extemporaneous Preſcription.

587. ASPHODELUS VERUS ALBUS, *the true white Aſphodel*, or *Daffidil*. Another Diſtinction is made by *C. Bauhine* of the *Albus ramoſus Mas*, the white branched Male Aſphodel. The ——*Verus luteus*, is the *Haſta Regia*, King's-Spear; and is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame Author, —— *Luteus & flore & radice*, with a yellow Root and Flower. But none of theſe kinds are uſed enough in Medicine to deſerve any Inquiry after their Medicinal Virtues.

588. [BALSAMITA MAS; *ſeu* Coſtus Hortorum, Coſtmary, *or* Alecoaſt; *called alſo by* Caſp. Bauhine, Mentha hortenſis Corymbifera, *Corymbiferous Garden Mint. This Plant has a grateful Odour; it is planted in Gardens, and flowers in* July. *Its Roots are hard, long, ſtringy, and creep in the Ground. Its lower Leaves are about the ſize of thoſe of Garden Mint, of a paliſh or yellow green Colour; and elegantly ſerrated about the Edges. The Leaves chiefly are uſed as Stomachic, Cephalic, Carminative, and Deobſtruent. They are alſo externally applied in the way of Fomentation and Bathing, to ſtrengthen the Joints.*] *Mathiolus* deſcribes a *Balſamita*, by others called *Momordica*, *Pomum Mirabile*; and by *C. Bauhine*, *Pomum Hieroſolymitanum*, *Balſamita roundifolia repens*, *ſeu Mas*; the *Jeruſalem* Balſam-Apple;

which was antiently used in Pharmacy, but is lost to us. A Species of the Mint is also called *Balsamita*, by the Distinction of *Mentha rotundifolia, flore spicato*; as likewise is one kind of the *Maudlin*, distinguished by *Balsamita minor*, which is the *Costus minor hortensis*, the lesser Garden Costmary; and agrees with *Herman*'s *Balsamita mas, seu tanacetum hortense foliis & odore Menthæ*, inserted in the Catalogue of the new *London* Dispensatory. But none of these are enough used in Medicine to deserve much Inquiry about their Virtues.

589. Bamia Moschata, *Musk-mallow*, or *Mosch-Seed*, is a Species of the *Alcea*, or Vervain-Mallow. It is called *Bamia Ægyptiaca Moschata*, by *Parkinson*; —— *Egypticaca villosa*, by *C. Bauhine*; and *Althæa Egyptiaca villosa*, in the *Oxford* Catalogue. The *Egyptians* were said to use it to strengthen the Brain, and as a great Cordial. Most Botanists agree, that the *Bang*, with which the *Indians* intoxicate themselves, and play strange Tricks under its Influence, is a Species also of the *Alcea*; being called *Alcea Indica Cannabino folio*, by Dr. *Paul Herman*, who lived a great while in *India*. But Dr. *Tancred Robinson* will have it a genuine Species of the *Cannabis*, or Hemp: However, none of these Distinctions enter into our Pharmacy.

590. Behen, *Ben*. There are of this two kinds taken notice of; the —— *Album*, Spatling Poppy, or the *white Ben*, said to be a Species of the *Lychnis Sylvestris*; and the —— *Rubrum*, called Sea Lavender, belonging to the *Limonium Herbariis*: and it hath been a Dispute, whether either of these were the *Ben* of the *Arabians*; most inclining to think not. Some make the first of these to belong to the *Angelica*; others the *Eryngo*, others the *Zedoary*, and others again the *Wild Parsnip*: but its use in Medicine is so little, as not to deserve much Inquiry about either its Tribe or Virtues. The *Saponaria, Soap-wort*, is of the same kind.

591. Butyrum, *Butter*. This is seldom met with in medicinal Prescription. Every one knows the use of it in Food. By the Texture and Nature of its Substance, it tends to relax the Solids; and supplies the Juices with Particles light and adhesive. Upon the first account, it may be good in dry and costive Constitutions; but must be hurtful in lax, moist, and corpulent ones. By the Levity and Tenacity of its Parts, it is also very apt to stop in the Glands and Capillaries; whereby it fouls the *Viscera*, but particularly the small Glands of the Skin: hence it is apt to produce Blotches, and all cutaneous Deformities. And this Opinion is much confirm'd by the Experience of all whose Business has made them conversant with young Children; they having much of this in their Diet; whereby they have been observed to grow weakly, corpulent, big-belly'd, and very subject to Breaking-out, and to breed Lice, and such like Uncleanlinesses; but upon restraining them from it, without any other visible means, they have out-grown all those Inconveniencies. Oil of Olives is much of the same nature as Butter; and is used in Countries which abound with it for the same purpose.

592. Caseus, *Cheese*. This is somewhat of the same nature as the former, consisting of light, tough, viscid Parts; which for the same reason, as given before, will occasion Obstructions, with their Consequences: but in this respect *Cheese* is not so liable to those Inconveniencies as the other; because of the subtile *Acid* which it has from the *Rennet*, that gives it a warm biting Taste, and makes it more easy of Digestion and Comminution. However therefore

fore the Palate may be prejudic'd, yet without doubt that is the wholſomeſt which is the ſtrongeſt, as we uſually ſay, of the *Rennet*. Tho' indeed all the ſorts tend to Viſcidities; and are therefore bad in all Caſes which ariſe from ſuch a ſtate of Blood; but particularly in Diſorders of the Breaſt, as *Pleuriſies* and *Aſthmas*.

593. Conyza, called alſo *Pulicaria*, Flea-bane. It is divided by Botaniſts into three kinds; the—*Major*, —*Media*, and—*Minor*; and diſtinguiſhed by different Characteriſtics, which are not worth recital here; becauſe its uſe now in Medicine is ſo little; altho' antiently recommended for driving away poiſonous Animals, and killing Vermine.

594. Copal. This is the Gum of the *Rhus Obſoniorum*, or Officinal *Sumach*. The Antients had this Plant much in eſteem for its medicinal Qualities: but altho' the preſent Diſpenſatory of our *College* retains a Compoſition which receives its Name from it, yet it is now hardly ever preſcribed. The many Diſtinctions of this therefore made by Botanic Writers, are not worth recital; nor an Enumeration of its Virtues. The Gum, called *Copal*, weeps from it when cut; and is chiefly brought from *New Spain*, and other parts of the *Weſt-Indies*: Altho' indeed, according to *Piſo*, all odorous Gums are in common called *Copal* amongſt the *Indians*; and *Hernandez* deſcribes eight kinds of Trees producing *Copal*: but without doubt, the officinal Gum under this name is from the *Copallifera ſecunda ſive Copalli quahuith patlahoca* of *Hernandez*, and is very probably the *Rhoes Virginiana Lentiſci foliis* of *Ray*; no ways differing in Species, but accidentally, from the different Soils and Climates, as is common to many Plants of the ſame kind; and Dr. *Leonard Pluckenet* affirms, that he hath himſelf gather'd a white Gum, not unlike the officinal *Copal*, from it. *Monardes* ſeems to have deſcribed the Gum *Anime* under this name; nor is this the Production of *Piſo*'s *Copaiba*, as *Paulus Ammianus* conjectures; for that ſupplies the true officinal *Balſamum Capivi*, as may be ſeen under that Name. But theſe are Diſputes of no great moment.

595. Cyani, *Blue-bottle*. The moſt conſiderable Diſtinction, amongſt many others, of this, is into—*Major*, *Jeu montanus latifolius*, and *Minor ſegetum*: but they are both ſo little regarded by the preſent Pharmacy, as not to deſerve any notice of their medicinal Virtues.

596. Cerevisia, *Ale*. Under this Article is intended all that belongs to *potable Malt Liquors*: and theſe may be conſider'd under the following Diviſions; 1. Hopp'd and Unhopp'd Drinks. 2. Small or Strong. 3. Pale or Brown: and, 4. New and Old.

1. The difference made by *Hops* is beſt diſcover'd from the nature of the *Hops* themſelves. Theſe are known to be a ſubtile grateful *Bitter*. In their Compoſition, therefore, with this Liquor, they add ſomewhat of an *alkaline* Nature, that is, Particles which are ſubtile, active and rigid. By this means the ramous viſcid Parts of the *Malt* are more divided and ſpiritualiz'd, if we may uſe that Term; and therefore not only more eaſy of Digeſtion and Secretion in the Body; but alſo while in the Liquor, prevent it from running into ſuch Coheſions, as would make it ropy, vapid, and ſour. But for want of this in unhopp'd Drinks, that clammy Sweetneſs which they retain after *Working*, ſoon turns them acid and unfit for uſe; which is ſooner or later, in proportion to the Strength they receive from the *Malt*, and the Comminution it has undergone by Fermentation. It is much in the Opi-

nion

nion of some, that *Ale* is more diuretic than *Beer*; that is, *unhopp'd* Liquor more than that which has *Hops* in it. In some particular Constitutions it may so happen; because Ale is more smooth, softning, and relaxing; and therefore where *Urine* is to be promoted by enlarging the Passage, that is most likely to do it: and this is mostly the case of thin dry Constitutions. But where the Promotion of *Urine* is to be made by attenuating and breaking the Juices, and rendering them more fluid, it is certainly best answer'd by those Drinks which are well *hopp'd*. As to the Controversy, whether *Hops* tend to breed the *Stone*, it is too long to enter into here; and seems to have little Foundation on the affirmative side: But thus far we may venture to say, where one Instance can be produced, of any probability for such an Effect from this Cause, there may many more be brought, which can admit of no doubt, where Constitutions have been spoiled by *Ale* on the contrary Extreme. For that manifestly fouls the Glands, stuffs the Vessels with Slime and Viscidity, makes the Body unweildy and corpulent, and paves the way for *Cachexies*, the *Jaundice*, *Asthma's*, and at last incurable *Dropsies*. The Urinary Passages, which likewise it is imagin'd to clear, it will by degrees fill with *Slough*, and Matter of as bad consequence as *Gravel*.

2. The Strength of these Liquors, makes them of different Efficacies, as to any medicinal regards. The stronger they are, the more viscid Parts they carry into the Blood; and altho' the spirituous Parts make these imperceptible at first; yet when they are evaporated or gone off, which will be in a few Hours, the other will be sensibly enough felt by Pains in the *Head*, Nauseousness at the *Stomach*, and Lassitude, or Listlesness to Motion. This those are much the best Judges of, who have experienced the Extremes of drinking these Liquors, and Wines: for a Debauch of Wine, they find much sooner wear off; and they are more lively and brisk afterwards, than upon overtipling of *Malt-Liquors*; whose viscid Remains will be long before they can be shook away. These Liquors therefore are much the more wholesome for being Small; that is, of such a Strength as to carry some small degree of warmth into the Stomach; but not so as to prevent their being proper Diluters of our necessary Food. People of robust Constitutions, who labour very hard, may dispence with reasonable quantities of the strongest; especially as their Food is frequently poor and slender enough, the Deficiencies of which this supplies; and their continual Exercise and strength of Body, digests and breaks the Viscidities of the Drink into convenient Nourishment: altho' in Persons of another Habit, and way of Living, they would only produce Obstructions and ill Humours.

3. *Malt Drinks* are distinguished into *Pale* or *Brown*, from the *Malt* they are brewed with. That which is slendereſt dry'd, makes it less tinge the Liquor in Brewing; and therefore is called *Pale*; whereas that which is higher dry'd, or roasted as it were in comparison of the other, makes it of a high Colour; and a mixture of both, of an *Amber*: which Name likewise, several of those Liquors bear. The Pale *Malt* has certainly most of the Grain in it; and is therefore most nourishing; but also for that very reason it requires a strong Constitution, sufficient to digest it. Those who drink much of it are generally sleek and fat in the Bloom of their Age: but if they are not suddenly cut off by Fevers, as they generally are, they fall very early into a distemper'd old Age; and hardly support the Burden of Life, with a Retinue

Retinue of Diſeaſes. The *Brown* makes a Drink much leſs viſcid, and fitter to paſs the ſeveral Strainers of the Body; but what is very ſtrong of it may be uſed in exceſs enough to bring on the Inconveniencies of the former; tho' a ſingle Debauch with it much more eaſily wears off. How far it may be an uſeful Hint to thoſe who find their accounts only in the Profits of Brewing, I cannot be a Judge; but for the Health of the Conſumer, I can venture to aſſure him, that the *Pale Malt* brew'd with hard Waters, ſuch as thoſe of *Springs* and *Wells*, is the beſt: becauſe the Mineral Particles with which they are impregnated, will help to prevent the Coheſions of thoſe drawn from the Grain; and enable them to paſs the proper Secretions the better: as the viſcid Particles of the Grain will likewiſe defend them from doing the Miſchief, which otherwiſe they might occaſion. But ſofter Waters, as *River* and *Rain* Waters, ſeem moſt ſuited to draw out the Subſtance of high dry'd *Malts*; which retain many igneous Particles in their Contexture; and are therefore beſt loſt in a ſmooth Vehicle.

4. The Age of theſe Liquors is the laſt thing we are to conſider, by which they become more or leſs wholeſome. And this ſeems to do ſomewhat the ſame as *Hops*: for thoſe Liquors which are longeſt kept, are certainly leaſt viſcid; Age by degrees breaking the viſcid Parts, and, rendering them ſmaller, makes them fitter for Secretion. But this is always to be determin'd by their Strength; becauſe in proportion to that, they will ſooner or later come to their full Perfection, and likewiſe to their Decay. But when *Ale* or *Beer* is kept until its Particles are broke and comminuted, as far as they are capable; then it is always the beſt; but beyond that it will continually be upon the Decay; until the finer Spirits quite make their eſcape, and the remainder becomes vapid and ſour. By what therefore has been already ſaid, it will appear that the older Drinks are the more wholeſome; provided they be kept up to this Standard, but not beyond it.

There is ſo much of uſe might be ſaid upon this Head, (becauſe theſe Liquors have the greateſt ſhare in our way of living) that it would exceed the Bounds we have ſet ourſelves. We ſhall therefore only make this further Obſervation, that thoſe whoſe Fortunes permit them to intermix *Wine* with their common Drink, are not ſo ſubject to *Coughs*, with other Diſtempers of the Breaſt, and Dropſies; yet they are more afflicted with *Gravel*, and arthritic Pains; ſo that altho' the *French* may be merry (as what is not the Subject of Mirth to them?) with the *Engliſh* coughing at *Church*; yet we can return it, that the *Engliſh* do not ſo often cry out under the Torments of the *Stone* and *Gout*; unleſs it be the unactive Drinkers of their Wines.

We have not here given *Wine* a diſtinct Article; becauſe it is a foreign Liquor; and this Work is profeſſedly calculated for our own Country: However, as it is ſo much in our common Drink, amongſt the higher Order of People eſpecially; it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the ſtronger Wines ſeem much the more agreeable to *Engliſh* Conſtitutions; but where they are too ſtrong when neat, they may be diluted with Water. Theſe, by their Spirituouſneſs, wonderfully conduce to the Digeſtion of the groſs Food of our Country; eſpecially the great Quantities of Fleſh we eat; and are the more neceſſary, by reaſon we eat but little Herbs. But the thinner Wines, tho' they are moſt grateful to the Stomach, and leſs diſorder the Head; yet they carry a Tartar with them into the Blood, which they leave behind

hind in the mucilaginous Glands of the Joints; where it occaſions thoſe racking Pains of the *Gout*, and ſometimes by degrees takes away the Uſe of the Limbs, ſo far as to reduce Perſons to the ſtate of Cripples.

597. MEL, *Honey*. Monſ. *Lemery* the Younger has a Diſſertation on *Honey*, in the *Memoirs of the Academy* for 1706. He ſays, that the Spring-*Honey* is the beſt; becauſe the *Bees* are then in their Vigour. He eſteems that which is made in *Languedoc* and *Dauphiny*; but that of *Corbiere*, three Leagues diſtant from *Narbonne*, is preferable to all; and they therefore call it *Honey* of *Narbonne*. The Excellency of this is thought owing to the abundance of *Roſemary* that is to be met with thereabouts; but when he was in thoſe Parts, notwithſtanding all the *Roſemary* was deſtroy'd by the Severity of the preceding Winter, yet he obſerv'd the *Honey* to be as good as ever was known. In our Country, *Hampſhire-Honey* has the greateſt Name; but I cannot ſay, whether for its greater Excellency, or the quantity which that Country affords. That which is whiteſt and hardeſt is moſt preferr'd; but the browner and ſmootheſt ſort is beſt in Medicine; becauſe it is not ſo apt to *candy*, which deforms and ſpoils it: beſides, *Lemery* the Elder, in his *Chymiſtry*, ſays it is more ſpirituous; which very well agrees with its keeping more fluid. And that certainly muſt moſt abound with ſaline Parts, which ſhoots ſooneſt into what is commonly called *Candy*. *Schroder*'s Authority alſo juſtifies the Choice of Monſ. *Lemery*; for he prefers the *Mel flavum*; and next to that, the *Mel album*. Some Naturaliſts and Phyſical Writers, ſpeak of *Honey* being found in many Places where there are no *Bees*; and it is by them therefore called *Ros*, and *Cibus Cæleſtis*. *Pliny*, Book 21. Ch. 14. mentions a Mountain in *Crete*, where there was found great plenty of *Honey*; but where never were ſeen any *Bees*. And *Galen* affirms, *Lib.* 11. *de ſimp. Medic. Facult.* that he found *Honey* perfectly form'd upon divers Trees and Plants. His words are to this purpoſe; *I remember I have ſometimes in the Summer obſerved Honey upon the Leaves of Trees and Plants; inſomuch that the Hinds have with Joy cry'd out*, Jupiter rains Honey.

The medicinal Virtues of this are many and great; inſomuch that there is no Author, from the moſt antient Times, but makes mention of them; eſpecially from the divine *Hippocrates*, down to this Age. It is very penetrating and deterging; and is therefore good in all Obſtructions, eſpecially from viſcid and tough Humours. In Infarctions and Stuffing of the Breaſt, it is of great efficacy; and wonderfully promotes Expectoration. In ſhort, there is no Diſorder from *Phlegm*, or any thing which is the Produce of a cold Conſtitution, which it is not of ſervice in. But in thin and hot Habits it is not good. It was antiently uſed as *Sugar* is now; and great pity it is, that it is not at preſent more uſed. It does great ſervice to ſuch as are troubled in a Morning with thick tough Phlegm; with which they cannot be eaſy, until it is hawk'd up; tho' it gives a great deal of difficulty and ſtraining to do it. For this purpoſe it is very conveniently eat over-night upon a Toaſt; or diſſolved in any warm Liquor. Some affirm it will deſtroy Worms, drank in Milk: but the reaſon given for ſuch an Effect, ſeems to be very odd; becauſe they do not ſuppoſe it diſagreeable to them; but that on the contrary they like it ſo well, as to feed upon it till it kills them by exceſs. This has been much uſed in *Chirurgery* to cleanſe foul Ulcers; either by immediate Applica-

tion,

tion, or washing them in Liquors in which it had been dissolv'd.

598. Ova, *Eggs*. The medicinal Uses of these have been already taken notice of under the preceding *Section* in *Class* 1. and *Class* 3. Here therefore we have to do with them only as part of our Food; in which respect all know them to be of good Nourishment, and warm; but subject not to pass well thro' the *Stomach* with some People; which may arise from their softning and relaxing the Membranes; and also their Tenacity and Difficulty of Comminution; especially if they are made hard in the Dressing. The best way of remedying this Inconvenience is with *Vinegar*, or *Pepper*, or both, as the usual Custom is; because such things astringe the Coats of the Stomach; and make them perform their Attritions more forcibly, whereby Digestion is sooner perform'd.

[Palma Oleosa, the Palm Oil Tree. *This is a kind of Palm Tree growing upon the Coasts of* Guinea; *and bearing a flat Fruit, that by expression affords the* Palm Oil, *which when fresh is of a beautiful Orange-Colour, of a pleasant sweet Scent, little Taste, and of the Consistence of Butter. The Natives use it instead of Butter; but we apply it only externally, as a Strengthner and Emollient, in all kinds of Weakness of the Limbs; in Pains, Cramps, Bruises, Strains, and Swellings.*]

599. Panis, *Bread*. Most of what concerns this Article may be found under *Sect.* 4. *Class* 2. concerning *Barley*, and all kinds of *Bread-Corn*. Only here we shall just observe, that the Bread which is most baked, is easiest of Digestion; because what the Heat does in baking, forwards that Comminution of the more viscid Parts, which is to be finished in the Stomach. The *Salt* and *Yeast*, or what is added to it as *Leaven*, to give it a gentle Ferment, very much assists to the same end; the lighter therefore it is, the better. The coarse Bread which the Country People feed on, makes a good Change of Diet with some Citizens, who live upon Meats too nourishing; and for want of sufficient Exercise, grow corpulent: because it is detersive, and will gently purge them at first.

600. Saccharum, *Sugar*. The Plant which produces this, is called *Arundo Saccharifera*, or *Calamus Saccharinus*, the *Sugar-Reed*, or *Cane*. It has been a dispute whether this was known or not to the Antients. *Quercetan* is of opinion, that *Æginета* was the first Physician who mentions it; altho' *Schroder* is persuaded, that both *Hippocrates* and *Galen* are to be understood to mean *Sugar*, when they speak of Honey concreted in Canes, and Honey found in Reeds: and indeed *Paulus Æginета*, whom all sides agree to have known it, calls it sometimes *Indian Salt*, indurated by the Heat of the Sun. But this is not greatly to our purpose; since we are now sufficiently acquainted with its Production. Its medicinal Effects vary something, according to its different degrees of Fineness: the browneſt is most sweet, because there is most of an *oily* nature in its Composition; which makes it more adhere to, and abide longer upon the Palate. It is also most opening, and therefore best to use in purgative *Syrups*, as also in *Glysters*. The finer has more of a binding Quality; but the finest of all has a detersive one; and is therefore useful where *Phlegm* abounds; for it cuts and attenuates viscid Humours, and promotes Expectoration. The common Sugars have so much in them that is gross and viscid, that if much used they foul the Glands; particularly those of the Skin; and occasion many scorbutic Symptoms. Many Authors too have a Notion of

their

their being hurtful to hyſterical and hypochondriacal People; becauſe of their fermentative nature: and for the ſame Reaſon alſo forbid them in Fevers. The *Arabians* firſt brought them ſo much into Medicine; and contrived a great many *Syrups*, which were to have their Conſiſtence from them.

[Salop. *This is an oblong and ſomewhat tranſparent Root, of a yellowiſh white Colour; of little Smell, and a ſlimy Taſte. 'Tis brought from* Turky; *and ſeems a Species of the* Orchis. *'Tis made into a Decoction, and drank as Tea; as a Reſtorative, and a Strengthner; being alſo ſaid to prevent Miſcarriage, and excite to Venery.*]

601. Spiritus Vini, *Brandy.* What is ſtrictly a Spirit of Wine, is only a *Vegetable* highly exalted by *volatile Salts*; as was before hinted in the Firſt Part, concerning *Principles:* but here we mean that which is in common uſe in potable Liquors; which is the former, with a large ſhare of *Phlegm:* for what comes up to that Standard, which the *Diſtillers* call *Proof*, contains near ſeven parts of *Phlegm* to nine of *Spirit.* Upon the exacteſt Trial I have known made, *thirty two* Ounces of Brandy of common Proof, would raiſe over nineteen Ounces, or very near, of Spirit, which would all burn away, but no more; the reſt being mere *Phlegm.* The medicinal Effects of this may be found in the Explanation of the firſt *Claſs* of the firſt *Section* of this Part.

602. Serum, *Whey.* This is accounted a good Cooler and Sweetner of the Blood. By taking away the *Curd* from the *Milk*, the moſt viſcid and grumous Part is gone; and the *Whey* which remains is thereby left thinner and fitter to paſs the ſeveral Strainers of the Body: and for this reaſon, where it does not too much chill the Stomach, it is very good to drink in large quantities, to rinſe the *Viſcera*, and particularly the Kidneys, by which it is very apt to paſs off. The Cuſtom of infuſing *Fumitory* in it, to drink for many Mornings together faſting, is of long ſtanding; and is greatly approv'd of by many antient Phyſicians. Where it is not too nauſeous (for the *Fumitory* is very bitter) it cannot but be an extraordinary good Medicine for moderately deterging, cleanſing, and ſtrengthning the Inwards.

603. Sperma Ranarum, *Frog's Spawn.* This was forgot under the Diviſion of *Coolers*; and indeed there will be no great damage was it quite loſt, and expung'd the *Materia Medica:* for there is only a Simple Water made with it, which ſtands in the account of ſome for many good Purpoſes; but it's an inſipid *Phlegm*, and good for nothing more than common Rain-water; and will not keep long without mothering and ſtinking.

604. Tartarum, *Tartar.* This is what is found ſticking to Wine-Casks, like a hard Stone; and is either white or red, according to the Colour of the Wine from whence it comes. The white is preferable; as containing leſs Droſs or earthy Parts. The beſt comes from *Germany*; and is the *Tartar* of the *Rheniſh* Wines. It is not uſed but after Preparation. We ſhall mention its Virtues in their proper Place.

605. Vinum, *Wine.* So far as is neceſſary to take notice of this; may be already found under Cervisia, in this *Section.*

606. Urina Hominis, *Urine of a Man.* Some have got a Notion of this being good for the *Scurvy*; and drink their own *Water* for that end: but I cannot ſee with what reaſon. Some commend it boil'd to the Conſiſtence of *Honey*, for Rheumatic Pains; rubbing it in-

to

to the Parts affected; in which caſe it may do good; becauſe it cannot but be very penetrating.

607. URINA VACCÆ, *Cow's Piſs.* Some drink this as a Purge. It will operate violently: but it is practis'd only amongſt the ordinary People; and has nothing in its Virtues to prefer it to more convenient and cleanly Medicines, any more than the former.

608. TRIBULI AQUATICI, *Water Caltrops*; diſtinguiſhed by *Parkinſon*,—*Aquaticus major.* It grows in watry Places, and flowers in *June*: but at preſent it is an utter ſtranger to Pharmacy; altho' received into the new Catalogue of the *College.*

[ZIBETHUM, Civet. *This is an unctuous Subſtance of the Conſiſtence of Honey, taken out of a peculiar Bag both of the Male and Female* Civet-Cat. *It is a high Perfume, and uſually mixed with Musk and Ambergreaſe. It is ſometimes uſed alone to the Ears againſt Deafneſs; a little of it being lodged on a bit of Cotton. 'Tis alſo reckon'd anodyne; and ſometimes mixed with Unguents, &c. of that Intention.*]

SECT. XIV.

Of Waters.

WATER is ſo uſeful and neceſſary a Part of all that we are concerned in, with regard either to Diet or Medicine, that we cannot be too inquiſitive into its Nature and Difference; nor too ſollicitous and nice in our Choice of it. It is the main Diluter of our Food; and is the better for that purpoſe, the freer it is from the Mixture of any foreign Particles. By this Element, or Diviſion of Matter, we underſtand nothing but a ſimple unmix'd Fluid; and Water, as ſuch, is not manageable by *Pharmacy*, to alter it for the better. But as it is not to be met with unmixed with ſome heterogeneous Particles, we ſhall be better inſtructed how to uſe and chuſe it for the Purpoſes of Life, by inquiring how it is alter'd and affected by the Mixtures it receives of ſuch foreign Matters, in the ſeveral Conditions we meet with it.

In this Search we find again the beſt Helps from ſome ſhort Hints (and ſuch only we have room for) of Dr. *Mead* in his laſt *Eſſay* on *Poiſons.*

Water is of ſo conſtant a ſervice, not only for our Drinks, but alſo in preparing our Fleſh and Bread, that it may juſtly be ſaid to be the *Vehicle* of all our Nouriſhment: ſo that whenever this happens to put on other Properties than are neceſſary to fit it for this purpoſe; it is no wonder if in its Paſſage thro' the Body theſe do make ſuitable Impreſſions there. Thus at *Paris*, where the Water of the River *Seine* is ſo full of ſtony Corpuſcles, that even the Pipes thro' which it is carried, in time are incruſted and ſtopt up by them; the Inhabitants are more ſubject to the *Stone* in the Bladder, than in moſt other Cities. The ſame has been obſerved in the *Baths* of *Abona*, a few Miles from *Padua*, to that degree, that it is frequently neceſſary to clear the Wheel of a Mill driven by the Current of thoſe Springs, from the great quantity of *petrify'd* Matter, with which it is from time to time incumber'd. Naturaliſts give us many Hiſtories of ſuch Waters; and one Inſtance I have my ſelf ſeen in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Pariſh of *Rothwell*,

well, or *Rowell*, of the ſame kind the Doctor mentions near *Padua*. It is what the Country People there call an *Overſhot Mill*, where the Water turns the Wheel by its Weight, falling upon it in little Buckets, placed round the Periphery at convenient diſtances: which Contrivance in moſt places wears away, and widens the Paſſage in which the Wheel moves; but ſuch is the petrifying nature of this Water, which comes from a Spring but a little above, that they are forced, with convenient Inſtruments, in no great diſtances of time, to cut a Way for its Motion.

In like manner, let the groſs Particles with which the Water is ſaturated, be of any other nature, *Metallic*, *Saline*, &c. theſe, according to their various Gravity, the Capacity of the Canals, and ſuch like Circumſtances, will, when they come to circulate in the animal Body, be by the Laws of Motion depoſited in one part or other. So thoſe mineral Bodies and nitrous Salts, which abound in the Snowy Waters of the *Alps*, do ſo certainly ſtuff and enlarge the Glands of the Throat in thoſe who drink them; that ſcarce any who live there are exempt from this Inconvenience.

Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv. Sat. 13.

For this reaſon, the Choice of *Water* for Drink amongſt the Antients was made by weight; the lighteſt being preferr'd, as moſt free from all heterogeneous Bodies.

A great Neglect in this reſpect the Doctor charges upon the Inhabitants of this City; and that is, in chuſing ſtagnating impure Well-Water for the brewing of Beer, and making other Drinks. Such a Fluid indeed has a greater Force and Aptneſs to extract the Fluid out of the *Malt*, than is to be had in the more innocent and ſoft Liquor of Rivers: but for this very reaſon it ought not, unleſs upon mere Neceſſity, to be made uſe of; this Quality being owing to the *mineral* Particles and *aluminous Salts* with which it is impregnated.

A late Author, Dr. *J. H.* in a Book called *Scelara Aquarum*, or *A Supplement to Mr.* Graunt *on the Bills of Mortality*, by ſearching into the firſt Accounts of the Diſtemper we call the *Scurvy*, deſcribed by *Pliny* and *Strabo* under the promiſcuous names of *Stomacace* and *Sceloturbe*; and examining the authentic Hiſtories of it in later Years, made by the moſt obſerving Phyſicians in thoſe Countries where it was unhappily reviv'd, as *Olaus Magnus*, *Balduinus*, *Ronſeus*, *J. Wierius*, *Solomon Albertus*, &c. finds that the Origin of it was in all Times and Places charged upon the uſe of unwholeſome ſtagnating Waters. Then by comparing together the *Clayey Strata* of the Earth about the Cities of *London*, *Paris*, and *Amſterdam*, he ſhews, that where the Water is worſt, there this Malady is moſt rife. So that he has put it out of all doubt, that moſt of the perplex'd and complicated Symptoms which are rang'd under this one general Name, if they do not entirely owe their Birth to the Malignity of this Element, do however acknowledge it to be their main and principal Cauſe.

And indeed *Hippocrates* himſelf, as he has very plainly decypher'd this Diſeaſe by the Title of σπλῆνες μεγάλοι, or *great Milts*; ſo he does very particularly in another Treatiſe take notice, that drinking of *ſtagnating Well Waters* muſt neceſſarily induce an ill Diſpoſition both of the *Milt* and *Belly*.

If we enquire into the Reaſon of ſuch ill Effects, we muſt conſider, that *Clay* is a *mineral Glebe*; and that the groſs Particles and metallic Salts with which Waters paſſing thro' ſuch a bottom

Bottom do abound, are, as Dr. *Liſter* obſerves, not to be maſter'd; that is, they are indigeſtible in the human Body. Not only therefore will theſe cauſe, as he very well argues, calculous Concretions in the Kidneys, Bladder, and Joints; and, as *Hippocrates* experienc'd, hard Swellings in the *Spleen*; but they muſt neceſſarily oftentimes by their corroſive Quality twitch and irritate the ſenſible Membranes of the Stomach and Bowels. Nay, beſides all this, when they come into the Blood, it is no wonder if the ſmall Canals of inſenſible Tranſpiration are frequently ſtopt up and obſtructed by them: for it is upon this ſcore that *Sanctorius* teaches us, in his *Medicina Statica*, Sect. 2. Aphor. 2. that *heavy* Water converts the Matter of Tranſpiration into an *Ichor*; which being retain'd, induces a *Cachexy*.

What Miſchiefs will enſue hereupon, every one ſees; not only Pains in the Limbs, livid Spots in the Surface of the Body, Ulcers, *&c.* from the Acrimony of the undiſcharg'd Moiſture; but many alſo of thoſe perplexing Symptoms, which go by the name of *Hyſterical* and *Hypochondriacal*, may take their Riſe from the ſame Source: For the before-cited *Sanctorius* has remark'd in *Sect.* 3. *Aphor.* 13. that the *Flatus* or Wind, ſo inſeparable from thoſe Caſes, is no other than *the Fluid of Perſpiration, crude and unfiniſh'd*. If the Inconveniencies are oftentimes not felt, at leaſt not till towards a declining Age, in ſtrong and active Habits of Body; yet I am from very good Experience aſſured, that they deſerve Conſideration in weaker Conſtitutions and a ſedentary Life; eſpecially of the more tender Sex. I have the Honour to be nearly related to a worthy Perſon, who had formerly an afflicted Life, from the frequent returns of violent *Colic Pains*; till ſhe was with happy Succeſs adviſed by the Noble *Van Helmont* not to drink, as ſhe then did, Beer brew'd with Well Water; and her Health is even now ſo far owing to this Management, that an Error in it is unavoidably followed with the wonted Complaints.

For theſe Reaſons *Pliny* tells us, that thoſe Waters are condemn'd in the firſt place, which when boiled do encruſt the ſides of the Veſſels: and that our Well-Waters do this, no body who looks into the Tea-Kettles of our Gentlewomen, can be ignorant. And indeed in antient Times, when Phyſic was more a Science, which is now more a Trade; as that part of it which relates to Diet was more carefully ſtudy'd than it is now-a-days; ſo this point particularly, of which we are treating, was of ſo great moment, that *Hippocrates*, who wrote the beſt Book on the Subject that ever was publiſhed, has in a great meaſure accounted not only for the Diſeaſes, but even for the Temper and Diſpoſitions of the People of ſeveral Countries, from this difference of the Waters with which Nature has ſupply'd them.

609. AQUA FONTANA, *Spring-Water*. By the Courſe of this, we are liable to a Mixture, in one ſort or other, of all the metalline or mineral Particles which lie conceal'd in the Earth. For the Water of all Springs (that is, all Waters which are circulated or ſtrain'd thro' the Earth, and which we call Springs, when they break out upon the Surface) waſh off and carry along with them ſome Particles of the Soil they travel thro'; ſo that they become ſalubrious or miſchievous, according to the Nature of the mineral Matter which they have taken up, and joined with, in their Courſe. So far as this anſwers any medicinal Purpoſes, and makes the Water in any reſpect purgative, will come under Inquiry in the Article of ACIDULÆ. Here

therefore we have only occaſion to be ſatisfy'd what are beſt for the common Occaſions of Life, as they muſt neceſſarily make a part of our Diet; and theſe are the lighteſt, as the preceding Reaſonings demonſtrate, and ſuch as are freeſt from Mineral Mixtures.

That Spring-Waters are thus loaded in their Current, cannot be doubted by thoſe who have ever experienc'd the Taſte and Efficacy of our ordinary medicinal Springs; and tho' our own Country furniſhes us not with any ſuch Inſtances, unqueſtionable Authority informs us of ſome Springs which bring along with them poiſonous and deadly Companions; which muſt be corroſive Corpuſcles mix'd with their Water, that cannot fail (when forſaken, in the Canals of the Body, by their Vehicle) to do the ſame Miſchief as they would if taken by themſelves undiluted; only with this difference, that they may in this Form be carry'd ſometimes farther into the animal Frame; and ſo diſcover their Malignity in ſome of the inmoſt Receſſes. Thus the *Fons Ruber* in *Ethiopia*, mentioned by *Pliny*, about which abundance of native *Minium*, or *Cinnabar* was found, ſhew'd its ill Effects chiefly on the Brain: which gave occaſion for *Ovid* to ſay of it,

——*Si quis faucibus hauſit,*
Aut furit, aut patitur mirum gravitate ſoporem.

But there is no need of enlarging further on this Head; ſince any *mineral Poiſon* may impart its deadly Quality to perfluent Streams: and accordingly there are Inſtances of *Arſenical*, *Mercurial*, and other Fountains, of which the Hiſtories may be ſeen in the Collections of *Baccius de Thermis*, lib. 6. and a very remarkable one in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Nº. 8.

We are taught many curious Ways of trying what are the principal Mixtures in theſe Waters: which muſt be of great uſe to ſuch as travel in unfrequented Countries; and where Neceſſity often forces them to unexperienc'd Springs: but that would be too long for us here; we ſhall therefore only drop this general Rule, That thoſe Waters are beſt for uſe which are lighteſt: and this may be determin'd with the utmoſt exactneſs, by weighing other convenient Bodies in them; which we are taught by the common *Hydroſtatical Scales*, now any where to be had in the Shops. The common Experiment of trying them with *Soap* is alſo uſeful; for the more remote they are from lathering with that; the more unfit they are for uſe. Thoſe Springs which ariſe from a chalky Earth, are generally accounted beſt; which may be either for their not giving to the perfluent Waters any thing unwholeſome; or their abſorbing many mineral Particles from them in their Percolation.

There may Circumſtances happen, where Spring-Waters ſhall be found of good ſervice drank alone. In ſome Stomachs relaxed from Intemperance, theſe drank in a Morning, not only help to waſh off a great deal of ſlimy Filth, the Remains of a Debauch; but alſo to aſtringe the Fibres, and draw up the Membranes to a due Tenſity. And the more loaded ſuch Waters are with ſome mineral Particles, eſpecially of the aluminous or nitrous kind; the more abſterſive and more reſtringing will they be, and the better anſwer thoſe Intentions.

610.——FLUVIALIS, *River-Water.* This likewiſe has its various Qualities from the different Soils it travels thro'; tho' not ſo much as that of Springs. River-Water may be reckon'd a Compoſition of Spring and Rain-Waters together: near the Head

Head therefore of any conſiderable Spring, that may partake much of the *Ore* or *Mineral*, which the Spring waſhes along with it; but at a greater diſtance it may be affected and charg'd with its proper Soil. For in its progreſs the mineral Particles will fall, or be entangled and loſt in the ouzy and clayey Mixtures they paſs thro'. As the Spring-Waters take up in their Meanders many heavy mineral Particles; ſo theſe either waſh up from ouzy Bottoms, or have ſo much Filth drain'd into them, eſpecially near large Towns, that they abound with a foreign Matter of a very different nature; and which ſometimes will ferment: as is manifeſt in that of the *Thames*; tho' ſome Travellers affirm no other Waters do the ſame. Of this kind therefore thoſe which come into uſe with ſuch Mixture, may be more or leſs convenient in particular Caſes and Conſtitutions; according to the Nature of what they have got ſo mixed. But in general, theſe Waters are much ſofter than ſuch as travel underground; and therefore are fitter for uſe, where hard Waters are condemned.

611. —— PLUVIALIS, *Rain-Water*. This is reckon'd the moſt ſimple of all; and to come neareſt a homogeneous Fluid; and therefore, as a Diluter, it is to be preferr'd. *Quercetan*, and many others, lay ſtreſs upon the Circumſtances of theſe falling, whether ſuddenly or more ſlow, and from what quarter of the Heavens the Clouds bring them: but this ſeems to be as little to the purpoſe, as under the former Articles what Parts Springs or Rivers run from; as to the Diviſions of the Globe, and their Poſition to the Sun. Some are of Opinion, that Rain-Water brings ſomewhat of a *nitrous volatile Salt* along with it; and think, by that means, it gives Fertility to the Earth: but if it does ſo, they muſt be too fine to injure any of the ſecretory Strainers, by obſtructing them; and too active or ſuſceptible of Motion to draw into Contact, and form hurtful Concretions: and indeed, in many Inſtances, ſuch a Mixture might be of ſervice. Therefore whatſoever *Rain-Water* brings along with it, it is notwithſtanding certainly the moſt ſimple and elementary of any; and the propereſt Diluter or Vehicle that we can be ſupply'd with.

612. —— PUTEALIS, *Well-Water*. This is ſubject to all the Inconveniencies of Spring-Waters; with this additional Miſchief, that ſtagnating ſo long in the Well, it may there take up from the Bed it lies upon, ſuch Particles, further than what it brought along with it thither, as to render it ſtill more unwholeſome: whereas that which breaks out in Springs, is preſerved higher than ſuch heavy Matter is uſually lodg'd. Of all Waters therefore whatſoever, *Well-Waters* are the moſt to be diſtruſted; and of thoſe, ſuch chiefly as come out of the deepeſt Wells.

613. —— PALUSTRIS, *Pond-Water*. This may include all ſtagnant Waters, which are generally from Rain only; for here we do not ſuppoſe any Springs concern'd. To this therefore no more can be ſaid than, That where it is upon a clean Bottom, it comes ſo near to *Rain-Water*, as not to be diſtinguiſhed from it: but generally even the Motions of Wind, or ſome other Cauſes, as the treading of Cattle, ſo diſturb theſe, as to force up with them ſuch Filth, as there corrupts and ferments; which makes ſuch Waters the moſt uncleanly and diſagreeable of any.

614. —— NIVEALIS, *Snow-Water*. This undoubtedly brings a conſiderable Portion of Nitre along with it; ſo as to make it deterſive

and diuretic. But it comes ſo little either into our Diet or Medicine, that we need not be very ſolicitous about it. As for what waſhes into the Rivers, and accidentally comes to us that way, after the Fall of great *Snows*, it is loſt ſo much, that it can hardly be imagin'd to communicate any Efficacy to the ſhare we have of it.

615. —— MARINA, *Sea-Water.* The Saltneſs of this is ſufficiently known; and how upon that account it is both diſagreeable and unwholeſome in our Food; and therefore never experienc'd but in Extremities.

616. ROS MAJALIS, *May-Dew.* This is what falls in the Night, and hangs upon the Graſs next Morning in ſmall Drops. It is extremely ſubtile and penetrating, from a *volatile Nitre* of the Air, with which it abounds. *Etmuller* ſays, in Digeſtion it will, as it were, ferment; and in Diſtillation afford a Spirit, of a ſulphureous empyreumatical Smell; and that the Reſidue will ſwell and ferment of itſelf. Several People have ſtrange Notions of the Subtility of this; and have flatter'd themſelves with obtaining from it an univerſal Diſſolvent. *Johannes Faber* ſeem'd to take great pleaſure in contriving an inflammable Spirit to be drawn from Rain-Water: and as this is yet of a more volatile nature, Expectations have been raiſed of doing ſtrange Feats with it. But all that theſe great Promiſers have hitherto done, is not worth our notice; ſince they have not been able to preſerve to us one Medicine out of all their Pretenſions. Some Country People have learnt a way of mixing it with Powder of Brimſtone, for the *Itch*, to be uſed outwardly; and many Inſtances they give of its Succeſs in ſuch Caſes. It has the repute too, amongſt the Women, of being a *Coſmetic.*

ACIDULÆ, *Medicinal Waters.*

Theſe have been taken notice of in all Ages and Countries, and have gone thro' various Opinions, in accounting for their Virtues and Efficacies, according as the Humour of Philoſophizing has happen'd to run. *Helmont* and his Diſciples have ſtrangely ſpiritualiz'd upon this head, as on moſt others; and talk much of a *Gas* and *Aporrea* of the Earth in their Compoſition. But we muſt content our ſelves to keep within the compaſs of ſenſible Qualities, and pretend to know no farther than they will conduct us: and theſe we are pretty well inform'd of, from the viſible Mixture of mineral Matter, which medicinal Waters diſcover. Some are very needleſly elaborate in the Diſtinctions of ſuch; we ſhall therefore conſider them under theſe two Diviſions only, of *Aluminoſæ*, and *Ferrugineæ.*

617. AQUÆ ALUMINOSÆ, *Purging-Waters.* There is no County ſcarce in *England*, but diſcovers ſome of theſe Springs. Thoſe about *London*, are chiefly *Epſom*, *Dulwich*, *Acton*, and *North-Hall*; tho' there are many others, and perhaps as good, but of inferior note. They all agree in this, that they abound with a *Salt* of an *aluminous* and *nitrous* nature; which they take up, and waſh along with them in their Paſſages. This is not only manifeſt to the Taſte; but upon Evaporation they leave it in conſiderable Quantities behind. It is not of moment enough to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral kinds of theſe Salts, which ſome Perſons of great leiſure have done; ſuch as are therefore very inquiſitive, may conſult Mr. *Allen*'s *Natural Hiſtory of Mineral Waters*, where they will meet with Nicety and Perplexity enough. By this ſaline Mixture, theſe Waters greatly deterge the Stomach and Bowels, and carry along with them by Stool a great deal which it may

may be beneficial to have well discharged. They do often therefore good ſervice where the *Primæ Viæ* want cleanſing: and this is to be done with a few Repetitions: but if Perſons go on longer, (as it is too cuſtomary; ſome thinking the more they purge, the further they are from being ſick) the Salts will too much get into the Blood; which by their Groſſneſs will gradually be collected in quantity enough in the Capillaries and Glands, to obſtruct them, and occaſion *Fevers peſſimi moris*. For all thoſe Fevers which come after long Purging, eſpecially after the Waters, are of the worſt kind, and often fatal. Some ſoften theſe Waters by boiling up enough Milk with them to make a kind of Whey, which is agreeable to ſome tender Perſons, who might be too much chill'd with the Water raw. Theſe ſometimes do great ſervice in ſuch Colics as invert the Periſtaltic Motion of the Inteſtines; and, as People commonly expreſs it, *twiſt the Guts*; where the Patient can walk about, or be kept conveniently in an erect Poſture: for their weight preſſing downwards, and their Moiſture ſoftning and relaxing the Fibres, concur to promote their Paſſage quite thro'; wherein conſiſts the Cure in ſuch Caſes. But it is here ſuppos'd, that they are boil'd with ſome Milk; a Quart of Water with half a Pint is the uſual quantity: for that much contributes to its relaxing Quality.

It is difficult to paſs this Article, without ſetting a mark upon that abominable Cheat which is now ſold by the name of the *Salt* of *Epſom Waters*. Dr. *Grew*, who was a moſt worthy Phyſician, and an induſtrious Experimenter himſelf, made trial how much Salt theſe Waters would leave upon Evaporation: and found that a Gallon left about two Drams, or near, according to my beſt remembrance; for I have not his Writings by me. He likewiſe found the Salt thus procur'd, anſwer'd the Virtues of the Water in its Cathartic Qualities. Of this an account was given before the *Royal Society*, in a *Latin Diſſertation*, or *Lecture*. But the avaritious Craft of a certain Furnace-Philoſopher, could not let this uſeful Diſcovery in natural Knowledge reſt under the Improvement and proper Uſe of Perſons of Integrity; but he pretended to make a great quantity for Sale: and to recommend his Salt, tranſlated the Doctor's *Lecture* upon it into *Engliſh*; in order to give away in his Shops as a Quack-Bill. The Doctor not ſuſpecting ſo vile a Fraud, interrupted him not in that; but was forced to tranſlate his own *Latin*, to reſcue it from the Blunders of the Chymiſt. And thus went off ſomewhat for the true *Salt* of the *Purging Waters*; until Competitors in ſuch fraudulent Practices forced the Price to be lower'd: ſo that what was firſt ſold at one Shilling an Ounce, and could not honeſtly be made under, is now come to be ſold for not much above thirty Shillings *per* Hundred weight; which does not much exceed Three-pence *per* Pound. [*This Salt is prepared from that bitter Liquor called* Bittern; *which runs from common Salt in the making.*] We ſhould not have took up ſo much room about ſuch a Trifle as this, but becauſe it ſtill continues to be put upon the ignorant for genuine; and is of pernicious Conſequence to thoſe who take much of it. Common Salt diſſolved would work as well in the ſame Quantity of Liquor, as this is generally taken with; and would not bring a worſe Drought along with it. But this is not the only Fraud by many, which we ſuffer by thoſe People, who from Philoſophers by Fire and Enthuſiaſts, are ſunk down into mere Cheats; as we ſhall too often have occaſion to

observe in the subsequent Part of this Work.

This Counterfeit indeed is of some service in Cathartic Infusions; for a Dram in an Infusion of *Sena*, *Rhubarb*, and such like things, helps to extract the purgative Virtues the better, and assists their Operation; but this, *Salt of Tartar* did before as well.

Of the Waters above-named, the Strength is much the same; if there be any difference, those of *Dulwich* seem to be the quickest in Operation. They are all of them best at the Well-head; tho' they are used in Town some Days after they are taken up: for by standing they let fall some mineral Particles, which seem necessary in their Operation.

618. AQUÆ FERRUGINEÆ, *Steel-Waters.* These are likewise in many parts of *England*. Those of most note are of *Tunbridge*, *Scarborough*, *Hampstead*, and *Islington*. The small differences of *Ore*, or Mineral Mixtures, are not here also worth our while to take up room about: it sufficeth, that it is out of all doubt that the Quality, to which they owe their use in Medicine, is received from *Iron*; for of this their Taste, and what they let fall upon standing, as well as the Rust they fur the Borders of their Springs with, besides the known Experiment of *Galls*, put out of all dispute. In considering therefore the medicinal Efficacy of these *Waters*, we are to regard them as an *Iron* dissolv'd in an aqueous *Menstruum*. And because that Mineral, with the many Preparations made of it, will presently come in our way to examine in this Light, we shall say the less of these here; only observing what is necessary of a Chalybeate Medicine in this form.

There is perhaps not any one *Alterative* of greater Efficacy, than those from this *Mineral*; and yet with how little Care or due Consideration do many run into a Course *of the Waters* impregnated with them? For they are not of the number of such things which may be used in wantonness or diversion. It may be depended on, whosoever meddles with these, is much the better or worse for them afterwards. Whosoever takes *Iron* in Medicine, if it passes the first Digestions, and mixes with the Blood, will find it to warm him, and make his Veins full and turgid. In *Plethoric* Habits therefore, these Waters are to be forbid: and how many Fevers are observed after drinking them; (which are manifestly from that Extreme;) as also *Vertigoes*, *Epilepsies*, and *Apoplexies?* For raising the Blood too high, crouds the Vessels, and makes those in the Brain press upon the Conveyances of the nervous Fluid; whereby they put the whole System into Disorder, and occasion the foregoing Mischiefs. In most young Persons proper Evacuations ought to be made while they are drinking; and especially if, as with many, they render them more costive.

To such as by long Illness, or any other Cause, have their Blood render'd thin, poor, cold and watry, these Waters will give wonderful Assistance. In a *Chlorosis*, which is commonly called the *Green-sickness*, and in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, especially of the *Kidneys* and *Uterus*, they do great service. In a relaxed Tone of the Stomach likewise, from *Crapula's*, or any other Cause, they greatly astringe the Fibres, and bring them to a due Tensity; altho' at first their Roughness occasions them to be thrown up again by Vomit.

BALNEA, *Baths.*

Of these we have two kinds; the *Hot* and *Cold*.

619. BALNEA CALIDA, or THERMÆ, *Hot-baths.* The chief we have of this kind in our Coun-

try,

try, is that famous one near *Wells*, in *Somerſetſhire*; another there is of inferior Note at *Buxton*. We ſhall leave it to Naturaliſts and Philoſophers, to account for the Production of theſe Waters; and content ourſelves with obſerving, that they greatly abound with a *mineral Sulphur*; which appears beyond all doubt, from its turning Silver or Copper blackiſh. The Bath-Mud, rubb'd upon Silver, is what the Gilders uſe to gild it with of a gold Colour. And ſome, who have been ſo curious as to boil it in Oil, affirm it to have made a good Balſam of *Sulphur*.

From the principal Mineral Ingredients then, with which this Water is impregnated, we may pronounce it a ſoft, healing, *Subaſtringent Balſamic*. We add Subaſtringent, becauſe we never meet with Sulphur, even in the ſublimed Flowers, which had not ſome Portion of Salt in its Compoſition; which when boil'd in Oil, as in making the *Balſamum Sulphuris*, ſhoots like Needles, or the Branches of *Sal Armoniac*: ſo that 'tis very improbable theſe Waters ſhould take up any Sulphur in their ſubterraneous Current, without bringing alſo ſome of that ſaline Part along with them; which it is never found without above-ground; and eſpecially when we conſider, how much more it is in the Nature of Water to attract and join with ſuch Particles, than thoſe which are purely ſulphureous.

From theſe Premiſes, we are very naturally directed to the Caſes wherein theſe Waters, and bathing in them, muſt be of Service. And firſt of all, in Languors, Debility, and any Waſte of the Conſtitution, that is not out of a Poſſibility of Repair, they are like a Fomentation, which both ſupplies and ſtrengthens the Parts all over the Body at once; and by gently ſhaking and undulating the Fibres, helps forward thoſe animal Motions, which are ready to be at a ſtand. In old Pains and Aches, which have been the Remains of nervous Diſtempers, and where ſome particular Part continues contracted, or has any Humours fix'd upon it, which it cannot diſlodge; theſe Waters pump'd upon ſuch Parts hot from the Spring, do more toward a Cure, than all the Compoſitions of *Pharmacy*. General Bathing in theſe Springs cannot but wonderfully open that almoſt infinite number of ſecretory Orifices upon the ſurface of the Skin, and clear the cutaneous Ducts of Matter which is apt to ſtick in them: by the Aperture of which *Spiracula*, the Fluids of the whole Body have more room to flow, and proper Vents given them to reek out a great deal, which it is of ſervice to the Oeconomy to get rid of. Thus are *Rheumatiſms* of many kinds, arthritic Pains, contracted and paralytic Limbs, with all the deplorable Attendance of Aches and Lameneſs, cured by what is more a Pleaſure and Enjoyment than a Medicine.

Theſe Sulphur Fountains, likewiſe, inwardly uſed, to amazement, warm and ſtrengthen a decay'd Stomach; eſpecially if relaxed and almoſt worn out with Luxury and Debauch. The moſt grievous Nauſeas and Vomitings, from theſe Cauſes, have been remov'd by them. For they both ſoften again with proper Moiſture the Fibres, which have been render'd incapable to vibrate by the uſe of hot, burning, ſpirituous Liquors; and at the ſame time draw them into a greater Tenſity; as a Cord which relaxes with over-drying, fills up and ſtraitens upon the Contact and Attraction of a convenient Moiſture. The ſmall ſhare of a fine Salt, which likewiſe attends, and is as it were wrapt up in the Particles of *Sulphur*, cannot but contribute ſomewhat in reſtoring the Tone of ſuch decay'd Parts. But beſides

the Benefit theſe particularly do to the Stomach, they alſo carry along with them into the moſt remote Receſſes, a *Balſamic* of Nature's own Preparation; whereby ſuch Decays, as we have been ſpeaking of, in the Stomach, or in any of the *Viſcera*, from *Abſceſſes*, *Ulcerations*, or any the like Cauſes, are with great ſucceſs reliev'd. And particularly, if they be of the *Kidneys* or *Urinary* Paſſages; becauſe they waſh thro' them in greater plenty, than where they come only by the ordinary Courſe of Circulation. Indeed the Excellencies of theſe Springs deſerve a Volume to do them Juſtice; but we have room here only for ſhort Hints. Such as deſire more, may conſult *Guidott Pierce*'s *Bath* Memoirs, and *Oliver* on *Bath*-Waters.

620. Balnea Frigida, *Cold-Baths.* Theſe have been long baniſh'd out of Medicine; and hardly heard of during the Uſurpation of *Monkiſh Philoſophy* and *Enthuſiaſtic Chymiſtry*. The Antients had them in the greateſt eſteem; and by good luck ſome Improvements of Reaſoning in Phyſic, from *Geometry* and *Mechanics*, have brought them into tolerable good Countenance again: And the preſent Age can furniſh us with abundance of noble Cures perform'd by Cold-Bathing, which were long, in vain, attempted by the moſt efficacious Medicines. What a delightful ſight is it to a Perſon of Humanity and Tenderneſs towards his Fellow-Creatures, to ſee the number of Crutches, and other artificial Aids of a Cripple, hang up, as Certificates of the Benefit ſo many poor Wretches have had from the Bathing only in cold Water, in the Apartments where theſe Springs are maintain'd?

This Branch of the Means of Cure comes under Demonſtration; both as to the Manner and Quantity of its Efficacy, as much as any thing in the whole Compaſs of Phyſic. The Gravitation of Fluids, the Preſſure of the Atmoſphere, and its Differences; and that of Water, with its different Weights upon any given Surface; come into Calculation with as much eaſe and plainneſs, as any thing that can be ſtated in common *Arithmetic*. And the Alterations which the animal Fluids are ſubjected to, under ſuch different Weights, is as eaſy to apprehend. For the *Theory* of this Affair, the Reader may ſtudy Dr. *Mead de Imperio Solis ac Lunæ*; *Wainwright* of the *Non-naturals*; and a late Edition of *Sanctorius*'s *Medicina Statica, with Explanations*.

There are hardly any chronic Diſeaſes but the Cold Bath may be made uſe of to Advantage, if the Conſtitution has not ſomewhat particular that forbids its Uſe; which are chiefly *Corpulency*, and unſound *Viſcera*. In very fat Perſons, the Fibres are ſo ſtuffed round, and as it were bolſter'd up, that they have not room to vibrate or contract with the ſudden Squeeze of the Bath: inſtead therefore of enforcing their Springs, and ſhaking off any unneceſſary Incumbrances, they will only be ſtrain'd to no purpoſe, and conſequeutly weaken'd; for whereſoever an effort is made to remove any thing by an elaſtic Body, if the firſt Exertion fails, every *Impetus* afterwards languiſhes, and the Spring is ſpoiled. And in unſound *Viſcera*, or where any Part is much weaker than the reſt, ſuch an additional Force, as the ſudden Contraction the Bath gives to the Solids, will preſs the Fluids on that Part, very much to its Damage; which may occaſion either the burſting of the Veſſels, or promote the Diſcharge of ſome ill Humours upon that Part, which otherwiſe might drain off elſewhere.

But where nothing of this nature forbids the Uſe of the *Cold Bath*, what-

whatſoever is to be effected by bracing the Solids, invigorating their Vibrations, and accelerating the Blood's Motion, is with certainty to be had from hence. All Diſeaſes therefore from a ſizy Blood, and a *Lentor* in the animal Juices, if the Elaſticity of the Veſſels is not wore out with Age or Debauches, will find Relief from the *Cold Baths:* as *Rheumatiſms* of the moſt obſtinate kind, *hypochondriacal* Affections, and Debility, from too tender, indulgent, and inactive Ways of Life. Whatſoever Inconveniencies likewiſe proceed from a bad Tranſpiration, or when Humours are thrown upon the Surface, which cannot get thro', but ulcerate, blotch, and deform the Skin, this Remedy will be of ſervice in. For upon Immerſion, the whole nervous Syſtem is ſo ſhook, that the very Capillaries feel the Influence; and the minuteſt Paſſages are forc'd open by an encreas'd Velocity of the circulating Fluids; whereby the Skin will be clear'd, and inſtead of entertaining groſs acrimonious Humours, tranſmit only the imperceptible Matter of Perſpiration. But in a Work deſign'd to improve and recommend Medicine, it may not be well perhaps to launch out too far in Commendation of cold Water; we ſhall therefore refer, for more Information upon this Head, to the Learned Letters of Sir *John Floyer* upon the Cold Bath; and what in late Editions is annexed thereunto by Dr. *Baynard.*

SECT. XV.

Of Metals.

IT is a much harder Task in this Part, not to ſay too much, than to ſay what is neceſſary. Many Perſons, who have chiefly given themſelves up to the *Chymical Pharmacy*, have entertained ſuch Notions of *Mercuries*, *Sulphurs*, and other imaginary Exiſtences in the Compoſitions of *Metals*, that their Shops are loaded with their Volumes. And a ſerious purſuit of their Reaſonings would not only be the Buſineſs of one's Life, according to the uſual Age of Man; but would alſo run a Perſon into Enthuſiaſm, if not Diſtraction. And this Contagion has raged ever ſince the Expulſion of Mechanical Knowledge, and the Uſurpation of a Spiritual kind of Philoſophy, propagated by the *Sons of Fire:* For by this Title have the *Furnace-Sages* thought fit to diſtinguiſh themſelves, until very lately. The laſt *Engliſh* Diſpenſatory Writer has very injudiciouſly amaſs'd together the worſt and moſt inſignificant, with the beſt and moſt efficacious Preparations. We ſhall therefore in this Part diſmiſs all that is not of preſent Uſe, and real Service in Medicine; how pompouſly ſoever dignified with Names: And what is of true Efficacy, we ſhall endeavour to account for; both as to their manner of Preparation and Phyſical Virtues, upon ſuch Principles as are intelligible and convincing.

621. AURUM, *Gold.* What ſhould have been the principal Inducement to torture this Metal with ſo much Violence, to obtain from it ſome Medicinal Virtues, is not eaſily to be gueſs'd: Unleſs it was to keep up the Authority of an ill deſerved Regard; and a Jealouſy that they could not be well in the common Opinion for Phyſicians, who could not do

do extraordinary things in their Profession, with a Metal which had such a prodigious Influence almost on every other account. Many indeed there have been, who have honestly oppos'd this Artifice; but the contrary side has a long time prevailed; and to such a degree, that this Metal itself has not only been transform'd into all the Shapes imaginable for Medicinal Purposes; but even its Name has been transferr'd to do honour to, and enhance the Price of many other worthless Preparations, that bore but any Resembance to its sensible Qualities. Hence many Tinctures of a yellow Colour, are presently the Golden Tincture of something or other. Most indeed acknowledge, that Gold in Substance, or reduced into the smallest Particles by the Hammer, as in the Leaf-Gold, is not digestible in the Stomach; so as to be transmitted into the Blood, and to be there of any Efficacy. But there are nevertheless many who are confident of its doing extraordinary Matters, if reduced into a Powder, by *Amalgamation* with *Mercury*, and evaporating the *Mercury* afterward. *Zacutus Lusitanus* is one of the smartest Pleaders on this side the Controversy, against *Musa*, *Picus Mirandula*, and *Platerus*; who, besides many Instances of its Efficacy, urges the Authority of *Avicen*, *Serapion*, *Geber*, and many of the *Arabian* Physicians, with those of other Countries, and of later Date. *Quercetan*, *Schroder*, *Zwelfer*, and *Etmuller*, with many other more modern practical Physicians, fell into the same Opinion. But which side soever the Truth lies on, the Modern Practice rejecting all Preparations of it, will be a sufficient Justification for our retaining so few of them. When I mention Modern Practice, that only is meant which is by regular bred Physicians; for there are still *Jugglers* and *Quacks*, who amuse and impose upon weak People with their *Golden Medicaments*. Its only justifiable use is to beautify some Medicines to the Eye; and guard the Palate against the Nauseousness of some others which are made into Pills.

Monsieur *Lemery* has been very honest, in exposing the Knavery of the Chymists and Empirics in this respect; what therefore we find in him retain'd of the Preparations, for any medicinal Use, we shall venture to insert, and no further. In the Purification of Gold, there happens nothing of any use but to the Refiner and manual Artificer; and therefore we shall begin with,

The Preparation of Gold.

The Amalgamation *of Gold with* Mercury; *and its Reduction into an impalpable Powder.*

Take a Dram of Gold beat into thin Plates, which must be heated in a Crucible red-hot in a large Fire; then pour upon it an Ounce of *Quick-silver*. Stir it with an Iron Rod; and when it begins to raise a Fume, throw it into an earthen Pan, filled with Water; where it will coagulate and become tractable. The blackness may be washed away with Water; and a great deal of the *Mercury* pressed out thro' a Linnen Rag; the rest must be evaporated in a Crucible, and the Gold will remain behind in an impalpable Powder.

This is the surest Way of reducing Gold into a form to be taken in Substance, for those who have an Opinion of it; but the *Gilders* may make a better Use of it; because it may be easily extended upon their Work.

Aurum Fulminans, *or Saffron of Gold.*

Take any Quantity of Gold beat into thin little Plates; put it into a Phial,

Phial, and pour gradually upon it three or four times as much *Aqua Regia:* ſet it in Sand a little heated, until the *Aqua Regia* is ſated with as much Gold as it can take up; which may be known by the Ebullition ceaſing. Afterwards pour the Solution into a Glaſs Veſſel of five or ſix times as much common Water; and drop into it by degrees the Oil of *Tartar* made *per Deliquium*, and the Gold will fall to the bottom: after which pour off the clean Water, and waſh it with freſh warm Water, till it grows inſipid; then dry it on Paper by a gentle-Fire, leſt it explode: and from half a Dram of Gold there will be about two Scruples of *Crocus*.

This is ſaid to cauſe Sweat and drive out noxious Humours by Tranſpiration. It may be given in the *Small-Pox* and *Meaſles*; and is alſo reported to ſtop Vomiting, and check the Activity of *Mercury*; ſo as to be uſeful in lowering a Salivation, when there is occaſion. Its Doſe is from two to ſix Grains. The waſhing will not take out all the Points of the *Aqua Regia*; ſo that if it has the Properties aforeſaid, there is a great deal of Reaſon to ſuſpect them to ariſe from thoſe, more than from the Metalline Particles. And the Operations of many Mercurial Preparations are thus accounted for. The *Aurum Potabile*, which ſome have ſo many ways of making, has no claim to any medicinal Virtues, but upon the ſame Account: tho' moſt Preparations under that Name are Impoſitions; as may be ſeen at large in *Lemery*'s *Chymiſtry*.

622. ARGENTUM, *Silver*. Many medicinal Virtues are attributed to this Metal in the Diſeaſes of the Head, as to the preceding, in thoſe of the Heart: but they ſeem to have no Foundation, beſides the Imagination of *Aſtrologers* and *Furnace-Philoſophers*; who fancied that the Moon, whoſe Influence they place this Metal under, held a very friendly Correſpondence with the Head; as the Sun does with the Heart; which therefore they make to be comforted by the Solar Metal, Gold. But it is better to be contented with what is known, and of uſe, than to advance ſtrange Notions, and form grand Ideas of what we don't underſtand.

Purification of Silver.

This is done by the *Coppel*, which is an earthen Veſſel that reſiſts the Fire, faſhioned like a Diſh. It is fill'd with a Paſte made of Aſhes, which have loſt their Salt; ſuch as thoſe of Bones, (for their Salt, while they are burning, evaporates:) a Hole is made in the middle to let in the Matter that is to be *copelled*; and ſo the Veſſel is ſet a drying. This Proceſs is only to give the Reader a Knowledge of *Litharge*, which ariſes therein; becauſe that is much uſed in external Remedies.

Heat a *Coppel*, covered over in the Coals, until it grows red hot: then throw into it four or five times as much Lead, as the Silver intended to be purified; after the Lead is melted, and the ſides of the *Coppel* filled, which will ſoon be done, caſt the Silver into the middle; and it will preſently run. Pile Wood up round about, that the Flame may reverberate upon the Matter; and the Impurities will mix with the Lead, and the Silver remain pure in the middle.

The Lead being filled with the droſſy Parts of Silver, will lie on the ſides like a Scum, that may be gather'd up with a Spoon; and this is that call'd *Litharge*; which, according to the Degree of Calcination, becomes of divers Colours; and is ſometimes called *Litharge* of *Gold*, and ſometimes *Litharge* of *Silver*.

The

The Virtues therefore of this *Litharge* may be pretty well gueſs'd at by the manner of its Production; it appearing to conſiſt moſtly of Saturnine Particles; and therefore to be cold and drying.

Preparations of Silver.

Cauſticum Lunare, the *Lunar Cauſtic.*

Diſſolve in a Phial any quantity of *Silver*, with three times as much *Spirit of Nitre:* Set the Phial in a Sand-Heat, and evaporate about two thirds of the Moiſture; pour the reſt, while it is hot, into a good Crucible, that muſt be large, by reaſon of the Ebullition it will make. Place it over a gentle Fire, and let it alone till the boiling Matter ſinks quietly to the bottom of the Crucible. Then increaſe the Fire till it comes to be like *Oil*; and pour it out into an Iron Mould, a little oil'd and heated; and it will preſently harden. It muſt be kept cloſe ſtopp'd; elſe the Air will run it, and deſtroy its Efficacy; but as directed it will laſt for ever.

This Stone may be made of *Copper*; but it will not keep ſo well; becauſe that Metal being more porous, ſooner admits the Air into it. There are many other Preparations of Silver; but they are of no uſe, unleſs for Amuſement, and to make a ſhew to no purpoſe.

623. Ferrum, *Iron.* If our regard of the *Planets* was to be proportioned to the Medicinal Efficacies of thoſe Metals which the Chymiſts have imagin'd them to influence; *Mars* ought to be more in our eſteem than the *Sun* or *Moon*; as *Iron* is vaſtly preferable in Medicine to either *Gold* or *Silver*; tho' ſuppos'd to be under the Dominion of thoſe great Luminaries.

Naturaliſts abundantly inform us concerning the Production of this Metal; and Phyſical Writers ſufficiently prove how much it is preferable, for all Medicinal Purpoſes, to *Steel*; which is only a more harden'd compact *Iron*, made ſo by Art; whereby it is render'd more unfit to yield thoſe Principles, or Parts in Preparation, which the Phyſician requires to be drawn out. What concerns the Controverſy of its being an *Acid* or *Alkali*, is too trifling for our Notice here; we ſhall only therefore inquire, by what manifeſt Properties this Metal comes to afford ſo much of moment in medical Preparations.

And to this Purpoſe, thus far in common may be concluded, as from all other Metalline Particles; That ſuch as can be mixed with the Blood, and made part of the circulating Fluid, muſt of courſe, by the neceſſary Laws of Motion, from their ſuperior Gravities, be of great force to break their way, where Particles of leſs Gravities cannot get thro'. For Mechanics teach nothing more plainly, than that the *Momenta of all Percuſſions are as the Rectangles under the Gravities and Celerities of the moving Bodies.* By how much more Gravity then, a metalline Particle has, more than any other Particle in the Blood, if their Celerities are equal; by ſo much the greater will the ſtroke of the metalline Particle be, againſt every thing that ſtands in its way, than of any other not ſo heavy: and therefore any Obſtruction in the Glands and Capillaries will be ſooner removed by ſuch Particles, than by thoſe which are lighter. This is a way of Reaſoning, that is plain to the meaneſt Capacity; and altho' it may be called *Mathematical*, a Name terrible to ſome in Phyſic, yet it has no Conjuration in it; unleſs to force Aſſent by Demonſtration.

But

But if *Steel*, or *Iron*, has this Property, by virtue of the Solidity and ſpecific Weight of its Particles, in common with ſome other Metals; it has alſo a ſomewhat further advantage of being a powerful Deobſtruent, from the ſhape of its component Parts; for both our Taſte and Sight convince us of their pointed angular Forms, eſpecially if we view them in their Shoots or Cryſtals, in making the *Vitriol* or *Salt of Iron*. For another reaſon therefore, that is, the ſharp and pointed Figures of the Particles of *Iron*, will they be efficacious to cut their way thro' many hindrances: So that, upon a double account, we ſee how this Metal deſerves its eſteem of being a very noble *Deobſtruent*. What was before obſerv'd likewiſe in the Firſt Part, concerning Fermentation, or inteſtine Motion being increas'd by elaſtic Particles, does as plainly account how this Medicine comes ſo much to heat the Blood. For the Reſilition of an elaſtic Particle upon its Occurſion againſt any thing that ſtops it, contributes to increaſe another kind of Motion in a circulating Fluid, beſides that which is parallel to the Axis of the Veſſel thro' which it is propelled; and it is this mixed Motion upon which the Fluidity and Heat of the Blood depends. So that the *Chalybeate* Particles being alſo elaſtic, they heat and thin the Blood, by promoting its inteſtine Motion; as well as help it thro' Paſſages, by increaſing its Weight and Force againſt them.

There is another obvious Property of *Iron*, and many of its Preparations, which we have not yet found tolerably accounted for; and that is its aſtringency in the Bowels, and its promoting of Urine: which may to ſome, at firſt ſight, appear contrary Effects from the ſame Cauſe. But this will not ſeem ſtrange, if we conſider its *ſtiptic corrugating* Taſte upon the Tongue; which cannot but ariſe from the Points and Angles of its Particles. When therefore it comes into the Bowels, as often as thoſe Particles touch any of the Fibres of their inner Coat, thoſe Fibres by the ſame Mechaniſm, will contract; and ſo, by the Paſſage of a *Chalybeate* thro' the Inteſtines, they will be gently drawn into ſuch Corrugations, as to retain their Contents longer, by the Paſſages being made ſtraiter. And that theſe Medicines have this Effect in the Bowels by this means, is further evident from the Twitches they give the Stomach ſometimes, at their firſt admiſſion; inſomuch as to draw it frequently into a general Contraction, and occaſion their Ejectment by Vomit.

Upon another account alſo does *Iron* aſtringe in thoſe Parts; and that is, hardning the *Fæces* themſelves; whereby they are longer retain'd. In the crude Contents of the Bowels, there are many Particles, groſs and large in their Surfaces, which may be the fibrous Part of the Food not digeſted enough to go off any otherwiſe than by Stool. Now theſe Filaments, or little Shreds of Fibres, tho' in themſelves inanimate, are capable of Contraction, or rather Corrugation, upon the Contact and Impulſe of a ſharp-pointed Particle; as we ſee in *Leather*, *Vellum*, and any membranous Subſtances, how they ſhrink up at the Contact of the Particles of *Fire*, or any ſubtile *Acid*. So that, beſides hardning the Coats of the Inteſtines, the Particles of *Chalybeate* Medicines aſtringe; that is, occaſion more conſiſtent and leſs frequent Stools, by hardning the Contents of the Bowels, and rendering them more ſlow of Expulſion. But the Caſe is very different, when theſe Particles are ſtrained into a Fluid as fine as themſelves; and they are propelled in Canals with a great Velocity. The ſmart and frequently repeated

peated Vibration of an *Artery*, prevents any ſuch Contact as was admitted of in the Bowels; and only ſerves to propagate their Motions; ſo that they can do nothing here, but go on with the Current, until their Force ſtrikes them thro' ſome ſecretory Outlets: but by their Rapidity, and more forcible Reſilitions upon all Occurſions, they cannot in this Scene but greatly contribute to thin the Fluid, of which they make a part, and diſpoſe it more to ſupply the thinner Secretions, of which that by Urine is the chief. As alſo does the Gravity of their Parts, ſo far as the circulating Force will admit its influence, more diſpoſe them to go off that way; as it does moſt of a ſaline Nature, and ſuch as are akin thereto.

After this, there can need but little to explain how *Chalybeate* Medicines anſwer ſo effectually that known Intention of promoting the *menſtrual Diſcharges*. For by heating the Blood, that is, rendring it more ſwift and fluid, the Blood muſt take up more room, and preſs harder againſt the ſides of the Veſſels; and by increaſing its quantity of Impulſe, it alſo preſſes or ſtrikes harder againſt whatſoever oppoſes it; inſomuch as ſometimes to break the Veſſels themſelves. And theſe Effects it is moſt likely to have, of breaking the Veſſels, where their Contortions or Obliquities are greateſt, in proportion to their Capacities and Diſtances from the Heart. Whereſoever therefore they turn off neareſt to Right Angles, and their Capacities are greateſt, at ſuch a place the Blood is moſt likely to break thro': and ſuch is the Conſtructure of the *Uterine* Blood-veſſels. For further Satisfaction on this Head, the Reader will be greatly pleaſed with Dr. *Friend*'s *Emmenologia*.

Preparations of Iron.

Dr. Willis's *Preparation of Steel.*

Take clean Filings of Iron, and Cream of Tartar in fine Powder, of each a like Quantity; mix them well, and make them into a Paſte, with white Wine. Then ſet them to dry in the Sun, or other gentle Heat; break the Maſs, and if it has not acquired a greeniſh Colour, powder it, moiſten and dry it, as before.

This Preparation is as opening as any which are made of this *Mineral*; and is conveniently enough adminiſtred in Boles or Electuaries; for theſe Preparations render Pills ſo bulky, as to make a Doſe irkſome. It alſo yields its Virtues very readily in Tincture, with Wine or any proper Liquor. Its Doſe is from 10 to 30 Grains.

Mars cum Saccharo Præparatus, *Another Preparation of Steel with Sugar.*

Take Filings of Steel 3 Ounces, and brown Sugar Candy 2 Ounces; let them be rubbed together in a dry Mortar, to a fine Powder.

This will certainly require great Labour before the Steel will be fine; tho' the Sugar will help to break it, and is of much the ſame effect here as the *Salt of Tartar*; but may make it more pleaſant to take in ſome Forms. It is ſaid to be thus prepared in our Hoſpitals.

Crocus Martis Aperiens, *Opening Saffron of Iron.*

Let thin Plates, or Filings, of *Iron* be expoſed to the Air in dewy Nights, and Rain, until they become very ruſty; then clear off the Ruſt, and do as before, until the whole is ſo changed; let all be rubbed

bed in the Mortar, and pass'd thro' a fine Sieve.

This is the most proper aperient Preparation of all that are in use; because the Acids, which are in most others made use of to dissolve the *Iron*, render it rather astringent, especially in the *Primæ Viæ*. And what the *College* order under this Title with *Sulphur*, is rather astringent than aperient; as may be seen under some of the subsequent Preparations.

Mars cum Tartaro Præparatus, *Iron prepared with Tartar.*

Take equal quantities of Filings of *Iron*, and of common white *Tartar*; put them into a Crucible, and set it in a Fire strong enough to make the Materials red-hot; in which condition let them continue some time. Afterwards remove it, and when they are cool, powder them in a Mortar; and what will not pass a fine Sieve, heat so again, and again powder. And this repeat until all goes thro'. Mix the several Siftings; and keep them in a Vessel close stopt from the Air.

This is indeed more aperient than the former Preparations; but that Quality it receives from the *Tartar*. The last Burnings and Siftings will be more difficult to perform than the first; because most of the *Tartar* goes off then. It must be kept from the Air, else it will run like the *lixivial Salts*, on account of the *Tartar* which is amongst it; and for this reason it is not fit to be prescribed in any dry Forms, as Powders. There are other ways of preparing this with *Tartar*; but that here deliver'd seems most suited to answer the Intention of an *Opener*.

Mars cum Sulphure Præparatus, *Iron prepared with Sulphur.*

Take equal quantities of the Filings of Steel, and Flowers of Sulphur; mix them together, and make them into a Paste with Water; and leave it to ferment for four or five Hours; after which, put it into a Crucible over a good Fire, and stir the Matter with an Iron *Spatula*. It will flame, and when the Sulphur is burnt, it will appear black: but by raising and continuing the Heat, it will change to a red Colour; which shews when it is enough.

That which the *College* have lately given under this Title, is little else but *Sulphur*; it being only common Brimstone melted by a hot Iron.

This is called also an *aperient Saffron of* Mars: but the Salt it receives from the Sulphur, makes it more fixed, and less opening than the former: And indeed there is not much difference between this and the astringent *Crocus* which follows.

Crocus Martis Astringens, *Astringent Saffron of Iron.*

Take *Iron* prepared with Sulphur, and wash it five or six times with strong Vinegar, leaving it to steep an Hour at a time; then calcine it in a Crucible, and after it has been red-hot, let it cool, and keep it for use.

In this the Salts of the Vinegar make it yet more restrictive; insomuch as to give it the name it here bears in the Shops, and common Prescription. And some say it will, contrary to the former, stop all *Hæmorrhages*; but in that they are much mistaken. However they err not who prescribe it in *Diarrhœa's*; in which it is of good service. This is near the same as the *College* directs under the Title of *Mars cum aceto præparatus*. But that which bears this Title amongst them, is only *Iron* burnt to a *Rust*.

There is also another way of preparing *Iron* with *Sulphur*; which gives it a Restringency; and exhibits

bits ſome *Phænomena* in the Proceſs, which are very ſurprizing and entertaining. This way I firſt learnt from ſome Experiments made before the *Royal Society*, more with a View to ſome Philoſophical Inquiries, than to make any Diſcovery in Medicine. The Proceſs is as follows.

Another Aſtringent Saffron of Iron.

Take Filings of *Iron* one part, of Flowers of *Sulphur* three parts, mix them into a Paſte with diſtill'd *Vinegar*; then with ſtrong Cap-Paper wrap it round eight or ten times thick, like a Ball, and tie it cloſe on all ſides with ſtrong Pack-thread; lay it before the Fire, near enough to warm thro' by degrees. In a little time it will reek, and ſend forth ſuch a penetrating Steam, as will almoſt ſuffocate; and at length burſt out into actual Fire in ſeveral Places. And thus it will continue a perfect Ball of Fire, until the Sulphur, or the combuſtible parts of it are ſpent; when it will go out and cool into a Powder of a fine red Colour.

This differs not from the former in Virtues. All the foregoing Preparations are good to raiſe the Blood in poor weakly Conſtitutions; if there be but ſtrength enough to paſs it, without Diſorders, thro' the firſt Digeſtions. There is no kind of Medicine more efficacious than theſe in *Cachexies*, *Jaundice*, and *Dropſies*; eſpecially the more aperient ſorts. In many hyſterical and hypochondriacal Caſes likewiſe, they are very effectual. They are convenient almoſt in any forms, particularly in *Boles*, *Electuaries*, and *Pills*. Their Doſes are from ten Grains to half a Dram, if not taken above once a Day; but leſs, if oftner.

A Reſtringent Preparation of Iron, ſold by the Name of Colbatch's Stiptic Powder.

Take any quantity of Filings of Iron, and pour upon them Spirit of Salt, to the Height of three or four Fingers above them; let them ſtand in a gentle Digeſtion till the Fermentation is over, and the Spirit of Salt is become ſweet: Then pour off what is liquid, and evaporate it in an Iron or Glaſs Veſſel until half is conſumed; at which time put to it an equal Quantity of *Saccharum Saturni*, and evaporate to a dry Powder. If upon its firſt becoming dry, the Operation be ſtopt, it has exactly the Appearance of *Colbatch*'s Powder; but if it be continued longer, and the Heat rais'd, it will turn red, like the preceding Preparation. It muſt be kept cloſe ſtopt from the Air.

If this is not kept cloſe ſtopt, it will imbibe the Air, and flow ſo as to loſe its Efficacy. I have been inform'd from very good Hands, that this is the *Stipic* with which there was ſo much Noiſe made ſome time ago, by the Author of the *Novum Lumen Chirurgicum*; and for the Sale of which a Patent was procured; only in that was uſed Oil of *Vitriol*, inſtead of the *Spirit of Salt* in this: But that Difference is inſignificant. This is a Preparation of *Maets*, once Profeſſor at *Leyden*; and is in the *Collectanea Chymica Leydenſia*; how much ſoever ſome have pretended to make a Secret of it ſince. It is recommended as a Reſtringent in moſt kinds of Fluxes inwardly; and particularly in *Hæmorrhages*. Its Doſe is from four Grains to twelve; and is conveniently given in any forms, but Powders and Pills.

Sal

Sal Martis, *Salt of Iron.*

Take eight Ounces of Filings of Iron, put it into a Glaſs with a long Neck, and pour upon it two Pound of common Water a little warm, and a Pound of good Spirit of *Vitriol*; ſtir it, and ſet the Veſſel in hot Sand twenty four Hours; then ſeparate the Liquor and filtre it. Gently evaporate this Liquor until there appear a Skin at top, of various ſhining Colours, like the *Rain-Bow*: then ſet it in a cool place, and in a Night's time there will be all round the Veſſel beautiful green Cryſtals. The Remainder of the Liquor muſt be again evaporated to the ſame Standard, and will then ſhoot again. And this may be repeated till all the Salt is obtained. The firſt Shoots are largeſt and moſt regular; but the latter will be the better for adding every time a few Drops of freſh Spirit of *Vitriol*; the frequent Evaporation abating the Acidity, and making it ſhoot fainter.

There is another way likewiſe of making this, with Spirit of Wine and Spirit of *Vitriol*, of each equal parts, by ſtanding in an Iron Veſſel ſo long, that it diſſolves enough to ſhoot into *Cryſtals*; but this is not ſo convenient upon many accounts, altho' directed by the College. [*It is uſual with the trading Chymiſts to ſell common* Copperas *for Salt of* Iron, *nor can the Difference eaſily be diſcovered; tho' the Differente in Price is conſiderable.*] This is much preſcribed, ſometimes by the Name of *Vitriolum Martis*, and alſo that of *Anima Hepatis*; of ſuch account has it been with ſome for its Efficacy upon the Liver, as to be called the *Soul of the Liver*. It is good in all the Intentions of other *Chalybeate* Preparations; and is more conveniently introduced into ſome Forms by reaſon of the Smallneſs of the Doſe, being from three Grains to half a Scruple; tho' its Taſte is rather more diſcoverable. *Lemery* orders ſome Spirit of Wine in the Preparation of this Salt, and alſo draws from it the following.

Spiritus Salis Martis, *Spirit of the Salt of Iron.*

Put into a Retort of Stone, or of Glaſs coated, eight Ounces of the Salt of Iron, made with the Oil of Vitriol and Spirit of Wine: Place the ſame in a Reverberatory; cloſe the Junctures exactly with Luting, and make a ſmall Fire of the firſt Degree, in order to heat the Veſſel gently: augment the Fire to the ſecond Degree; when nothing more comes over, augment the Fire to the third Degree; and white Vapours will ariſe, ſo as to fill the Receiver: Continue this Fire till theſe Vapours clear up; then augment it to the fourth Degree, and continue the ſame till nothing more comes out from the Retort. The Operation ordinarily laſts twelve Hours. Let the Veſſels cool, and take the Luting from them; and there will come out of the Receiver a very ſtrong Smell of Sulphur; and you will find five Ounces and five Drams of a clear Spirit, having an acid Taſte, almoſt like the ordinary Spirit of Vitriol, but more Stiptic, and participating much of the Spirit of Steel. Keep it in a Glaſs-bottle well ſtopt.

This is a very good Contrivance for thoſe who cannot take the former in Subſtance; and it will have much the ſame Effect. The Author of it ſays, the Iron will not riſe ſo well without a Mixture of Spirit of Wine in its Preparation; but it is the Degree of Fire to which ſuch Riſe is rather to be attributed. It may be given from four Drops to twelve, in any convenient Liquor.

Flores Martis, *Flowers of Iron.*

Take equal Quantities of Iron and *Sal Armoniac*, and ſublime them in an earthen *Cucurbit* over an open Fire, into a Glaſs Head, as long as any thing will riſe. The Flowers will be between a red and yellow Colour.

Theſe are alſo ſometimes entitled in the Shops *Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiales.* They are reckoned very attenuating and aperient; and therefore are preſcribed in many obſtinate chronic Diſeaſes, from Obſtructions; and in *Aſthmas.* From the Reſiduum in the *Cucurbit* ſome draw a Tincture with Spirit of Wine; and this is called, in the *New London Diſpenſatory*, *Tinctura Martis cum Sale Ammoniaco.* From the Flowers alſo diſſolved in warm Water, and precipitated with *Ol. Tartari per deliquium*, is produced that Powder which is called *Mars Diaphoreticus*; and by *Zwelfer*, *Sulphur Vitrioli Anodynum Martiale.* Theſe Flowers diſſolved in Spirit of Wine, make the *Sedativum Archæi*, which *Bates* retains. But they are little uſed in the the preſent Practice.

Ens Veneris.

Take Salt of Steel one Part, *Sal Armoniac* two Parts, and ſublime as in making the *Flores Ammoniaci Martiales* preceding; and there will be at the top a Collection of yellow Flowers.

This is directed by the College with blue Vitriol inſtead of the Salt of Steel; but by the moſt experienced in chymical Pharmacy, the latter is accounted much preferable.

It may ſeem mighty ſtrange, that a Preparation of Steel or Iron ſhould derive its Name from Copper; but perhaps it being uſeful in Diſtempers which Women are very ſubject to, might influence its Inventer to give it the Appellation it bears. However that may be, it is certainly a wonderful good Medicine; not only in all Intentions where Chalybeates are preſcribed, but alſo in *Hyſterical* Affections, and all nervous Diſorders. It is much in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, from 6 Grains to 1 Scruple, and ſuits the Form of a Bole beſt; for it is nauſeous in a Liquid, and makes Pills ſwell and crumble, except ſuch are made of the Gums. *Lemery* hath alſo given us the following Extracts, which may be worth making for many Purpoſes.

Extractum Martis aperiens, *Opening Extract of Iron.*

Take eight Ounces of the Ruſt of Iron, put it into an Iron Pot, and pour upon it three Pounds of the Water of Honey, and four Pounds of Muſt, or the Juice of white Grapes perfectly ripe; add to it four Ounces of the Juice of Lemons: cover it with an Iron Cover, and ſet it in a Furnace with a little Fire; leave the Matter in Digeſtion three Days; then boil it gently for three or four Hours, uncovering the Pot every now and then, to ſtir up the Bottom with an Iron Slice; then cover it again, that the Moiſture may not evaporate too faſt. When you perceive the Liquor to be black, you muſt take away the Fire, and leave it a while to ſettle: Paſs warm thro' a Cloth that which is clear, and evaporate the Liquor in a Sand-heat, in an earthen Pan, or glaſs Veſſel, to the Conſiſtence of an Extract.

This may very conveniently be contrived to make other proper Ingredients into Pills; or may by itſelf be made into that Form, and taken from ten Grains to half a Dram, in caſe of Obſtructions, or where the opening Preparations of Steel are required.

Ex-

Extractum Martis Aſtringens,
Aſtringent Extract of Iron.

Take eight Ounces of the Ruſt of Iron powdered very fine; put it into an Iron Pot, and pour upon it four Pints of a ſtrong red Wine; ſet the Pot over the Fire; and having covered it, make the Matter boil: ſtir it, from time to time, with an Iron Slice, till two thirds of it be conſumed; paſs the Liquor warm thro' a Cloth; and evaporate it to the Conſiſtence of an Extract.

This alſo may be taken as the foregoing, and in the ſame Quantity, in languid Habits, and where the Blood wants Warmth and Invigoration; as alſo in Hæmorrhages, and all kinds of Fluxes.

Vinum Chalybeatum, *Steel-Wine.*

Take an Ounce of Filings of Iron, of Saffron two Drams; infuſe them in one Pint of white *Spaniſh* Wine, cold, for three Days, and ſtrain for Uſe.

This is preſcribed from two Drams to half an Ounce in ſome convenient Vehicle. It is often given in a *Chloroſis, i. e.* Green-ſickneſs, with good Succeſs. It is alſo of Service in all Cachexies and Decays of natural Heat in the Blood; and is very ſuitably join'd with the Stomachic Bitters in ſuch Caſes.

Tinctura Martis cum Spiritu Salis,
Tincture of Iron with Spirit of Salt.

Take an Ounce of Filings of Iron, and infuſe them in four Ounces of Spirit of Salt for two Hours, ſtirring them often: then add four Ounces of rectify'd Spirit; and digeſt for three or four Hours longer. Then filter it in a Glaſs Funnel, (for it will corrode any Metal) and there will be a beautiful yellow Tincture.

This is very convenient for keeping in the Shops, as well as making; and is agreeably preſcribed in Draughts, or any liquid Form, for preſent taking, from ten to thirty or forty Drops for a Doſe; and has all the Virtues of the Metal. The College have borrowed this from *Bates*, where it ſtands under the Title of *Tinctura Martis Aurea.* [*But in the laſt Edition of the College Diſpenſatory, the Proceſs is this. Take of the Ruſt of Iron, an Ounce; Spirit of Salt half a Pound; infuſe them cold, ſo as to extract a Tincture: which being clarified by ſtanding, diſtil to two thirds; and to the Remainder add half a Pound of Spirit of Wine; and digeſt for a Tincture.*]

Tinctura Martis Glauberi, Glauber's
Tincture of Steel.

Take of Rheniſh Tartar, and Filings of Steel, ana 4 Ounces; reduce them into a fine Powder, and boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring Water, in an Iron Pot, that two Gallons may remain after ſix Hours boiling: filter that hot, and then evaporate it to five Pints.

This hath now its firſt Appearance in the College Diſpenſatory; but what is intended to be done with it, cannot well be gueſſed; for it will neither keep, on ſeveral accounts; nor is it fit to take becauſe of its Nauſeouſneſs. [*The Preparation of this Tincture is remarkably improved by the College of Phyſicians at* Edinburgh, *who direct it thus.*

Take the Filings of Iron and white Tartar, of each two Ounces; mix them together, lightly ſprinkle them with Spring-Water; and expoſe them for ſome Days to a moiſt Air: then add thereto a Gallon of Spring-Water; and boil the whole in an Iron Pot, to the Conſiſtence of Honey; obſerving to keep the Matter frequently ſtirring. Now put the Maſs into a Matraſs, and

pour thereto a Quart of French *white Wine: Then digeſt in a gentle Heat, and laſtly filtre the Tincture.*

Tinctura Anti-Phthiſica.

Take Salt of Steel and *Saccharum Saturni*, ana 4 Ounces, put them into a Matraſs with good *French* Brandy 2 Pound. Twenty Hours Digeſtion will make a beautiful Tincture.

This is by ſome accounted a Specific in *Hectic Fevers:* And it is not an unlikely Medicine in ſuch Caſes; becauſe it will aſtringe and draw up their Fibres, whereby their Tone will be rendered more rigid, and the Pores and ſecretory Paſſages ſtraitned; ſo that the Juices and Nouriſhment itſelf will not ſo ſoon run off by thoſe Ways. It will alſo procure a firmer Texture to the Blood itſelf; which in thoſe Diſeaſes is almoſt fuſed and broke. It is alſo good in many hyſterical Affections.

Theſe are all the Preparations of Iron now in uſe; and the beſt both for their Efficacies, and Conveniency of keeping and Preſcription. They who would ſee more, may meet with choice in *Schroder*, and many other Authors; particularly the *Collectanea Chymica Leydenſia.*

624. Cuprum, *Copper.* This is of ſo little ſervice as to any medicinal Purpoſes, eſpecially in inward Uſes, that great Care is taken, that the Veſſels made of it are not uſed about ſuch Medicines as are like to take any Impreſſions from it; leſt they ſhould thereby become offenſive to the Stomach, and occaſion Vomitings. All Acids therefore, and things of a corroſive and penetrating Nature, are ſtudiouſly kept from it. There are only two or three external Preparations which deſerve any mention here. The firſt is

Ærugo Æris, *Verdigreaſe.*

This is made much after the manner of the ſeveral *Saffrons* of Iron: for it is no other than Copper turn'd into a Ruſt by the Corroſion of an Acid that is in the Grape; the Preſſings of which are made to ſerve, by laying them between Copper-Plates: when the firſt Ruſt is ſcraped off, freſh Husks are laid upon the Plates, till all the Metal is ſo chang'd.

What of this Commodity comes from *France* is much the beſt. It enters many external Compoſitions, and is a good Cleanſer of ſloughy and foul Ulcers. It alſo keeps down proud Fleſh; and is very ſerviceable in deſtroying thoſe cankerous Specks, as the Nurſes call them, ſo apt to be troubleſome in Children's Mouths; for which Purpoſe, a little of it is mixed with Honey, and gently rubbed upon the Parts affected.

Le Mort made a Tincture of Copper, which ſome Perſons value themſelves greatly upon; and many have pretended to be Authors of a Specific in *Gonorrhœa's*, which is nothing elſe. It is as follows:

Tinctura Veneris, *Tincture of Copper.*

Take *Verdigreaſe* one Dram, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, and rectify'd Spirit of Wine, each half an Ounce: let them ſtand until they are of a deep ſky-blue Colour.

This is not fit for any inward Uſe; becauſe it offends the Stomach, and provokes vomiting: but it makes an admirable Injection for a *Gonorrhœa*; and if Care be taken, and Skill enough acquired to know when the Infection is only in the *Urethra*,

rethra, a Perſon may be ſoon and infallibly cured by it. But 'tis adviſable that Beginners be not too buſy with it.

625. PLUMBUM, *Lead*. This is called *Saturn*, from the Planet under whoſe Influence it is imagined to be. It is of a cold, drying Quality, which makes thoſe who work in it apt to be paralytic, and troubled with a ſtrange kind of Colic.

Lemery obſerves, that Lead ſerves to purify Gold and Silver; (as was before taken notice of, concerning the Production of Litharge) as the White of Eggs does Syrups: that is, by joining with the groſs and impure Part of thoſe Metals, and ſeparating them. This Metal by itſelf is of no inward Uſe in Medicine; but in ſome Preparations, and moſt of them too, have a Place only among the Topics.

Minium, *Red-Lead*.

This is made by melting Lead in an earthen unglazed Pan, and ſtirring it over the Fire, till it is reduced to a Powder; when it is called calcined Lead. But when it is put into a reverberatory Fire for three or four Hours, it will turn red, and is then *Minium*.

Ceruſſa, *White-Lead*.

This is a Corroſion of Lead by Vinegar, which turns it into a white Calx, that is kept in Cakes or Lumps, and is then called *Ceruſe*.

Plumbum Uſtum, *Burnt-Lead*.

Take two Parts of Lead, and one of Sulphur, and ſet the Sulphur on fire; when it is burnt away, it will leave the other in a black Powder.

Theſe are all of a drying Nature, and mixed with many of the officinal Unguents and Emplaiſters of that Intention; with which they eaſily unite, and give them their chief Conſiſtence. The College order rather to melt the Lead, and ſtir it about till reduced to a Calx; which is much the better Way.

Saccharum Saturni, *Salt or Sugar of Lead*.

Take three or four Pounds of any of the above-mentioned Preparations, ſuppoſe Ceruſe, powder it, and put it into a large glaſs or earthen Veſſel: pour upon it diſtilled Vinegar, four Fingers high; ſet it in Digeſtion, in hot Sand, for two or three Days; ſtirring about the Matter every now and then: let it at laſt ſettle, and pour off the Liquor by Inclination. Put new diſtilled Vinegar on the Remainder, and continue ſo to do, and ſeparate it, until about half the Matter is diſſolv'd. Mix all the Impregnations together, in an earthen or glaſs Veſſel, and evaporate in a Sand Heat about two Thirds of the Moiſture, or till there ariſes a Skin over it; then ſet the Veſſel in a Cellar, or any cool place; where there will ſhoot white Cryſtals; which muſt be ſeparated, and the Liquor again evaporated to the ſame Standard; and placed to ſhoot again, until all that can be got is obtained.

This is very drying and aſtringent: It is mixed with Pomatums and other Unguents, for hot tetterous Humours, and many Diſeaſes of the Skin. It turns milky with Water, and makes what goes by the Name of *Lac Virginale*. It is alſo uſed in *Collyriums* for the Eyes. Some venture upon it inwardly againſt Fluxes; and there are not wanting thoſe who commend it even for Expectoration; but the common Practice does not warrant any ſuch Uſe. *Lemery* gives ſome other Preparations of Lead; and amongſt them,

them, a Spirit by Distillation from its Salt; but they do not seem to be worth Recommendation; and are not of any use in modern Practice.

626. STANNUM, *Tin.* This has *Jupiter* for its Governour, according to the old chymical Enthusiasm. It is very rarely or never used in Medicine unprepared; and there are but two Instances wherein that Management makes it taken notice of in the present Practice.

To reduce Tin into a Powder.

Melt half a Pound of *Tin* in a Crucible, and pour it into a round wooden Box; cover it close, and shake it about till it is cold; some part of it will be in a grey Powder: that part which remains in solid Metal, melt again, and put it in the Box; shaking it as before. Repeat the same Operation, till there is as much pulverized as is required.

This with some is a Secret against Worms; and is particularly destructive to them. They give half a Dram of it in *Conserve of Roman Wormwood* made into a *Bole*, after the use of *Mercurials*, against the Joint-Worm.

Sal Jovis, *Salt of Tin.*

Take any quantity of *calcin'd Tin*, (which is done exactly as Lead) and put it into a *Matrass*, with as much distill'd *Vinegar* as will rise four Fingers breadth above it; let it digest three or four days, and stir it in that time often. Then pour off the Liquor, and put on more, three or four times. Filter all the Liquors together, and evaporate about two thirds: Then let it stand in a cool place, and it will shoot into Salt on the sides of the Vessel. Evaporate the Liquor again, and continue to repeat the same Operation until all is obtain'd, just as in making the *Sugar of Lead.* [N. B. *The true* Salt of Tin *is extremely difficult and chargeable to make; that commonly sold for it by the Chymists being prepared from Potters Glazing; and not differing much from* Sugar of Lead.]

This is also commended chiefly as a Cosmetic in *Pomatums*; but it is often given inwardly in Nervous Cases, and particularly in *Convulsions* and *Epilepsies*, from two Grains to eight. I have known two or three extraordinary Instances, where the Success could be ascribed to nothing besides this Medicine. To young Children it is apt to give a Puke, which is never the worse. There is not a more efficacious *Anti-Epileptic.* It is not indeed agreeable in any Liquids, but passes down conveniently enough in a Bole.

Antihecticum Poterii.

Take equal quantities of *Tin* and *Martial Regulus of Antimony*, melt them in a large Crucible; then put to them by little and little, three times their quantity of *Nitre:* After the Detonation and Noise is over, wash the whole with warm Water, till no Saltness remains.

This is accounted a forcible penetrating Medicine, insomuch as to make way thro' the minutest Passages, and search even the nervous Cells; whereupon, in all Disorders from that Original, it is reckon'd very effectual. In those Heavinesses of the Head, Giddiness, and Dimness of Sight, whence proceed *Apoplexies* and *Epilepsies*, it does great service. And in all Affections and Foulnesses of the *Viscera* of the lower Belly, it is reckon'd inferior to nothing, in cleansing away and discharging their Impurities. Thus it obtains in the *Jaundice*, *Dropsies*, and all kinds of *Cachexies.* It is likewise esteemed of great service even in obstinate Venereal Cases; in clearing the Blood from

from all impreſſions of Contagion; and cleanſing the Glands from thoſe corroſive Recrements which ſuch Diſtempers frequently lodge upon them, and occaſion Blotches and ulcerous Deformities. In ſhort, there is hardly a Preparation in the *Chymical Pharmacy* of greater efficacy in moſt obſtinate chronic Diſtempers: But it is not often met with in Preſcription; altho' conſtantly kept in the Shops. The Doſe is from ſix Grains to a Scruple, in grown Perſons: for it is ſeldom given to Children; their tender Veſſels not well bearing the force of ſuch Medicines.

Arcanum Joviale.

Make an *Amalgama* with equal quantities of *Quickſilver* and *Tin*. Powder it, and pour upon it *Spirit of Nitre*, till it ſomewhat more than covers it; let it ſtand in a gentle Digeſtion for ſome Hours; then by a Retort draw off the *Spirit of Nitre*. Take out the remaining Matter, and wet it with rectify'd *Spirit of Wine*; which burn away. This repeat five or ſix times, until the pungent Taſte is worn off.

This is not greatly different from the preceding Preparation; but more rugged; and is not therefore much uſed. It is recommended in *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory for a powerful *Sudorific*. Its Doſe is from three to eight Grains.

Aurum Moſaicum.

Take of *Mercury*, *Tin*, *Sal Armoniac*, and Flowers of Sulphur, ana 4 Ounces; let them all be made clean, and grind them in a Marble Mortar, till they are perfectly mixed: then put them into a Bolt-head. Set it in a Sand-Furnace, give it a gradual Fire to the third degree, in which keep it two Hours, then increaſe the Fire to the fourth degree; and keep it ſo for an Hour longer: when all is cold, break the Glaſs, and there will be a dirty Sublimate, which muſt be put away; and the *Aurum Moſaicum* will be found at the bottom of the Matraſs.

The *Tin* and *Mercury* muſt be firſt amalgamated together, to grind with the *Sulphur* and *Sal Armoniac*. Its Operation is ſudorific; it is good in all chronical and nervous Caſes, and particularly in Convulſions of young Children. Its Doſe is from 4 Grains to 1 Scruple.

627. MERCURIUS, *Quickſilver*. This Metal has long had a large ſhare in Medicinal Compoſitions; but does not ſeem to be rightly underſtood, either as to the true manner of its Preparation, or its Operation in the Body, till lately. In this we have a remarkable Inſtance of the uſefulneſs of Mechanical Knowledge in Phyſical Searches; which an ordinary Reader may ſoon be convinced of, who will but compare the Reaſonings of Monſieur *Lemery*, who is the lateſt and beſt Improver of *Chymiſtry*; and Dr. *Cheyne*, in his *New Theory of Fevers*, upon the Properties of this Metal. The former is abſurd, obſcure, and unintelligible; but the latter inſtructing and demonſtrative. His Method therefore we ſhall follow in explaining the hitherto ſurprizing Qualities of this *Drug*; ſo far as it may turn to uſe, either as to its Preparations, or Operations upon our Bodies.

The Fluidity of *Mercury* is eaſily enough underſtood from the Sphericity of its Parts, which makes them ſo readily roll over one another; and its Gravity, from the Solidity of thoſe Parts, containing ſo much Matter in proportion to their Surface: for a Sphere, of all Figures, has the leaſt Surface, with reſpect to the Matter it contains. The only difficulty therefore is to know how it comes about,

that a Body ſo extremely heavy, will be ſooner raiſed by Fire than thoſe which are much lighter. And this we are ſoon taught to underſtand by the help which *Geometry* affords us: which teaches that upon the Diviſion of ſolid Spheres, *their Gravities decreaſe in a triplicate Proportion of their Diameters; but their Superfices only in a duplicate.* So that a Body circumſtanced as *Mercury* is, if it be diviſible into very ſmall Parts, may be render'd prodigiouſly light, *i. e. ſpecifically light:* For the Further it is divided, it muſt be comparatively lighter; as the ſame quantity of Matter, which determines its *abſolute* Weight comes to exiſt, upon ſuch Diviſion, under much more Surface, which determines its *relative* Weight; and if this Diviſion be continued until it becomes ſpecifically lighter than Air; then will it riſe in Air by the known Laws of Gravitation. Therefore becauſe the Sphericity of Mercurial Particles, gives them leſs Contact with one another; and that by the Force of ſo minute and active an Agent as Fire, its Globules are to be broken almoſt into an infinite Number of other Globules; their ſpecific Gravities will ſoon be render'd ſo much leſs than thoſe of Air, that they cannot but fly upwards in imperceptible Vapour; when other Bodies ſpecifically lighter, in larger Coaleſcencies, (becauſe they are not ſo diviſible, and their Figures admit not of ſuch a decreaſe of Subſtance ſo much faſter than their Surfaces, as thoſe of *Mercury* do) cannot be render'd ſo much *ſpecifically* lighter; and therefore they cannot ſo ſoon riſe in Vapour.

This Solution would not be to our purpoſe, did it not give light into ſome Effects of this Metal, when it comes into Medicine. For which very reaſon it may be alſo neceſſary to examine into thoſe Properties which ariſe from its Gravity; whereby it occaſions ſuch prodigious Alterations, in rendring the animal Fluids thinner; and breaking open the ſecretory Paſſages. But what it does by its Gravity, in common only with other metalline Subſtances of the like Properties, may be collected from what has been ſaid in explaining the Operation of *Chalybeates*, N°. 623. and what in this reſpect is peculiar to *Mercury*, will be better underſtood when we have ſeen how from a harmleſs inoffenſive Subſtance, it is changed into the moſt deadly *Poiſon*; and how that *Poiſon* is again reduced into a ſafe Medicine, which may prove a mild *Vomit* or *Purge*: and this concerns only two of its Preparations. The firſt is,

Mercurius Sublimatus Corroſivus, *Corroſive Sublimate of Mercury.*

Take of the beſt Vitriol, calcined to a redneſs, 1 Pound; of common Salt and purify'd Nitre, ana half a Pound; of crude Mercury cleanſed, by ſtraining thro' Leather, 1 Pound: Rub all together in a wooden Mortar, with a wooden Peſtle, until the Salts are reduced into Powder, and not the leaſt Globule of Mercury appears; which may the more conveniently be done, if this Incorporation be made in Parcels at ſeveral times: taking, for inſtance, of the Vitriol and Mercury each 1 Ounce; of Salt and Nitre each half an Ounce at a time; and managing the Remainder till the whole is reduced and mixed. Let then this mixture be put into a Matraſs, ſo big that above half of it may not be filled: Put the Veſſel above half its height, in a convenient Sand-Furnace; under which a Fire being kindled, and raiſed to the higheſt degree, after twelve or ſixteen Hours, the Mercury will be ſublimed, and ſtick to the top of the Veſſel.

This

This Proceſs is extracted from *Beguinus*, which is much the beſt. *Lemery*'s differs only in uſing *Spirit of Nitre* in the room of *Aqua Fortis*. Our Countryman *Wilſon*'s Method is much more perplexed. [*The College of* Edinburgh *direct this Proceſs in a very compendious manner, thus.*

Take of the Calx *of* Quickſilver, *and of decrepitated Sea-Salt, each a like quantity, reduce them to powder, mix them; and put them into a Vial, whereof they may poſſeſs near a half: and in a Sand-Furnace, firſt with a ſoft Fire, then gradually increaſing it, a white cryſtalline Maſs will ſublime; which is afterwards to be ſeparated from the red* Scoriæ; *and to be purified by repeated Sublimation, if there be occaſion.*] This Sublimate is a violent Eſcharotic, and eats away proud Fleſh: half a Dram of it diſſolved in a Pound of *Lime-Water*, turns it yellow; and is called *Phagedenic-Water*; which is uſed to waſh Ulcers, and ſome tetterous Eruptions.

Mercurius Sublimatus Dulcis, *called alſo* Aquila alba, *or the white Eagle.*

Take of the above *Corroſive Sublimate* 4 Ounces, crude *Mercury* 3 Ounces; grind them in a Glaſs, or Marble Mortar till no *Quickſilver* appears; then fill one third of a Bolt-head with it. Set it in a Sand-Furnace; let the Sand lie half an Inch thick between the bottom of the Bolt-head and the Pot; filling it up with Sand within an Inch of the Neck; ſtop the Mouth of the Glaſs with a little Paper, or Cotton-Wool; then give a gentle Fire for about two Hours; increaſe it for about three Hours; and then make it very ſtrong for as much longer. When it is cold, break the Glaſs over a clean Sheet of Paper, and ſeparate the Sublimate from the light Flowers at the top, and the Duſt which lies at the bottom. Powder it again, and repeat the Sublimation after the ſame manner to the third time. If it be further repeated to the ſixth time, it is called *Calomel*.

This by ſome Authors is called *Draco mitigatus*; and is the *Panchymagogum* of *Quercetan*. *Beguinus* teaches another manner of making it, with ſome Portion of *Tin*: but this here deliver'd is the beſt and moſt uſual way. This is given to young Children from 2 to 8 Grains; and to grown Perſons to 1 Scruple. It is reckon'd very effectual againſt Worms in Children; and purges thoſe ſlimy Humours from whence ariſe ſo many of their Diſorders.

Now, to underſtand diſtinctly how a *Simple* of no remarkable efficacy, as crude *Mercury*, in the firſt Preparation, is changed into a Poiſon, and in the latter into a ſafe Cathartic; 'tis neceſſary to attend diligently to every ſtep of the Proceſſes. In making the *Sublimate*, the *Mercurial Globuli* are as it were ſtuck full of ſharp Salts from the *Aqua Fortis*, ſo that each Particle comes to be like a Ball ſtuck round with ſharp Needles. The firſt manifeſt Quality or Alteration made hereby, is the loſs of Fluidity in the *Mercury*; for their rolling about in ſuch an acid *Menſtruum*, until they become full of thoſe *Spiculæ*, changes their ſmooth into a very unequal Surface; whereby they will not ſlide over one another; but become permanent and fixed. In this, therefore, theſe two Circumſtances ſeem to concur to change thoſe Particles into miſchievous Diſpoſitions, which ſeparately had none. The *Salt* being ſo drove into the Mercurial Globules, gives them Points which they had not before; and the Mercurial Globules add to the ſaline Particles a Gravity and Force, which they had not without them; that is, crude *Mercury*, by its weight, when in Circulation in the Juices, would ſtrike

hard

hard upon whatsoever it met with; but for want of Angles or Points, could not vellicate the Parts; and the saline Particles, tho' they had Points, have not force enough to drive them into the Membranes, so as to do much harm. But when, by this Process, they are joined together, the weight of the *Mercury* drives in the saline *Spiculæ*, like Wedges; and makes them cut and tear to pieces whatsoever comes in their way.

The Consequences also of this Poison manifest somewhat like this to be the Texture of its Parts; for it occasions violent Gripings, Distensions of the Belly, a slimy Froth by Vomit, bloody Stools, and an intolerable Heat and Thirst; with cold Sweats, Tremblings, and Convulsions; which Symptoms demonstrate uncommon Twitchings and Vellications upon the fibrous and membranous Parts. And thus these Crystals, or arm'd Balls, as so many Knives and Daggers, wound and stab the tender Coats of the Stomach, and all the Parts they pass thro'; whereby they abrade the natural *Mucus*, tear off the Extremities of the Vessels, and draw Blood itself: and if they get so far as the Capillaries in the ordinary Circulation, they must of necessity stick there; whereupon the Blood stops, and the Part inflames; until it terminates in a *Gangrene*. And altho' these Instruments are singly small; yet being many in number, they all together make up one continued and incurable Mortification. This being the nature of the *crude Sublimate*; from such a Contexture of Parts, it will not be difficult to apprehend how, in the last Process, this same Compound re-sublimed with *Mercury*, especially if it be repeated three or four-times, loses its Corrosiveness to such a degree, that it not only becomes a very safe, but in many cases a noble Medicine. To this purpose it is to be consider'd, that the Action of these saline *Spiculæ* depending upon their Gravities and Largeness, they must necessarily, by every subsequent Sublimation, be broken into smaller and smaller Parts; whereby those Daggers which were before so sharp, will be near lost; so as not to make Wounds deep enough to be mischievous and deadly; and therefore will only vellicate and twitch the sensible Membranes of the Stomach to that degree, as to excite them to an Excretion of their Contents and glandular Juices, upwards or downwards, according as the Force of the Irritation is greater or less.

Thus a violent Poison is mitigated into a *Vomit* or *Purge*; nay, it may easily happen (especially in robust Constitutions, and if the Bowels be at the same time, by any means, defended against the stimulating Power of the Medicine) that this twitching may be so slight as to be almost insensible, and hardly troublesome: and then the Mercurial Globules being freed indeed from most of the saline Parts, in their Passage thro' the *Primæ Viæ*, but still having a mixture of some few of them, are quickly convey'd into the Blood; where, by their Motion and Weight, they must necessarily dissolve the preternatural Cohesions of all the Fluids; particularly of those which circulate in the smallest Canals, and are more viscid and tenacious; making them more fluxile and thin; or of more easy Secretion. Whereupon all the Glands of the Body, are as it were, set to work, and scour'd of their Contents: but the Salival ones especially; being many in number, very large and wide, and the Juice they separate of a tough and ropy Substance; so that a considerable quantity of it is accumulated, before it is forced out at the Orifices of the Ducts; these Effects will be most remarkable in

in them: and hence a Salivation or Spitting muſt continue ſo long, till the active Mineral Particles are, thro' theſe and other Paſſages diſcharged quite out of the Body.

As the difference between *corroſive* and *dulcify'd Mercury*, lies in a greater or leſſer degree of Operation and Force; ſo this ſame Conſideration diſtinguiſhes the ſeveral Preparations of this Mineral from each other; which tho' very many, do all vary their Effects in the Body, only as the *Mercurial Globules* are differently combined with Salts, and the Points of theſe more or leſs broken by the Action of Fire, in the burning of Spirits upon them, or ſuch like Management. And therefore, however dignified with the great Names of *Arcana*, *Panacea*, &c. they do not afford any thing ſingular or extraordinary, beyond what we may, with equal advantage, promiſe our ſelves from ſome or other of the moſt common and uſual Proceſſes.

And now we are are thus far enter'd into theſe Matters, under the Conduct of Dr. *Mead*, in his third *Eſſay on Poiſons*, it may not be diſpleaſing to explain further, by the ſame help, the Operations of theſe Medicines in *Salivation*; and point out the Hazards of being too buſy with them in *Unguents*, and external Applications: which will leave us little to add under the ſubſequent Preparations of this *Mineral*. From this way of reaſoning it may be concluded, that the ſafeſt way of raiſing a Salivation is by internal Medicines; ſince whatever Miſchiefs can be apprehended from theſe, may in a greater degree follow the external uſe of *Mercury*; not only becauſe, as has been already hinted, the *Mineral Globules* being intimately combined with Salts in the ſeveral Preparations given inwardly, will, by the Irritation of theſe, be eaſily and fully thrown out at the Organs of Secretion, till the Blood is quite diſcharged of its Load: whereas in all the Daubings with *Mercurial* Ointments, we can never be certain, that none of the heavy Particles are not lodged in the Interſtices of the Fibres or Cells of the Bones: but alſo inaſmuch as by computing the Proportion of *Mercury*, in all the Doſes neceſſary to promote a Spitting, and the weight of the ſame *Mineral* uſually apply'd, when this is done by Unction; it will appear that the quantity in the latter caſe vaſtly exceeds that in the former; and conſequently that the Inconveniencies to be feared will be in the ſame Proportion. Therefore this external Management of *Mercury* is only to be allowed of, where either the Caſe will bear the Violence of ſuch a Method; or outward *Ulcers* and *Tumours* require a particular Cure by Liniments, *&c.*

Nor is it improper to remark, that we do hereby ſee, how this uſe of *Mercury* comes to produce that Effect ſo often complained of, (tho' not always with reaſon) of making the Bones foul or *carious*. For if the *Laminæ* or *Fibres* of theſe are already ſo much broken, and ſpoiled by a Diſeaſe, as that the Circulation of the Fluids thro' them cannot be maintain'd, they muſt neceſſarily be more corrupted by the Weight of the *Mercurial Globules*: Tho' here alſo it is plain, that the *outward* Uſe of this Remedy will be more to be blamed than the *inward*.

And indeed as the earlieſt uſe of *Mercury* was in *Unguents* and *Emplaſters*; ſo moſt of the Prejudices and Outcries about it are owing to Effects produced this way. For the firſt Attempts of the Cure of *Venereal Maladies* by this Remedy were learned from the *Arabians*; who having recommended Mercurial Ointments in the *Lepra* and *Scabies*, gave a handle to the *Italian* Phyſicians to try their Efficacy in removing the

Foul-

Foulneſs of the Skin from a new and terrible Contagion: neither were they ſparing of their Liniments; which they continued to rub in, twelve or fifteen, nay, ſometimes for above thirty Days together; ſo that it is no wonder if they often met with very untoward Symptoms from ſo ſevere a Treatment: and if (as ſome of them do affirm) they now and then found Mercury in the rotten Bones of the Patient; who had, it may be, ſuffer'd too much, both from the Diſeaſe and the Phyſician.

After thus much of the Operation and Effects of *Mercury*, in theſe two Preparations; little need be added under any other; nor in what Caſes the *Mercurius Dulcis* is to be preſcribed. There is hardly a Caſe or Conſtitution wherein it can be hurtful, unleſs in thoſe who are inclinable to be hectical; for as that Habit ariſes from the Secretions being too large, (I mean the *Glanduler*, and not the Diſcharges of the *Primæ Viæ*) and the Fluids thereby waſhing off too faſt, and being render'd too thin; this Medicine would increaſe that Miſchief rather than redreſs it. For further Light herein, conſult Dr. *Cheyne*'s *New Theory of Fevers*. But altho' theſe Remedies ſtand here ſo much extoll'd; yet they are too much like edg'd Tools to be truſted in childiſh Hands. It is not therefore every *Empiric*, or *Pretender* in Medicine from Inſpiration, that is to be ventured with their Direction; but ſuch only whoſe Genius and Education aſſiſt to accompliſh them in the true Knowledge of Nature, and the mechanical Agency of Phyſical Cauſes.

Cinnabar Factitium, *Artificial Cinnabar.*

Take *Sulphur* one Pound, melt it in an earthen Pan; then put to it by a little at a time, three Pounds of crude *Mercury*; ſtirring them until no *Mercury* appears; then let them cool: powder the Mixture, and put it into an oval Bolt-head, and lute it. Place it over a naked Fire; which increaſe gradually to the fourth degree; and the *Cinnabar* will be ſeparated above the *Fæces*.

This makes the common *Vermilion* of the Shops, uſed chiefly in Painting. [*There is a Secret in making this to Perfection; and it lies chiefly in contriving the Subliming-Veſſel of a proper height, and working very expeditiouſly with a quick Fire.*]

Mercurius reſuſcitatus, *Mercury revived from* Cinnabar.

Take *Cinnabar* one Pound, calcined *Tartar* or *Pot-Aſhes* one Pound, *Calx Viva* two Pounds; grind theſe well together, and put them into a Retort; leaving, at leaſt, one part in three empty. Place it in a Reverberatory Furnace, and fit to it a Receiver: let it ſtand twelve Hours; and then kindle a Fire; increaſing it gradually to the fourth degree; keep it ſo till the *Mercury* is all come over into the Receiver; which will be in ſeven or eight Hours time: Then waſh away the Filth, and ſtrain the clean *Mercury* thro' a clean Napkin into an earthen Diſh.

Theſe two Proceſſes are not of any great moment in themſelves; the firſt being not uſed, or very little, in any Preſcription; and the other deſigned for the higheſt Purification of *Mercury*; which thus revived, is preferable to any other for many Purpoſes. The *Mercury* joining ſo with the ſaline Parts in the *Sulphur*, and riſing with them in a *Cinnabar*, depends upon the ſame Diſpoſition and Mechaniſm of Parts, as was before taken notice of in *Sublimate*. In the firſt Operation the *Mercury* is beſt ſet in a Chimney, while the *Sulphur* is mixing with it, to give Vent to the Stench;

Stench; for its Fumes are very offensive. And the *Sulphur* is to be kept but just hot enough to remain fluid, until all the *Mercury* is mixed, lest it should carry away any of the mercurial Particles along with the Fumes. In the last Process, the reason why the Mixture is to remain so long before it is put to the Fire, is to give time to the *alkaline* Matter of the *Calx*, gradually to swell with and ferment the *sulphureous* Particles which hold the *Quicksilver*, and to break off their Points, whereby they sooner let it go, and separate in the remaining part of the Operation: And by this means likewise the Retort is secured from being broke; because the sudden Rarifaction of the Mixture, by immediately applying the Heat to it, would make it fly. Some put Water into the Receiver.

Mercurius Præcipitatus corrosivus ruber, *Red corrosive Precipitate of Mercury.*

Take crude *Mercury* 1 Pound, *Aqua Fortis* 2 Pound; let these stand in the heat of Ashes, in an open upright Glass, shaped like the *Hungary-Water* Phials, until the Flowers begin to appear, and the *Mercury* seems all dissolved into a white Mass: Then gradually increase the Fire to the third degree, and so keep it till it turns of a deep red: then take it away; let it cool, and break the Phial to get out the Precipitate, which will look of a most beautiful bright Colour. [*This Process is shortned and render'd much more commodious in the* Edinburgh *Dispensatory; where it is ordered barely to reverberate the* Calx *of Quicksilver (already prepared) in a Crucible to an exceeding red Powder; which is afterwards to be well washed.*]

The Precipitate thus made (tho' very improperly so called) will weigh 8 Ounces; so that the *Mercury* gains 2 Ounces by the addition of the saline Parts of the *Aqua Fortis*. This is rarely given inwardly, but by Empirics, and ignorant bold Persons. It is a good Escarotic, and much used among the Surgeons for that purpose in *Basilicon*, and other Dressings. It is also in Unguents for the *Itch*, and other cutaneous Foulnesses; but it is to be used with Caution.

Pulvis Principis, *Prince's Powder.*

Take of the foregoing Precipitate half a Pound; grind it very well upon a Marble or Porphire Stone; put it into a Cucurbit with two Quarts of Water; place it in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a Fire to make it scalding hot; let it stand so twelve Hours; stirring it about once in two Hours: then let it cool, and decant the Water. Put this Precipitate into Water a second time and a third, repeating the Operation as before. Then dry the Precipitate, and grind it with double its weight of the Salt extracted from the Residence of the *Tinctura Metallorum*: put them into a Cucurbit with Water; proceeding in all things as above; till the Precipitate remains insipid; then dry it, and boil it in Spirit of Wine; decant the Spirit when cool, and dry the Precipitate.

This is *Emetic* and *Cathartic*; and is prescribed in Venereal and Chronic Cases. The Dose is from 3 Grains to half a Scruple. The several *Ablutions* serve only to lessen the Quantity and Pungency of the Salts, which the Precipitate received, in making, from the *Aqua Fortis*; and so to render it milder in its Operation.

Panacea Mercurii rubra.

Take any quantity of red Precipitate; put it into a Cucurbit, with eight times its weight of Spring-Water; let it stand in a heat of Sand twenty four Hours; shaking it three

or

or four times; pour off the Water, and keep it for uſe. Then dry the Precipitate, and pour to it eight times its weight of Spirit of Wine; fit a Glaſs to the Mouth of the Cucurbit; lute it well, and ſet it in a gentle heat. Let it continue there fifteen Days; ſhake it often, and after it is cool, pour off the Spirit of Wine, by Decantation. Then take the Precipitate, and put it in a *China Diſh*, with twice its weight of Tincture of *Sulphur*: ſet it on fire, and burn off the Tincture; and then put on freſh Spirit of Wine: let it ſtand in a very gentle heat two or three Hours; and after it is ſettled, decant: dry the Precipitate, and put it up for uſe.

This is by ſome mightily eſteemed in Venereal Caſes. It works by Stool, but will ſometimes vomit. It Doſe is from 3 to 12 or 15 Grains.

Panacea Mercurii alba.

Grind *Calomel* to a very fine Powder, and put it into a Cucurbit, with eight times its weight of Spirit of Wine; place it in warm Sand; let it ſtand fifteen or twenty Days, and ſhake it every Day two or three times. Then fit a Glaſs to the Mouth of the Cucurbit, and make it a circulating Glaſs. Separate the Spirit either by Decantation or Diſtillation; and dry the Powder in a gentle heat.

This is yet milder than *Calomel*; and therefore may be ventured in larger Doſes as a *Cathartic*; eſpecially to Children: it has the ſame Virtues with that.

Lemery gives us a mercurial *Panacea* in the laſt Edition of his Courſe of Chymiſtry; which he calls *Violet Mercury*: but it ſeems too tedious to be worth making; and is after all little other than an *Æthiops*; being Quickſilver incorporated with *Sal Armoniac* and *Sulphur*. The ſame Author alſo preſcribes a *Panacea* not much unlike the preceding, but more elaborate; and no ways excelling it in Virtue. He has alſo multiply'd his *Precipitates*; but I cannot ſee it worth the while to follow him in any of them: and the Shops ſeem already ſufficiently ſupply'd with ſuch Medicines.

Mercurius Dulcis Præcipitatus, *Sweet Precipitate of Mercury.*

Take of crude *Mercury*, drove over from Sea-Salt in a Retort, or revived from common Cinnabar, one part; of *Aqua Fortis* two parts: and make a Solution *S. A.* In the mean time prepare a Brine, with Spring-Water and Sea-Salt, as ſtrong as can be made; which filter thro' a Cap-Paper. Let the Solution of *Mercury* be gradually dropt into this Brine; and there will precipitate a white Powder, which is to be waſhed from all its Acrimony with ſome ſimple diſtilled Water, or Spring-Water warm; dry it in a gentle Heat, and put it up into a Phial for uſe.

This is the common Precipitate of the Shops, that uſed to paſs under the Title of *White Precipitate*. The way here taught is but very little different from preceding *Diſpenſatories*; moſt of which allow ſome *Sal Armoniac* in the Brine; but that makes no Alteration of any great conſequence. Its Operation is moſtly by Stool, and ſometimes by Vomit; and it will likewiſe Salivate, if ordered accordingly. Its Doſe is from 5 to 15 Grains. This, for its neatneſs of Colour, is often mixed with *Pomatums* for the *Itch*, and outward Foulneſſes of the Skin; but this way Perſons are often betray'd into a Salivation againſt their Intention: therefore at ſuch times due Care is to be taken that it get not off that way; by keeping the Body laxative, and giving ſuch things inwardly as lay hold on the Mercurial Particles, and

carry

carry them another way; for which end nothing is better than *Flowers of Sulphur*.

Turpethum Minerale, *Turbith Mineral*, or *yellow Precipitate*.

Take *Quickſilver* 4 Ounces, put it into a Retort, and add to it 4 Ounces of *Spirit of Nitre*; let it ſtand till it has done fuming; then add *Ol. Vitriol.* half a Pound: place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace; give it a gradual Fire to the fourth degree, and the Operation will be perform'd in ſix or ſeven Hours time; then take out the Retort, and break it: pulverize the white Maſs, either in a Glaſs, or Marble Mortar: put it into a wide-mouth'd Glaſs, and pour to it 3 Pound of warm Water. Let it ſtand two Hours, and ſhake it three or four times: when it is ſettled, pour off the Water by Inclination; and keep it by itſelf: Put more Water to the yellow Powder. Stir it about well, and when ſettled pour off as before; and ſo proceed with ſeveral Ablutions till the Powder has no taſte. Dry it upon a gentle Sand-heat; and put it up for uſe.

Lemery, inſtead of *Spirit of Nitre*, uſes *Oil of Vitriol*; in which he is now followed by the *College* in their new *Diſpenſatory*: but he added a larger quantity: for that is not ſo ſtrong by much as the Spirit of *Nitre*. *Beguinus* has a way different from both, which is worth inſerting.

Beguinus's *Method*.

Take *Mercury* 4 Ounces, *Oil of Sulphur by the Bell* 8 Ounces; mix them gradually in a Retort, and digeſt them in a Sand-heat two Days; then raiſe under it a Fire ſufficient to throw over the *Spirit of Sulphur*; which will require it fierce enough to make the Retort red-hot. Then take out the white Maſs, and powder it in a Glaſs, or Marble Mortar; and waſh it with hot Water, as in the other Proceſs, and it will change yellow: When by this means it is well ſweetned, wet it with Spirit of Wine; which burn away again.

The Doſe of this is from two to ſix Grains: It is too rough for Children; but ſafe enough to grown Perſons. This, as indeed all Preparations of the ſame kind, which are ponderous and given in little quantity, ought not to be exhibited in Liquors; where they ſo ſuddenly fall to the bottom, as to be difficult to take; but in Boles, with Conſerve of Roſes, or ſome ſuch thing, they are neither inconvenient nor unpleaſant. The *Turbith* is accounted the moſt efficacious of all the Mercurial Preparations in Venereal Caſes; it works ſmartly upwards, and will ſometimes of itſelf raiſe a Spitting; if a Cathartic be not given ſoon after it. In virulent *Gonorrhœa's*, and where the Humours flow much to the Privy Parts, it is of great ſervice; but muſt be uſed with great Care, and particularly not to take cold. The moſt obſtinate *Leproſies* generally yield to it. The Water with which it is waſhed, is by ſome uſed for the *Itch*, and other cutaneous Deformities; in which it does much good, if the Patient is not too buſy with it; for it is ſo loaded with ſaline *Spiculæ* as not to be inferior to a *Poiſon*, if much of it ſhould get into the Pores.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Viridis, *Green Precipitate*.

Put 4 Ounces of *Mercury* into a Matraſs; to which add *Spirit of Nitre*, or double *Aqua Fortis*, 8 Ounces. In another Glaſs put of fine *Copper* half an Ounce; which diſſolve in *Spirit of Nitre* or *Aqua Fortis* one Ounce and a half. Put both the Solutions together; place them in Sand, and draw off the *Aqua Fortis*. In the bottom of the Veſſel there will

will remain a blackish Mass, which must be powdered in a Marble or Glass Mortar. This done, put it into a Cucurbit; and pour upon it of distilled Vinegar 4 Pound. Set it in a Heat of Sand, where let it continue forty eight Hours; shaking it now and then. At last augment the Fire, to make the distilled Vinegar boil: Let it continue so at least one Hour; and when cold, pour off the distilled Vinegar by Inclination, and it will be found tinged of a green Colour. Put upon that which remains more distilled Vinegar; and proceed as before: Filter the tinged Vinegar; and put it into a Cucurbit: Set it in a Heat of Sand to evaporate gently to the Consistence of Honey; or till it begins to sparkle; then take it from the Fire, and let it cool. When it is cold, it will be a hard Mass; which make into a fine Powder, and keep for use.

This is by many accounted a Specific in a *Gonorrhœa*; and indeed if any thing does exceed the yellow Precipitate in its Efficacy this way, it is the green. Its Dose is the same as that, from 2 to 6 Grains.

Arcanum Corallinum.

Take of red Precipitate 5 Ounces, put it into a Retort; add to it Spirit of Nitre 8 Ounces. Set it in a Sand-Furnace, and draw off the Spirit by a gradual Heat raised to the fourth Degree. This Operation will be performed in five or six Hours. Return that Spirit of Nitre, with four Ounces of fresh, upon the Precipitate, and draw off as before. Repeat the same Operation with 4 Ounces of new Spirit; and at last let it continue at least two Hours, in the fourth Degree of Fire; Then let it all cool, and there will be a very red and subtile Powder, which put into a Crucible, and set in a Fire of Charcoal; but not exceeding a Worm-red, half a quarter of an Hour. Then put it into a Matrass, and add to it 3 Pounds of distilled Fountain or Rain-Water: Set it in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a gradual Fire till it boils; and so keep it half an Hour. Pour off that Water by Inclination, and dry the Powder gently: Then put to it of tartarized Spirit of Wine 12 Ounces, and in a gentle Heat draw it off; and so proceed to two Cohobations. Then put to it 12 Ounces of fresh tartarized Spirit of Wine; fit a Glass to the Mouth of the Cucurbit, to make a Circulatory: Let it stand in a gentle Heat of Sand forty eight Hours; and, at the last of all, let it simmer a little; then let all cool: Decant the Spirit of Wine, and dry the Powder.

This does not greatly differ from the *Prince's Powder*. Some esteem this the best and safest of its Tribe. It operates chiefly by Stool. Its Dose is from 3 to 10 Grains. It is also reckoned good in the *Gout*, *Dropsy*, *Scurvy*, and *Itch*, as well as Venereal Infections.

Æthiops Mineralis.

Take Flowers of Sulphur, and clean crude Mercury, of each equal Quantities; grind them together in an Iron Mortar, till they are incorporated into a black Powder.

There are other ways of making it by Deflagration; but this is the most simple and natural; and therefore to be preferr'd; unless, for Expedition, the Sulphur be melted, and the Mercury stirred into it. The rubbing in the first way ought to be continued five or six Hours; else the Mercury will not be sufficiently mix'd. This is a safe Medicine, and may be given to young Children for Worms, and all Crudities and Acrimony of the Humours. It is infallible against the *Itch*, and cuta-

neous

neous Diſeaſes. Its Doſe is from 10 Grains to 1 Dram.

628. CINNABAR NATIVUM, *Native Cinnabar.* This is a metalline Subſtance, or rather a Mercurial Ore, which is heavy, brittle, ſtriated, and red. It is found in divers Parts of *Europe*; but that from *Hungary* is in moſt eſteem. The Method of digging it, and drawing *Mercury* from it, is taught in the *Philoſop. Tranſact.* N°. 2. and N°. 45. But there are no Preparations of it under the Directions of the Chymical Pharmacy; except the bare reducing it to Powder. For its Virtues, See N°. 94.

629. ANTIMONIUM, *Antimony.* This is a heavy metalline Subſtance, compacted, as it were, of long ſhining Needles. It is in many Places in *Europe*; but what is generally in the Shops, is not the true *mineral Antimony*; but has been melted and caſt into pyramidal and conical Forms. Its metalline Parts approach near to the Nature of Lead; but thoſe Virtues which give it ſuch a large Share in Medicine, altogether ariſe from its ſulphureous Parts. In crude Subſtance it is much uſed in Diet-Drinks of the Woods; and ſuch things as are intended againſt the *Scurvy*, and to promote the natural Tranſpiration. It is given alſo in Subſtance, as a *Diaphoretic* and *Deobſtruent:* but it is very apt to change with the Humours it meets with in the Stomach, into a kind of a *Regulus*, and prove violently *Emetic:* For by many Preparations of this Mineral, and a Compariſon of their Effects with thoſe of crude *Antimony*, it is manifeſt that ſomewhat very active in its Compoſition is incloſed in more groſs Parts, which hinder their Exertion; but when any proper *Menſtruum* or *Diſſolvent*, ſets thoſe Principles at Liberty, their Power is ſoon diſcovered by their Operation. And that part in which we ſay conſiſts thoſe medicinal Virtues, is termed its *Sulphur*; becauſe it is moſt drawn out, or ſet in Exertion by thoſe *Menſtruums*, which are beſt ſuited to join with ſuch a Subſtance: Yet this is not of that groſs kind as the common *Sulphurs*; but ſeems to be of a volatile ſort; and to wrap up ſome active volatile Salts along with it. For after the groſſer *Sulphurs* are diſſipated in making it into a *Regulus*, there is a ſtrong Emetic Quality to be drawn out by an indifferent *Menſtruum.*

Regulus Antimonii, *Regulus of Antimony.*

Take of Antimony 1 Pound, Tartar 12 Ounces, Nitre 6 Ounces; powder them fine, and mix them exactly together; then place a Crucible in a melting Furnace; let the Fire encreaſe gradually till the Crucible is red hot, before the Mixture is put in: which is to be done by a ſmall Spoonful at a time, till all is in: then encreaſe the Fire, and ſtop the Door of the Furnace, and there let it continue in Fuſion, for half or three quarters of an Hour, till its ſparkling in the Crucible is well ſpent. Then pour it into a little Mortar, being firſt made clean, and afterwards heated and rubbed with a little Butter, Tallow, or Wax. Let it ſtand till cold; and then turn it out: Beat off the *Scoria*, and put that by in an earthen Pan, to make the *Sulphur Auratum* withal: Then melt the *Regulus* again, and throw into it of *Nitre* in Powder 1 Ounce. Let it ſtand in Fuſion a quarter of an Hour; and caſt it out into the Mortar heated and greaſed as before, and it will be more pure.

This may yet be rendered finer by repeating the laſt Operation; but ſtill ſaving the *Scoria* for other Uſes. It may be caſt into any Form of Cups

or Pills, and will give an *Emetic* Quality, in ten or twelve Hours time, to Wine; and will have the same Effects as the *Crocus Metallorum*.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii, *Golden Sulphur of Antimony.*

Boil the *Scoria* of the *Regulus* in twenty times its Weight of Fountain Water, for the Space of one Hour; stir it often, and whilst hot, run it thro' a fine straining Cloth: then put distill'd Vinegar to it, and there will precipitate a red Powder. Let it stand to settle, and drop more distilled Vinegar into it; and if it turns the clean Liquor muddy, let it settle; and drop yet more distill'd Vinegar into it: and so proceed, till the subsiding Liquor will not turn muddy by putting distill'd Vinegar into it. Wash it with many Parcels of warm Water, till it is without Taste or Smell; then put it in a Coffin of Paper, to drain off as much Water as can be. And last of all, put it into a flat earthen Dish; and set it in a gentle Warmth to dry.

It is *Emetic* and *Cathartic*; as many of the Antimonial Preparations are. Its Dose is from 1 to 6 or 8 Grains.

Regulus Antimonii Martialis, *Regulus of Antimony with Steel.*

Take of small Nails a Pound and a half, put them into a large Crucible placed upon a Tile in a melting Furnace: let the Fire kindle about them gradually, till the Nails are ready to melt: then project (by a good Spoonful at a time) of Antimony 1 Pound, Nitre 4 Ounces, and Tartar 2 Ounces, all powdered and mixed well together. Bury the Crucible in Charcoal, shut the Door of the Furnace, and let it stand in the strongest Fusion, till it has done sparkling. Then take it from the Fire, and pour the Matter into an Iron Mortar, hot and greased as usual. When it is cold, beat off the *Scoria*; and melt the *Regulus* again, and put to it (by a Spoonful at a time) of Nitre in gross Powder 2 or 3 Ounces. Let it stand in a strong Fusion, as before, till it cease to sparkle: then remove it from the Fire, and pour it into a warm Mortar as before. Repeat the same Operation the third and fourth time; always casting in 2 Ounces of Nitre; but the fourth time let the *Regulus* melt well before the *Salt-Petre* is put in. When cold, beat off the *Scoria*, and there will appear a perfect Star upon the Surface of the *Regulus*.

This works more by Stool than the former. Its Dose is from 2 to 8 Grains. It is given only in strong Constitutions, and in obstinate chronical Distempers.

Vitrum Antimonii, *Glass of Antimony.*

Take a Pound of Antimony, and reduce it into fine Powder; and over a gentle Fire calcine it in an unglaz'd Pan, till it comes to be of an Ash-colour, and ceases to fume: it must be kept continually stirring; and if it should run into Lumps, they must be powdered again, till the Calcination be finished. When that is done, put the calcin'd Antimony into a Crucible: set it upon a Tile in a Wind-Furnace: put a thin Tile on the Top, and cover it all over with Coals; and when it is brought to Fusion, keep it so in a strong Fire for an Hour: Then put into it an Iron Rod: and when the melted Antimony which adheres to it, is transparent, pour it upon a smooth hot Marble; and when it is cold put it up for Use.

This is also call'd *Stibium*. It is the strongest *Emetic* of any Preparation of Antimony. It is too rough to take in Substance, tho' some allot its Dose from 2 to 8 Grains.

Cro-

Crocus Metallorum, *Saffron of Metals.*

Take of Antimony and Nitre each equal Parts, powder them fine, and mix them well together. Set a Crucible in the Fire, and when it is red-hot, put in the Mixture by a Spoonful at a time: When all is in, ſhut the Door of the Furnace: let the Matter ſtand in a ſtrong Fuſion half an Hour; then take it from the fire, and caſt it into a warm greaſed Mortar.

The Operation of this is Emetic: but the Infuſion of it in White-Wine or Canary is generally uſed, and is the Officinal *Vinum Benedictum*; 1 Ounce of the *Crocus* being allotted to 2 Pound of Wine. Its Doſe is from 2 Drams to 1 Ounce for grown Perſons; but for Children it is too ſtrong: And indeed all theſe *Antimonial Emetics* begin to be in neglect, upon account of their Roughneſs.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, *Diaphoretic Antimony.*

Take of Antimony 1 Pound, Salt-Petre 3 Pound, powder and mix them exactly; then put them into a red-hot Crucible, by a Spoonful at a time; and let it ſtand half an hour: Remove it before it is quite cold, and put it into a large earthen Pan, almoſt full either of hot or cold Water. Let it remain there ten or twelve Hours, or diſſolve the Salt; then take it out: and if any of the calcined Antimony adheres to the Crucible, ſcrape it off with a Knife. Stir the white Matter about with a clean Stick, and when it is ſettled, decant the Water by Inclination; put on more warm Water; and decant as before: Thus repeat the Ablution, until the Antimony is inſipid. When this is done, put on more freſh Water, ſtir it about, and preſently pour it off into another Pan: Put on more, and then pour it off as before; and ſo do till all the fineſt part of the Preparation is waſh'd off; and by this means it will be ſeparated from the groſſer dirty parts. Having thus ſeparated the finer part, leave it to ſettle; and gently pour off the Water by Inclination. Put the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* upon a clean Sheet of whited-brown Paper; and lay it upon a Chalk-ſtone, to ſuck up the Moiſture. Remove it into a very gentle Heat, to be perfectly dry'd: and keep it for uſe in a cloſe Veſſel.

The Operation of this is *Diaphoretic*, if it be kept cloſe from the Air; otherwiſe with keeping, the nitrous Particles in the Air will get into it, and render it Emetic. *Zwelfer* ſays, it cannot be kept even in the moſt careful manner long, without contracting ſome miſchievous Qualities; for this is a very antient Proceſs, and directed various ways by ſome Authors, particularly by *Schroder*. Notwithſtanding the Expence of this Medicine genuinely made is but little, yet the ſordid Avarice of ſome Chymiſts amongſt us, makes them put to it even common *Whiting*, to render their Profits in its Sale the greater, and give to it a Colour, which without good Care in making, it will not otherwiſe have; as the whiteſt is moſt eſteemed. It is ſometimes given with *Alexipharmics* in malignant Fevers, and in the Small-Pox and Meaſles; and likewiſe in Scorbutic and Venereal Diſeaſes, to ſweeten and cleanſe the Blood. Its Doſe is generally ſmall in common Practice; being from 5 Grains to half a Dram. But Mr. *George Wilſon*, an experienced and faithful Chymiſt, ſays he has known it given by half an Ounce at a Doſe; and repeated two or three times a Day, for ſome Days together, without hurt. If the firſt Waſh-

ings are preſerved and evaporated there will be a *Sal Prunellæ*; poſſeſſing the ſame Virtues as the *Sal Polychreſtum*; for it is nothing but the nitrous Salts, with ſome ſmall Portion of the Antimony along with them.

Tinctura Antimonii Diaphoretici, *Tincture of Diaphoretic Antimony.*

Take of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* 1 Pound, *Salt-Petre* 3 Pound, let them be finely powdered and well mix'd; then by a Spoonful at a time, put them into a red-hot Crucible: let it ſtand half an Hour in a ſtrong melting Heat, then pour the Matter into a warm Iron Mortar; beat it to Powder, and before it attracts the Air, return it into a Matraſs, and add to it of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine 3 Pound. Let it digeſt three Days and Nights; and there will be a fine Tincture, pleaſant to the Taſte, very fragrant, and far excelling all other Antimonial Tinctures.

The Doſe is from ten to ſixty Drops. It is very Diuretic, as well as Sudorific, and good in all kinds of Cachexies, and chronical Diſtempers. The *Ceruſe of Antimony* is made with the Regulus and Nitre, in the ſame proportions and manner as the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum:* It is given in the ſame Quantities, and is of the ſame Virtues; but not ſo often preſcribed. Or thus:

Ceruſſa Antimonii, *Ceruſe of Antimony.*

Take Regulus of Antimony finely powdered four Ounces, put it into a Retort, and add (by an Ounce at a time) Spirit of Nitre 12 Ounces, then ſhake it; place it in a Sand-Furnace, lute on a Receiver, and give it a gentle Fire till it begins to drop; then increaſe the Fire gradually to the fourth Degree; keep it ſo till no Drops fall from the noſe of the Retort, or Fumes fly into the Receiver. Let it cool, and take out the Remains from the Retort; powder and waſh it ſweet as the other *Ceruſe*, and dry it.

It is *Diaphoretic*, and by ſome reckoned to equal *Bezoar Mineral* in its Virtues. Its Doſe is from 10 Grains to one Dram. But this meets with the ſame Fate as the *Diophoretic Antimony*, it being adulterated with Whiting.

Magiſterium Antimonii, *Magiſtery of Antimony.*

Take of Antimony in very fine Powder 4 Ounces, put it into a large Matraſs, pour upon it one Pound of *Aqua Regia* by 4 Ounces at a time; ſet it upon a Sand-heat in a Chimney, that the Fumes may aſcend without offence. Make a ſmall Fire, and let it ſtand in a Heat of Digeſtion ten or twelve Hours; ſhaking it once in two or three Hours: Then let it cool, and put to it a Gallon of Fountain Water, which you muſt pour off before it ſettles. Put to it more Water, ſtir it, and pour it to the other before it ſettles; repeat this Operation till nothing remains in the Matraſs but a yellowiſh Powder; which is the combuſtible Sulphur of Antimony. Let the white Powder ſettle; and decant the Water, until by ſeveral Ablutions the Magiſtery becomes inſipid: dry, and keep it for uſe.

The Operation of this is more Cathartic than Emetic; and it ſometimes operates by Sweat. It is given in Apoplexies, Palſies, and all nervous and hypochondriacal Diſtempers. Its Doſe is from 5 to 15 Grains.

Cardiacum Poterii, Poterius's *Cordial.*

Take *Regulus Martis* in fine Powder 4 Ounces, Gold diſſolved in *Aqua Regia*

Regia an Ounce and a half. Let the *Aqua Regia* be drawn from the Gold: and then mix it with the Regulus. Put to the Gold and Regulus, of Nitre 12 Ounces, mix all exactly, and put it into a red-hot Crucible by a Spoonful at a time: let it ſtand in a melting Heat an Hour; then let it cool; and proceed as before in *Ceruſſa Antimonii*.

The Operation of this is *Diaphoretic*; and it is ſaid to be a Purifier of the Blood, a Strengthner of the Heart and Stomach, good againſt malignant Fevers, the Small-Pox, and the Plague. Mr. *Wilſon* ſays, he has been inform'd that it has cured likewiſe the Venereal Diſeaſe, the Gout, King's-Evil, and Leproſy. He alſo ſays, he has made it both with Gold and the anodyne Sulphur of *Mars*; and that the latter has been approv'd of as the better Medicine. The Doſe is from half a Scruple to 2 Scruples.

Antimonium Catharticum, *Purging Antimony.*

Take of the Glaſs of Antimony 4 Ounces, finely powdered, put to it gradually of Oil of Vitriol 12 Ounces; let it digeſt forty eight Hours; diſtil it in a Sand Heat; let it cool, then waſh the Powder S. A. till all the Acrimony is gone. Dry it, and grind with it an equal weight of *Sal Mirabile*, and of *Sal Enixum* a double Quantity. Put this Mixture into a Crucible, which place in a Wind-Furnace; after it has ſtood a quarter of an Hour in gentle Fuſion, take it from the Fire: when cold, waſh the Powder, dry it, and keep it for uſe.

It is the moſt certain Cathartic that is made with Antimony; and good in all ſcorbutic and chronic Diſtempers. Its Doſe is from half a Scruple to 2 Scruples. Mr. *Wilſon* tells us, that he knew three confirm'd Poxes cured with this Medicine, in a ſmall ſpace of time.

Tinctura Metallorum, *Tincture of Metals.*

Take of *Regulus Martis* half a Pound, of *Spill-Duſt* (which is the *Scoria* that falls from the Plates of Copper quench'd with Water) 4 Ounces, (or the like Quantity of *Caput Mortuum* of the Spirit of Verdigreaſe) of Salt-Petre 2 Pound, of Tartar half a Pound. Powder and mix them well, and put them into a red-hot Crucible by Spoonfuls: after the Matter has ſtood melting half an Hour, remove it from the Fire, and powder it in a clean warm Mortar. Before it attracts the Air, return it into a Matraſs; and add two Pounds of tartarized Spirit of Wine: make a circulating Veſſel of the Matraſs, and digeſt for two Days. When cool and ſettled, decant the Liquor by Inclination.

Notwithſtanding its ſounding Name, this is not much uſed in the preſent Practice. It is reckoned an efficacious Alterative in all chronic Caſes. The Doſe is from twenty to an hundred Drops.

Flores Antimonii, *Flowers of Antimony.*

Prepare a Set of ſubliming Pots, and let the lowermoſt be of the ſhape of an earthen Body: it muſt be twelve or fourteen Inches high; and its Mouth three Inches in Diameter. In the middle of this Body muſt be a Perforation of an Inch and a quarter Diameter; exactly fitted with a Stopple of good Earth: place this upon an Iron Bar in a naked Furnace, nine or ten Inches above the Grate; and cloſe the Body to the Perforation with Lute and Tiles; only leaving three or four Regiſters of an Inch and a quarter Diameter, at an equal di-

ſtance. Then fit to it three or four *Aludels* of Earth, one above another; and upon the uppermoſt *Aludel* fit a Glaſs with a Beak: Lute the Junctures of the *Aludels*, Body and Head; and to the Beak fit a ſmall Receiver unluted. Kindle the Fire, and when the lower Pot is red-hot, put in of Antimony in Powder, about a Spoonful, with a Latten-Ware Scoop made for that Purpoſe. Keep up the Fire well, and when no more Fume riſes into the Head, put in another Spoonful; and ſo continue until there be as many Flowers as deſired. When all is cold, take off the *Aludels* carefully, and with a Feather bruſh off the Flowers upon a Sheet of Paper, and put them up for uſe.

In this Preparation there ſeems to be the moſt active Salts and Sulphur that the Antimony contains; and therefore its Operation is very violent, chiefly by Vomit. It is an excellent Medicine in *Maniacs*, who can bear its Violence; and is the *Herculean* Remedy, by which ſome have got ſuch great Reputation in thoſe Caſes: particularly *Burton*, ſome time ago, of *Norwich*. Its Doſe is from 2 to 5 or 6 Grains.

Flores Reguli Antimonii cum Sale Ammoniaco, *Flowers of Regulus of Antimony with Sal Armoniac.*

Take Regulus of Animony, and clean *Sal Armoniac*, ana half a Pound, powder and mix them well; and in all things proceed as in making the other Flowers. When the Flowers are ſwept from the *Aludels*, put them into clean Water to diſſolve the *Sal Armoniac*, and waſh the Flowers from the Salt; dry them, and put them up for uſe.

Theſe are good in the ſame Caſes as the former; but operate ſomewhat gentler. If but a ſmall Quantity of the Flowers is wanted, the Operation may be performed in a Sand-Furnace, by putting the Matter into a Retort, fitting to it a Receiver, and proceeding with gradual Fire, as in the Preparation of *Ens Veneris*.

Antimonium Reſuſcitatum, *Antimony Revived.*

Take the Flowers of *Antimony* and *Sal Armoniac*, without Separation; put them into a Cucurbit; to every 4 Ounces of theſe Flowers, add of diſtilled Vinegar 1 Pound. Let them ſtand upon warm Sand, in Digeſtion, eight Days: then exhale the diſtilled Vinegar; and by Ablution ſweeten the Flowers, which then will be of the Colour of Antimony.

This works by Vomit, and ſometimes too by Sweat. It is milder than either of the former; and good in the like Caſes. In ſhort, there are no Medicines in Pharmacy which are to be compared to theſe in *Maniacal* Affections; for there are no *Emetics* or *Cathartics* of any other Tribe, ſtrong enough for ſuch Patients, unleſs in an Over-Doſe, which would be dangerous. *Mercurials* operate by their Salts, which they obtain in Preparation; and therefore in an Over-Doſe would be apt to deſtroy the Textures of the Parts themſelves; as was before explained of *Sublimate*. But Antimonials, tho' of prodigious Efficacy to ſhake the Solids, yet they are too ſoft to wound and deſtroy their Make; as ſome Mercurials loaded with acid Salts would do.

Panacea Antimonii.

Take of *Antimony* 6 Ounces, *Nitre* 10 Ounces, of *common Salt* one Ounce and a half, and of *Charcoal* one Ounce. Let them all be made into a fine Powder, and well mixed, and be put into a red-hot Crucible, by half a Spoonful at a time: continue the Fire a quarter of an Hour after.

ter. Then either pour the Matter into a Cone, or let it cool in the Crucible; and there will be three Subſtances; *viz.* in the bottom a little *Regulus*; above that a compact Matter, ſomething like the *Liver of Antimony*; and upon the Surface, a more ſpongy Maſs. Separate them from one another; and put by the *Regulus*: Powder the other two; and waſh them apart, till they have no taſte of the Salts: Dry them gently, and keep for uſe.

The uppermoſt Subſtance is counted the beſt; and is of a fine golden Colour, when waſhed: the middle Subſtance is not of ſo pleaſant a Colour, and works more churliſhly. The *Regulus* is equal to the *Regulus of Antimony*. The Operation is Emetic and Cathartic; and it is given in the Pox, Gout, Dropſy, Scurvy, and all obſtinate chronic Caſes. The Doſe is from 2 to 5 or 6 Grains. This is the Baſis of *Lockyer*'s Pills; which have ſo long been a celebrated Purge. If 10 Grains of the finer ſort of this *Panacea* be mixed with white Sugar-candy 1 Ounce, in a fine Powder, and made up into a Maſs with the Mucilage of *Gum Tragacanth*, it may be divided into a hundred ſmall Pills; of which, one, two, or three may be taken at a time, and they will gently work by Vomit and Stool.

Panacea Antimonii altera.

Take of Antimony 4 Ounces, grind it to a moſt ſubtile Powder; put it into a Matraſs, and pour upon it one Pound of ſtrong Capital Lees of the Soap-boilers. Set them to digeſt on warm Sand for four or five Days, and ſhake them often; then add ſome warm Fountain-Water: ſhake it well about, let it ſtand for two or three Seconds of time; and pour it off into a clean Pan: repeat that Ablution till all the brown Powder is ſeparated from that which appears like crude *Antimony*; to which put more Capital Lees, and proceed in all things as before, till all the *Antimony* is brought into a ſubtile brown Powder; which waſh well from its Salts; dry, and keep it for uſe.

This is not diſtinguiſhable from the *Ruſſel*'s *Powder* in its Operation; and as the preſent ſtate of the Fluids is, it proves either *Emetic*, *Cathartic*, *Diaphoretic*, or *Diuretic*. Its Doſe is from 5 to 30 Grains.

Almoſt all the foregoing Preparations of *Antimony*, how ſevere ſoever alone, may be ſo managed by a skilful Hand, as to operate little, or not at all, in the *Primæ Viæ*, nor be perceived until they are got into the ſmalleſt Veſſels. And then it is that mighty things are effected; as the Cure of the *Gout*, *Pox*, *Evil*, and all thoſe Diſeaſes which are too much the *Opprobria Medicorum*. And it certainly is the want only of this knack of converting the moſt efficacious *Cathartics* into *Alteratives*, that makes the common Practice in chronic Caſes ſo little to the purpoſe. There are at this time in the hands of ſome Empirics, Medicines from this Baſis, which are an intolerable ſcandal to Learning and Education.

Butyrum Antimonii, *Butter of Antimony*.

Take of *Antimony* and *Mercury Sublimate* ana 1 Pound: powder and mix them well; put them into a coated Retort, which muſt not be charged above a third part; ſet it upon an Iron Bar, in a little flat Diſh with ſome Sand in it, in an open Furnace: make a ſmall Fire at firſt, but increaſe gradually to the ſecond degree; and the Butter will riſe in the Neck of the Retort; which melt into the Receiver with live Coals. Keep the Fire ſtill in that degree, till the Neck of the Retort is tinged red: then change the Receiver; and

increaſe the Fire to the third degree; in which keep it for two Hours; after that give two Hours Fire of the fourth, and it will raiſe the *Cinnabar* into the Neck of the Retort. When all is cold, take it off, break the Retort, and take out the *Cinnabar*.

In this Proceſs there is both the *Butter* and *Cinnabar* made at once. The former is only uſed externally; being very cauſtic. It is a mighty Secret among ſome to ſtop a Mortification, by drawing a Line with it round the Part affected, which defines the Bounds of the ſpreading Evil. This *Cinnabar* is ſeldom to be met with in the Shops. It is Diaphoretic, and a powerful Alterative in all chronic caſes. Its Doſe is from 6 to 20 Grains. The common *Cinnabar* of the Shops has a great deal of *Sulphur* in it; which gives it a beautiful Colour; but makes it not ſo efficacious.

Cinnabaris Antimonii, *Cinnabar of Antimony.*

Take of *crude Mercury* 15 Ounces of common *Sulphur* 5 Ounces, *Antimony* crude 1 Ounce and a half; mix them well together, and ſublime them in a luted Bolt-head in a naked Fire; let the Fire be ſtrong enough to make the Bolt-head red-hot.

This may be given in a larger Doſe than the former; and is good in the ſame Intentions, from half a Scruple to 2 Scruples.

Mercurius Vitæ, *commonly called Powder of* Algarot.

Let the *Butter of Antimony*, juſt now deſcribed, be melted, either by expoſing it to the Air, or a gentle Heat: put it into a clean Retort; ſet it in a Sand-Furnace; and by a Fire of the ſecond degree diſtil it: The Butter will be made more white and pure; and by this Rectification be ſeparated from ſome dirty *Fæces*, which will remain in the bottom of the Retort. Melt all the rectify'd Butter into the Receiver; and put to it warm Fountain-Water; ſtir it well with a clean Stick: when 'tis ſettled, pour off by Inclination, and keep the firſt by itſelf. Put on more Water, ſtir, and let it ſettle; and ſo do till the Powder is freed from all ſaltiſh Taſte; then dry it gently, and keep it for uſe.

Its Virtues are the ſame with the *Flowers of Antimony*; its Doſe from two to eight Grains.

Bezoarticum Minerale, *Bezoar Mineral.*

Take of the *Butter of Antimony* 3 Ounces, drop upon it ſlowly as much *Spirit of Nitre*; draw that off again in a Sand-heat; which pour back again, with the Addition of another Ounce of the ſame; which draw again; and repeat that Operation three or four times: Let the remaining Matter be powdered, and calcined for an Hour in a Crucible; then edulcorate by waſhing, and burn it three or four times with Spirit of Wine.

This ſeems to have been originally the Contrivance of *Crollius*; tho' *Quercetan*, *Sennertus*, *Hartman*, and many other practical Writers, give ſeveral Proceſſes for its Preparation; as doth alſo *Schroder* give one not much differing from this. It hath been much controverted by ſome, whether this is a Mercurial, or an Antimonial Medicine; but it is not of Conſequence enough to require any notice of the ſeveral Opinions thereupon. The Medicine is however of efficacy and uſe enough to tempt ſome Chymiſts, (and ſuch like Artificers, who keep Medicine Ware-houſes) to ſophiſticate it: For to make it genuine, will coſt double (beſides the Trouble and Danger of noxious Steams) of what thoſe Impoſtors frequently ſell

it

it for. Their common Adulteration is with half, or two thirds of the *Flores Salis Ammoniaci.*

The Fumes of the firſt Mixing are very noxious; and therefore ſhould be carefully avoided. Its Operation is by Sweat; tho' it will alſo ſometimes purge. It is much more efficacious then the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*; and it will eradicate even *Leproſies*, and the moſt obſtinate Caſes of that kind, if rightly managed. Some count it a Reſiſter of Poiſons, and commend it in Peſtilential Diſtempers. Its Doſe is from 10 Grains to half a Dram. Some calcine it in a Crucible, after it is taken out of the Retort: Others think it better to let that part of the *Spirit of Nitre* it holds, remain with it; but its Operation is certainly milder for ſuch Management.

Lute not on the Receiver, till the Violence of the Fumes are over; leſt when the Fire augments its Motion, it break the Retort and Receiver. Do not exceed the third degree of Fire; nor let it ſtand long after the *Spirit of Nitre* is drawn off; to prevent diſcolouring the Medicine. The *Spirit of Nitre* being now impregnated with common Salt which was in the *Butyrum*, is become an *Aqua Regia*, and will diſſolve *Gold*, and is called *Spiritus Nitri Bezoarticus.*

Tinctura Antimonii, *Tincture of Antimony.*

Put half a Pound of Salt of Tartar into a Crucible; ſet it in a melting Furnace, and heat it until it melts; then put to it, by a Spoonful at a time, of Antimony in Powder five Ounces; let it ſtand in a ſtrong melting Heat for the ſpace of an Hour; take it from the Fire, and put it into a warm Mortar; beat it to a Powder, and whilſt warm put it into a Matraſs. Pour upon it tartarized Spirit of Wine 4 Pound; and invert a Glaſs into the Mouth of the Matraſs; lute it well, and ſet it in Digeſtion three or four Days; in which time the Spirit of Wine will be tinged; take it from the Heat; ſet it on one ſide to ſettle, and decant it into a dry Phial; which keep well ſtopt for uſe. [*The College direct this Tincture thus: Take of the beſt crude Antimony, an Ounce; Salt of Tartar and Nitre, each two Ounces and a half: melt them in an ignited Crucible; then pour the Mixture into an Iron Mortar; powder it, and when cold pour upon it a ſufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine, to extract a Tincture.*]

This loſes its Colour with keeping long; ſo that it will almoſt come to be limpid as Water. It operates by Sweat and Urine, and is reckoned a good Deobſtruent, eſpecially in Hypochondriacal Caſes. It is conveniently given in any common Liquor. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

Tinctura Regalis, *the Royal Tincture.*

Take of Copper in little pieces 2 Ounces, put it into a Crucible, and ſet it in a melting Furnace; when it is red-hot, put to it of *Regulus Jovis* (in groſs Powder) 14 Ounces; let them melt welt together for the ſpace of a quarter of an Hour; then caſt them into a warm greaſed Cone; when cold, beat them into a Powder, which muſt be put (by a Spoonful at a time) into double its weight of melted Salt of Tartar: when it is all in, ſhut the Door of the melting Furnace; and keep it in the ſtrongeſt Fire can be given it, for two or three Hours. Then take it from the Fire, and pour it into a clean warm Mortar; beat it to Powder whilſt warm; and before it attracts any Moiſture from the Air, put it into a Matraſs where there is 1 Pound of Spirit of Wine tartariz'd. Lute it as in the

Tinc-

Tinctura Antimonii; and in all things proceed as in that Tincture.

Some are ſo fond of this, as to cry it up for an univerſal Medicine: and indeed its Deſerts are great; for it is very efficacious in all chronic Diſeaſes. It is ſudorific and diuretic. Its Doſe is the ſame as of the foregoing Tincture. In the room of 2 Ounces of Copper, there may be uſed 2 Ounces and a half of the *Scoria* of Copper, which the Braſiers call *Spill-Duſt*; and the Tincture will be the more beautiful. Some are of opinion, that the emetic quality of *Antimony* is not to be deſtroy'd, ſo as not to return again; but if theſe Tinctures are kept ever ſo long, they will not prove emetic.

Sulphur Metallorum, *Sulphur of Metals.*

Take of *Nitre* 4 Ounces, of *Salt of Tartar* 1 Ounce; powder and mix them well. Then take of the *Regulus* of *Mars* and *Venus* (purified by repeated Fuſions) 4 Ounces: powder the *Regulus* alſo very finely, and mix it exactly with the other Powder; put the Mixture into a red-hot Crucible, by a quarter of a Spoonful at a time. When it has ſtood half a quarter of an Hour in Fuſion, remove it, and when cold reduce it into a fine Powder: then put it into a Glaſs Body, and add two Quarts of Spring Water; ſet it in a Sand-heat to diſſolve the *Salt* and *Sulphur*: Filter the Diſſolution, and precipitate the *Sulphur* with any Acid: and laſtly, waſh and dry it for uſe.

This is diaphoretic and anodyne. Its Doſe is from half a Scruple to 2 Scruples.

Monſieur *Lemery* deſcribes a Preparation of this Mineral, which he calls *Mineral Lilly*, or *metallic Salt*; which is an Antimony impregnated with Iron and Copper. He is alſo very prolix in the *Livers of Antimony*; and draws a Tincture from the *Glaſs of Antimony*: But it does not ſeem as if theſe would ever come into Practice; both on account of the tediouſneſs of their Preparations, and the uncertainty of their Operation when made: for it may be always depended upon, that in metalline Subſtances, the more elaborate and intricate their Preparations are, the more uncertain will be their Effects and Virtues; by reaſon of the many Accidents they are liable to in ſuch tedious Proceſſes.

*** Bismuthum, *Biſmuth.*

This is a ſulphureous *Marcaſite*, or metallic Matter; being ſome mineral Subſtance impregnated with *Tin*; and therefore 'tis called *Tin-Glaſs*. But what we have from the *Druggiſts* now, is factitious; and compoſed of *Tin*, *Tartar*, and *Arſenic*; made in the northern Parts of *Germany*, from whence it is brought to *England*. It is ſmooth, white, brittle; and breaks in large Flakes, like *Regulus Martis*.

Flores Biſmuthi, *Flowers of Biſmuth.*

Beat *Biſmuth* into very fine Powder, and to 4 Ounces of it, put half a Pound of Nitre alſo in fine Powder: put the Mixture, by half a Spoonful at a time, into an earthen Body perforated in the ſide, and furniſhed with Aludels: When the Body is red-hot, and the Operation is over, take away the Aludels, and ſweep off the Flowers with a Feather.

Theſe are very white, and uſed as an excellent *Fucus*, mixed with *Pomatum*, or *Roſe-Water*: but they muſt not be too buſy with it, who try it upon their Complexions; for the ſaline Parts of the *Arſenic* may do miſchief many ways. But if the *Nitre* and the *Arſenical Salts* are waſhed away by frequent Solutions in warm Water, it will not only continue

tinue to be a good Cosmetic, but also may with safety be given internally; and by some is reckoned a good *Diaphoretic*. Yet as the *Materia Medica* is large enough in its Supply for that Intention; there is no occasion to torture a *Poison* to make a Medicine of it. Its Dose and Virtue, in the manner directed, are the same as of the *Bezoar Mineral*.

Magistery of Bismuth.

Put Spirit of Nitre 1 Pound, (made with Oil of Vitriol) into a great uncut Body, and add to it as much Powder of *Tin-Glass*, or *Bismuth*, by an Ounce at a time, as the Spirit is capable of dissolving; which will be about 7 or 8 Ounces. Then take two Gallons of Water, and dissolve in it 4 Ounces of common Salt: filter the whole, and put it into a clean earthen Pan. Pour upon it the Dissolution of *Bismuth*, and immediately it will turn milky, and let fall a *Precipitate*. Permit it to stand till settled; and by gentle Inclination pour off the Water from the *Magistery*. Put on more fresh Water, stir it well, and when well settled pour it off; and so continue the Ablutions till the *Magistery* becomes insipid: which dry gently, and keep for use.

This has the same Virtue as the Flowers; and is used only as a *Cosmetic*. The Vessel in which Dissolution is made, ought to be placed in a Chimney; to avoid the Fumes, which are very noxious and suffocating.

SECT. XVI.

Of Salts.

IT has been already observed in the first Part, that *Salt* is the main Basis of all compound Bodies; as it chiefly gives them Weight and Solidity. In proportion, therefore, to those Qualities, must its Efficacies be in Medicines; as has been already taken notice of in the preceding *Section*.

630. SAL COMMUNE, *Common Salt*. This is the principal part of Salt Water, *viz.* of the Sea; or of Salt-Fountains, which remains after the Evaporation of the insipid Humidity. Of this there are three sorts; *Sal Gem*, so called from its Transparency and Similitude to precious Stones; that made by the Evaporation of the Water of Salt Springs; and that by Sea-Water. The *Sal Gem* comes from the North-East Countries, as *Poland*, &c. where there are large Rocks of it; the Fountain Salt out of *Cheshire* and *Worcestershire*; and that of the Sea from all Parts of the World near the Sea: and of it are two sorts; that made by Evaporation with Fuel; and that dry'd by the Sun; the last of which is the strongest.

Decrepitated Salts.

SALT is purified by separating it from its more earthy Part, and accidental Dirt, by Dissolution, Filtration, and Crystallization. In decrepitating Salt, put what quantity of common Salt you please into a Crucible,

cible, or any other earthen Vessel which will endure Fire; give it such a Heat as will make it crackle, but not melt; continue it in that degree of Fire; now and then stirring it with an Iron Hook, till it cracks no more; and this may be done either before or after Purification.

Spiritus Salis, *Spirit of Salt.*

Take of common Salt a Pound and a half, of burnt Tobacco-pipes or Fuller's Earth 4 Pound and a half: let the Salt and Earth be well dried, and beaten to a very fine Powder; then mix them exactly, and put them into an earthern or glass Retort luted; which ought not to be quite two thirds full. Place the Vessel in a Reverberatory Furnace; cover the Furnace with its Dome: fit and lute on a Receiver; make under it a Fire of the first degree; and continue it about two Hours; in which time the Lute will be dry: then increase the Fire to the second degree; and continue it so three Hours: then proceed to the third; and there keep it four Hours: urge it further to the fourth, for five Hours longer; in which time (the Fire being exactly managed) the Operation will be ended; which may be perceived by the disappearance of the white Clouds in the Receiver. Then let all cool, and take off the Spirit.

Put the Spirit in a clean Cucurbit or Retort; place it in a Sand-heat; fit on a Receiver not luted; give it a gentle Fire, to raise the insipid *Phlegm:* when the Drops begin to have an acid Taste, empty the Receiver; then put it on again and lute: keep up a Fire of the second degree, till there is a minutes Space between the falling of each Drop. Then take off the Spirit, and keep it for use. And thus it is much more grateful than before Rectification.

In the Retort will be left the heavy Spirit of Salt, improperly called its Oil; which may also be rectify'd, and render'd more grateful, by increasing the Fire to the third or fourth degree, till nothing is left in the Retort, but a stiptic yellow Earth.

The Operation of this is diuretic; and it is used in any Vehicle, to make it of a pleasant Acidity. It is given in Fevers, Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, Dropsies, Jaundice, and to quench Thirst. Its Dose is from 10 to 60 or 70 Drops.

Spiritus Salis cum Oleo Vitrioli, *Spirit of Salt with Oil of Vitriol.*

Take of clean common Salt and Fountain-Water, ana 2 Pound, Oil of Vitriol the same quantity; and mix them thus: First, put the Water into an earthen Vessel; then put the Oil to it, by two or three Ounces at a time; if you put more at once, it will endanger the breaking of the Vessel by its violence. Then put the Salt into a glass Retort, and put the Oil and Water to it; set in a Sand-Furnace; fit on a Receiver, and make a Fire of the first degree for one Hour; then advance it to a second, where keep it three Hours; increase to the third for four Hours; and so to the Fourth, till no more Fumes or Drops come into the Receiver.

This without any Rectification is more grateful than the former; and equal to it, if not exceeding in Virtue. About the middle of the Distillation, the Matter in the Retort will bubble and make a noise: then be careful that you do not augment the Fire too fast, lest the Retort or the Receiver break.

Sal Mirabile Glauberi, Glauber's *Wonderful Salt.*

Take the Salt left in the Retort after the Distillation of the aforesaid Spirit

Spirit of Salt: diſſolve it in Water, and filter it; evaporate part of the Water; and ſet the other in a cold place to cryſtallize. In cold Weather it will ſhoot in forty eight Hours time; and in warm Weather in three or four Days.

Its Operation is Cathartic and Diuretic; and anſwers all the Intentions of moſt of the Purging Waters. Its Doſe is from half an Ounce to an Ounce, in a Pint or Quart of Purging Spring-Water. This is vaſtly a better Medicine than that common Cheat, before taken notice of under the name of *Epſom Salt*.

If the Retort perform the Operation without cracking, you may put Water to the Salt which is in it; and diſſolve and filter, and ſo ſave the Retort. The Evaporation is moſt properly performed in a clean Iron Kettle, or an earthen one. *Lemery* very unthriftily places this amongſt the Preparations of *Sal Armoniac*; and makes it much more laboured than needful.

631. SAL FOSSILE, *Sal Gem.* This is obſerved to be more penetrating than common Sea Salt; which is aſcribed, by *Lemery*, to its having never been diſſolved in Water; and therefore it keeps its native keenneſs: whereas thoſe that have been ſo broke, do, in ſome meaſure, loſe their Edges. There is no Preparation of this in uſe, or in any Author worth notice; nor is it *per ſe*, of any account in the preſent Practice; unleſs ſometimes it is order'd in Glyſters, to aſſiſt their Irritations and Operation.

632. NITRUM, *Salt-Petre.* This is a Salt extracted out of the Earth; yet abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. It alſo cleaves to Stone-Walls, Rocks, Clefts, and Caverns under ground. That which is extracted out of fat Earth, is made in moſt Countries in *Europe*; but our greateſt quantities come from the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is compoſed of near an equal quantity of fixed and volatile nitrous aerial Salts, bitteriſh and pungent in Taſte. For further Information, the Reader may turn to Dr. *Mayow*'s *Tractatus de Spiritu Nitro-Aerio*, and the Writings of Natural Hiſtorians. *See* pag. 169.

Nitrum Purificatum, *Purification of Salt-petre.*

Take any quantity of Nitre at pleaſure; diſſolve it in warm Water; filter, evaporate, and cryſtallize, as in other Salts.

This is an Operation not abſolutely neceſſary amongſt us; the Refiners of *Salt-petre* giving it well purified into our Hands. Some eſteem the cryſtalline Nitre beſt, and others the Lump: but the difference between them is not diſcernible, eſpecially as to any medicinal Efficacies; the Cryſtals being the top, and the Lump the bottom of the Pan; in which the nitrous Liquor was put to ſhoot.

Sal Prunellæ, *Cryſtal Mineral.*

Melt any quantity of *Salt-petre* in an earthen Pot, or very clean Iron Kettle; when it is well melted, caſt a little Flowers of Sulphur upon it; when that is burnt, put on more; and ſo do till the Nitre flows as clear as Rock-Water, without any Scum: then with a clean Iron or Braſs Ladle take it out of the Pot, and put it into a warm Braſs Pan or Mould; when that is coagulated, put it by, and with the Ladle take out more; and ſo do till all the melted Salt is caſt; which keep for uſe.

If it be yet deſired more pure, diſſolve it in clean warm Water; filter the Diſſolution, and evaporate till a thin Skin appears at the top; then ſet it to cryſtallize. It is diuretic and cooling, and often given in Fevers; and is very proper where a

Diſ-

Diſcharge by Urine is to be encouraged. It is likewiſe very good in *Gonorrhœa's*, eſpecially when the Water ſcalds by its Heat; for it both cleanſes and cools thoſe Parts. It is alſo of good ſervice in ſore Throats, and Inflammations of the Tonſils; being gently melted in the Mouth, and ſwallowed, with a little fine Sugar. Its Doſe is from 6 Grains to a Dram. *See* pag. 169.

Sal Polychreſtum, *Salt of many Virtues.*

Mix equal Parts of Sulphur and Nitre in fine Powder, and put them into a red-hot Crucible, by a Spoonful at a time; as ſoon as the Flame of one Spoonful is over, put in another; and ſo continue till all the Mixture is in. Put a Tile on the top, cover it all over with Coals, and keep it in Fuſion four or five Hours: then pour it into a warm Copper Veſſel; and when cold, powder, and diſſolve it in warm Water: filter the Diſſolution, and evaporate till it is dry.

If this Salt be not ſo white as deſired, put it into a Crucible; and ſet it in a ſtrong Fire for three or four Hours longer; continually ſtirring it till it is very white. Then again diſſolve, filter, and coagulate; and there will be a pure *Sal Polychreſtum.* If to 6 Ounces of this, there be put 1 Ounce of ſublimed *Sal Armoniac*, and half an Ounce of *Sal Mirabile Glauberi*; and it be diſſolved, filtrated, and cryſtallized together; the Compoſition will be much more agreeable; and better deſerve the name of *Polychreſtum* than the other. The Doſe is from half a Dram to half an Ounce; and its Operation is Cathartic and Diuretic.

Nitrum Catharticum, *Purging Nitre.*

Put 1 Pound of Nitre into a Crucible; ſet it in a Wind-Furnace, and give it a gradual Fire till it melts; then put into it a piece of live Charcoal, about a quarter of an Inch diameter: when it has done flaming, put in another; and ſo continue to do till the Coal cauſeth no flame: then the Matter is called *Nitrum Fixatum.* Pour this into a warm Mortar; beat it to Powder, and diſſolve it in diſtilled Vinegar; filter and evaporate it in a wide-mouth'd Glaſs; diſſolve it again in freſh diſtilled Vinegar; filter and coagulate the third time: then diſſolve it in high rectified Spirit of Wine; which afterwards diſtil from it; and there will be a Salt eaſy of Diſſolution, and pleaſant in Taſte and Operation.

This is Cathartic and Diuretic, and accounted a good Opener of all inward Obſtructions. Its Doſe is from 2 Scruples, to 4 or 5 Drams.

Some of the foregoing Preparations, and particularly that of *Sal Prunellæ*, our Chymiſts have got a trick of ſpoiling with Alum: as they ſtick at nothing for the Increaſe of their own Gain; and as their Preparations often go thro' many hands before they are exhibited, they are not ſolicitous about their Succeſs; if they have but the external Signs of being genuine, while in their own hands. And thus as *Alum* gives this Preparation a commendable Whiteneſs; which is valued in the *Sal Prunellæ*; and becauſe it makes the Medicine come cheaper, they daſh it without any remorſe or pain for the poor Patient who is to take it. The ſame Suſpicion is but too well-grounded, againſt thoſe who paſs for wholeſale Apothecaries; and all ſuch who place their Advantage more in the preſent Profit, than the Credit of a Cure, or the Satisfaction of doing good.

Nitrum Saturnizatum, *Nitre impregnated with Lead.*

Take *Saccharum Saturni*, and puri-

fied

fied *Nitre*, equal quantities; diſſolve them in diſtilled Vinegar; filter the Diſſolution; and ſet it in a cool place to cryſtallize.

This, for internal Uſe, is preferable in all the Intentions for which *Saccharum Saturni* is deſigned to be given: becauſe the Nitre makes it more aperient. In *Aſthmas* ſome much commend it. Its Doſe is 5, 6, or 7 Grains. There are many other Impregnations of Nitre mentioned by ſome Authors; as with Tin, Sulphur, and Tartar; which make the *Nitrum Joviale*, *Sulphuratum*, and *Hermaphroditicum*: but theſe are quite out of uſe, even in the chymical Shops.

Spiritus Nitri, *Spirit of Nitre.*

Take of Nitre in fine Powder one Pound, of clean Tobacco-pipes four Pound, or of Fuller's Earth, dry'd and beaten to a fine Powder; mix them well, and put them into a good earthen, or coated glaſs Retort: place it in an open Furnace; lute on a Receiver, and kindle the Fire; which keep in the firſt degree till ſome red Fumes appear in the Recipient; neither augment it till thoſe Fumes diſappear; then increaſe to the ſecond, which will raiſe more red Fumes; when they begin to decreaſe, raiſe it to the third, and ſo on to the fourth, and utmoſt degree of Heat, till no more Clouds come over: then let out the Fire; and as ſoon as it is cool enough, take off the Receiver, and put the Spirit into a Glaſs, with a glaſs or wax Stopple.

This Spirit is too corroſive to be much uſed internally; tho' ſome order it from 10 to 50 Drops in any convenient Vehicle. Its chief uſe is to diſſolve Metals, and fit them for Preparations.

Spiritus Nitri, cum Oleo Vitrioli, *Spirit of Nitre with Oil of Vitriol.*

Put 1 Pound of Salt-Petre into a glaſs Retort, and pour upon it 1 Pound of *Oil of Vitriol*, and of Spring Water 12 Ounces, mix them, but avoid the Fumes; then place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Receiver; and give a Fire of the firſt degree two Hours; advance to the ſecond, where keep it two Hours longer; and ſo on to the third and fourth; giving two Hours to each degree; in which time the Operation will be ended. When all is cold, take off the Receiver, and put the Spirit in a Phial ſtopped with wax, or a glaſs Stopple.

This Spirit anſwers all the Ends of the former; and is much better for internal Uſe, where it is very diuretic, and a good cleanſer of the *Viſcera*. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 Drops, in ſome ſoft Vehicle; for theſe corroſive ſharp Diuretics ought to be given in ſuch things; whereby their Points are better guarded from Miſchief; and their Efficacies alſo rather promoted than hindered. See the Explication of the Operation of Diuretics, *Sect.* 5.

This is alſo made with much leſs trouble than the former; for in that, if the Nitre is not very pure and dry, and thoroughly ſeparated from common Salt, which is in all unrefined Nitre, it will produce an *Aqua Regia*. And if it be not dry, it cannot be made into ſuch a fine Powder as is requiſite to keep it from melting together; by which the Emiſſion of its Spirits would be hindered. And to anſwer the Charge of the Oil of Vitriol, there will be procured at the ſame time, the

Sal Enixum Paracelſi, Paracelſus's *Sal Enixum.*

This is only the *Caput mortuum* of the former Spirit, which remains in the Retort, of a white Colour, and pleaſant acid Taſte. If it be diſſolved in hot Water, and cryſtalliz'd, it will be yet a more elegant Medicine,

cine, and endu'd with the ſame Virtues as the *Tartarium Vitriolatum.* [*For which it is commonly ſold in the Shops.*]

Its Operation is Diuretic. The Doſe is from 1 Scruple to 1 Dram, in Broth or Water-gruel.

Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, *Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*

Put into a Retort Spirit of Wine tartarized half a Pound, to which add Spirit of Nitre 4 Ounces, by a little at a time: a crackling will enſue upon the mixture; and when that is over, put in more; and ſo proceed till all is in. Then ſhake them well together, and place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace; fit on a Receiver, not luted, or but ſlightly: Make a Fire of the firſt degree; proceed from thence to the ſecond, where keep it one hour and a half; and then one hour more of the third will finiſh the Operation.

In this Proceſs the commotion which is made at firſt mixing much breaks the Points of the Spirit of Nitre: and the addition of the *Volatile Sulphur* in the Spirit of Wine, renders their Operation much milder. This makes a pleaſant ſcented as well as pleaſant taſted Spirit, inſomuch that ſome have got a trick of mixing it, in ſmall quantities, with ordinary Spirits, and putting them off for *French Brandy.* And there is a ſmack of this diſcernable in moſt that is now ſold for ſuch. It is diuretic, and may be given from 20 Drops to 100 or 120.

Aqua Fortis Simplex, *Single Aqua Fortis.*

Take crude Vitriol 3 Pound, Nitre 2 Pound, beat and mix them well; put the Mixture into an earthen Veſſel, called a *Long-neck:* place it in a Fire; fit on a Receiver; which lute well with Clay, Sand, and cut Flax wrought together: Give a Fire of the firſt degree for three hours; in that time there will come ſome red Fumes into the Receiver; which will again diſappear: then raiſe the Fire to the ſecond degree, where keep it three hours longer; go on to the third and fourth, where keep it till the Receiver is free from Fumes. When all is cold, take the Receiver off carefully; and keep the *Aqua Fortis* for uſe.

This is uſed in Medicine, only as a *Menſtruum* in other Preparations; but is much conſumed by *Dyers, Refiners,* and *Varniſhers*; for they cannot ſtrike ſome Colours without it, eſpecially the *Scarlet* from *Cochineal*; altho' the Cloths dyed in thoſe Colours, where it is uſed, are reckoned to be rendered ſomewhat rotten, by the Corroſion of the *Aqua Fortis.*

Aqua Fortis Duplex, *Double Aqua Fortis.*

Take Vitriol calcin'd almoſt to Redneſs 4 Pound, of Nitre 2 Pound, both made into fine Powder, and well mixed: put the Mixture into an earthen long Neck, or Glaſs Retort luted, and ſet in a Reverberatory Furnace; fit and lute on a Receiver to it: kindle a Fire; and proceed exactly as in the ſingle *Aqua Fortis.*

Some mix Clay with the calcin'd Vitriol and Nitre; but it is altogether unneceſſary.

Arcanum Duplex, ſeu Duplicatum.

Take any quantity of the *Caput Mortuum* of *Aqua Fortis,* made with equal Parts of Nitre and Vitriol, and diſſolve it in hot Water by ſtanding ſome hours; and now and then ſtirring the Mixture. Let the Water be filtered; evaporate to the appearance of

of a Skin upon the Surface, or even almoſt to Dryneſs, and leave it to ſhoot.

This is alſo mentioned in ſome Authors by the Name of *Nitrum Vitriolatum*, and *Sal Dulcis Holſatiæ*; and is greatly extolled for a *Diuretic*, *Sudorific*, and, as the Humours are diſpos'd, ſometimes for a Cathartic too: But we hardly ever meet with it in Preſcription. Its Doſe is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

Nitrum fixatum, *Fixed Nitre.*

Melt ſixteen Ounces of *Salt-Petre* in a ſtrong and large Crucible among burning Coals; throw into it a ſpoonful of Coals groſly powdered, and there will ariſe a Flame and Detonation; which being over, throw in as much more; and continue to do ſo until the Matter flames no longer; but remains fixed in the bottom of the Crucible: then put it into a warm Mortar; and when it is cold, powder it, and diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of Water; filtre the Diſſolution thro' brown Paper; and evaporate all the Water in an earthen Pan in Sand. There will remain a very white Salt, which you muſt keep in a Phial well ſtopt.

This is of no great medical uſe but in the following Preparation.

Tinctura Nitri, *Tincture of Nitre.*

Take of the above-deſcribed fixed Nitre 1 Pound, melt it in a Crucible, with a ſtrong Heat, for three or four hours, then put it into a warm Mortar: powder it, and whilſt warm, pour upon it two Pounds of tartarized Spirit of Wine: Set the Mixture in a Matraſs upon warm Sand, gradually increaſing the Fire, till the Spirit of Wine ſimmers; and ſo continue for two or three hours; in which time the fixed Nitre will have communicated its Tincture to the Spirit of Wine. Decant and put on more, and digeſt as long as it yields any Tincture.

This operates both by *Diaphoreſis* and *Urine*; but chiefly the latter way. It is accounted a great Purifier of the Blood; and a good *Antiſcorbutic*. Its Doſe is from 20 Drops to 60. [*It ſcarce differs from the* Tinctura Salis Tartari.]

Pulvis Fulminans.

Take Nitre three parts, Salt of Tartar two parts, and Sulphur one part; mix them well in a warm Mortar, with the Peſtle a little warm; and with all Expedition poſſible, that it may not attract the moiſture of the Air, which the *Salt of Tartar* ſoon does.

The Operation of this is *Diaphoretic* and *Diuretic*; but it is hardly ever preſcribed: and therefore not made, unleſs to play tricks with; for one Dram of this Powder held over the Fire in a Spoon or Shovel, will firſt melt; and then go off with an Exploſion, not inferior to that of a well-charged Muſquet.

Note, That in the Rectification of all the acid Spirits under this Article, the Phlegm comes over firſt; becauſe it is the lighteſt part of the whole: Whereas in vinous Spirits the Phlegm riſes laſt; becauſe it is there the heavieſt.

633. Alumen, *Alum.* This has been mentioned under the Claſs of *Aſtringents*, Sect. 2. There are no Preparations of it in the Shops, but the *Alumen Uſtum*; which is by melting it in a Fire-ſhovel, or a Crucible, and letting it bubble until it comes to a white hard Subſtance. This is uſed as an *Eſcharotic*. It gently eats away proud Fleſh; but leaves ſuch a Hardneſs upon the part, as makes it little eſteemed in that Intention. Many mix a little

of it with the Sugar they dulcify their Cordial Waters with; which fines them down, and throws the Milkineſs to the bottom; from which they may be poured by Inclination, or rack'd off with a Crane.

Aqua Aluminoſa Magiſtralis.

Take of *Roch Alum* and *white Mercury Sublimate*, ana 2 Drams, boil them in *Roſe* and *Plantain* Water, ana 1 Pound, till half is conſumed; filter the Remainder, and keep it for uſe.

This is preſcribed againſt Deformities of the Skin; and often for the Itch; but it is an uncertain Remedy, and not to be uſed without Caution.

634. Sal Ammoniacum, *Sal Armoniac.* This is brought from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, *Venice*, *Antwerp*, &c. It is either natural or artificial: The natural is found in very hot Countries, where the Earth has imbib'd the Urine of Animals; but of this little or none comes to us.

Sal Ammoniacum Factitium, *Factitious Sal Armoniac.*

Take of Urine 10 Pound, of Sea-Salt 2 Pound, and Wood-Soot 1 Pound; boil theſe together into a ſolid Maſs; put it into a Subliming Pot with a proper Head, and with the due degree of Fire, there will riſe up what forms thoſe Cakes of *Sal Armoniac* we meet with in the Shops.

The marine Salt ſo fixes what is volatile in the Urine and Soot, that this Maſs diſcovers nothing to the Smell; but taſtes ſomewhat pungent. This is purify'd by diſſolving it in hot Water; which is to be filtered and evaporated to a Pellicle upon the Surface: and it will ſhoot in a cold place, and a proper Veſſel, into a fine white Salt: which operates both by Sweat and Urine, and is a good aperient in all kinds of Obſtructions. Its Doſe is from 20 Grains to 1 Dram and an half.

Sal Ammoniacum Sublimatum, *Sublimation of Sal Armoniac.*

Put any quantity of *Sal Armoniac* in groſs Powder into a Retort, or Matraſs, with its Head; place it in a Sand Furnace; fit on a Receiver, and give a gradual Fire to the third degree; in which it muſt be kept till all is ſublimed; which may be perceived by the Sublimate's riſing clear above the Sand.

This has the like Virtues as the purify'd; and may be given in the ſame Doſe.

Sal Ammoniacum Volatile, *Volatile Sal Armoniac.*

Take *Sal Armoniac*, and *Salt of Tartar*, each equal quantities; and ſublime as in the foregoing, but in a Veſſel that is not above one third or a quarter full; elſe the Glaſs will be apt to burſt.

Some inſtead of Salt of Tartar put Lime; and others Chalk, or common Whiting. If the *Sal Armoniac* be good, a Pound of it will ſublime this way above 12 Ounces; which will be extremely volatile; and is good for Pocket Smelling-Bottles. For which Purpoſe ſome put Spices into the Retort; which make it more grateful. It is preſcribed in malignant Fevers as a *Sudorific*, in the form of a Bole; with other convenient Ingredients: For it is not fit for Powders: its Volatility ſoon waſting it; in Pills it will ferment; and it does ſo in Boles; tho' without deſtroying the Form, and Conveniency of taking. The Doſe is from 5 Grains to 10.

Flores

Flores Salis Ammoniaci, *Flowers of Sal Armoniac.*

Powder and mix together equal Parts of *Sal Armoniac* and decrepitated *Sea-Salt:* Put this Mixture into an earthen Cucurbit; and having placed it in Sand, fit to it a blind Head. The Fire muſt be gentle at firſt, and increaſe by little and little, ſo long as the *Sal Armoniac* can be perceived to riſe like Meal; and ſtick to the Head. Then let the Veſſel cool; and ſweep the Flowers out upon a Sheet of Paper with a Feather; and afterwards keep them in a Glaſs cloſe ſtopt.

The Virtues of theſe are like the ſublimed *Sal Armoniac*, but more powerful; and therefore are to be given only from 6 to 16 Grains.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiati, *Flowers of Sal Armoniac with Steel.*

If in the former Proceſs, Iron or Steel powder be uſed inſtead of the *Sea-Salt*, the Flowers will be of a yellow Colour, from the Tinge of the Iron.

Theſe are more penetrating and deobſtruent than the former; and therefore they are greatly recommended by ſome, in all kinds of Obſtructions, Cachexies, Jaundice, Dropſies, and Uterine Affections. In many Caſes it is the beſt Preparation with Steel; becauſe it is ſo much volatilized with the *Sal Armoniac*, that it paſſes the Stomach much better; and gets in great plenty into the Blood, ready broke and digeſted for its laſt Offices. The Doſe is the ſame as of the former.

Aqua Regia.

Take equal quantities of Spirit of Nitre and *Sal Armoniac*, put them into a Retort, big enough to remain above two thirds empty; place it in Sand, and raiſe under it a Fire of the ſecond Degree; which keep up while any thing continues to come over.

Another.

Take of *Sal Armoniac* 4 Ounces; put it in Powder, into a Matraſs, or Glaſs-Veſſel of a good bigneſs, and pour upon it ſixteen Ounces of Spirit of Nitre: place the Veſſel in a warm Sand-Digeſtion, till all the *Sal Armoniac* is diſſolved; then pour it into a Bottle, and keep it ſtopt with Wax or a Glaſs Stopple.

This is honoured with the Appellation of *Aqua Regia*; becauſe it will diſſolve Gold, the Chymiſts King of Metals; but it is of no other uſe in Medicine, than as a *Menſtruum* in ſome Preparations.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Tartaro, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Tartar.*

Take of *Sal Armoniac* and Salt of Tartar, ana 1 Pound, powder and mix them well together, and put them preſently into a Cucurbit, or rather into a Retort, becauſe in the latter there is but one Joint to cloſe; ſprinkle it with twelve Ounces of the Phelgm of Wine, or of Spring or Rain Water 8 Ounces: Place the Retort in Sand; and luting its Receiver well with a Bladder, give it Fire of the firſt degree, for one hour and an half; increaſe it to the ſecond, and keep it ſo for two hours; go on to the third, and keep it there till you ſee the Salt begin to diſſolve in the Neck of the Retort, or Head of the Cucurbit: then let all cool, and put the Spirit into a Phial by itſelf, and the Salt into another.

This Salt agrees in Smell and Virtues, with the *Sal Ammoniacum Volatile,*

latile, in a former Process. The Spirit is *sudorific*. It is given also in Epilepsies, Palsies, and all nervous Cases; because such fiery irritating Volatiles stimulate and shake the Fibres, and promote the Derivations and due Motion of their necessary Fluids. The Dose is from 10 Drops to 60, in any Vehicle.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Calce viva, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Quick-Lime.*

Take of *Sal Armoniac* in fine Powder, 1 Pound; of Quick-Lime, which has lain in the Air until it has broke into a Powder, 3 Pound; mix them well, and put them presently into a Retort, and add two Pounds of River, Rain, or Spring Water; shake it to mix the Powder and Water, and place it in a Sand-Furnace; lute well the Juncture of the Receiver; and give Fire of the first Degree for an hour and an half; augment it to the second, where it may be kept till about 12 Ounces of the Spirit be distilled. Then take off, and keep the Spirit in a Phial well stopp'd.

If the Receiver be again luted on, three or four Ounces more may be drawn off pretty strong. The Virtues and Doses of this are the same as the former; but it is not so good for inward use, thro' the Heat it has from the Lime; but that makes it the quicker in Scent, and therefore best for smelling to: and as this is also the cheapest Process, few *Chymists* can be supposed to make the other, tho' it is ordered. When any alkaline Salts are mixed with the *Sal Armoniac* for these Preparations, the Operator must be very nimble; else the *Sal Armoniac* opens and exhales so suddenly, that there will be a great waste of it; and if the Lime was not to run a little in the Air, before Mixture in the last Process, it would be difficult to get it into the Vessel. In the former Preparation, 1 Pound and an half of Pot Ashes would do as well as the Salt of Tartar; if they be cleaned by Dissolution, Filtration, and Evaporation; for then they would little differ from it.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Dulcis, *Sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac.*

Take of *Sal Armoniac*, and Salt of *Tartar*, ana 4 Ounces; powder them separately, and mix them well in a Glass or Marble Mortar; put this Mixture into a Glass Body; pour upon it of rectify'd Spirit of Wine 10 Ounces, stir all together with a wooden *Spatula*; and fit to the Body a Head and Receiver: lute well the Junctures; place the Vessel in a Sand-Furnace, and give it first a very little Fire to warm the Body. The volatile Salt will rise, and stick to the Head and Neck of the Receiver. Increase the Fire a little, and continue it until there distils nothing more. The whole will be ended in four or five hours. Let the Vessels cool, and unlute them. There will a little volatile Salt stick to the Head; and a Spirit remain in the Receiver. Put quickly both the one and the other into a Retort of Sand; and having fitted another Retort to it, to serve for a Receiver, and luted the Junctures, distil the whole with a small Fire. Cohobate it again three times; then keep what has been distill'd in a Bottle well stopt. Almost all the volatile Salt will be dissolved in the Spirit of Wine; and that which remains undissolved will receive a perfect Dissolution in the Bottle.

This *Lemery* recommends as a very good Medicine for the Lethargy, the Palsey, Scurvy, malignant Fevers, and hysterical Maladies: it may be given instead of the Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, before described; and it is pleasanter to the Taste. It pro-

mote

motes Sweat and inſenſible Tranſpiration. The Doſe is from 12 Drops to 30. It is alſo good, outwardly apply'd to paralytic Limbs; and for many nervous Aches.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Succinatus, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Amber.*

Either digeſt a Pound of Spirit of *Sal Armoniac* with an Ounce of Oil of *Amber*; or in the laſt Proceſs, put Spirit of Amber inſtead of ſo much rectify'd Spirit of Wine.

This is reckon'd to be yet more *Cephalic*; and better ſuited to all nervous Indiſpoſitions; but it is much more unpleaſant. Its Doſe is from 10 Drops to 40.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Chalybeatus, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Steel or Iron.*

This is made from the *Caput Mortuum* of the *Flores Ammoniaci Martiali*, expos'd in the Air until they begin to fuſe; and then managed, as in drawing the Spirit with Tartar or Lime.

This is accounted the moſt aperient and deterſive of any of the Spirits made from this Salt. It is therefore given from 5 Drops to 20, in a convenient Vehicle, againſt all kinds of Obſtructions; but particularly thoſe of the Kidneys and Uterus.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci acidus, *The acid Spirit of Sal Armoniac.*

Take the *Caput Mortuum* of the Spirit of *Sal Armoniac* with Tartar, one part, and of Fullers Earth three parts; both beaten into fine Powder, and well mix'd; put them into an Earthen Long-neck; and place it in a Reverberatory: fit and lute on the Receiver; make a Fire of the firſt degree for one Hour; increaſe it to the ſecond, and keep it there three Hours longer; and ſo to the third and fourth, till the Receiver becomes clear without Fumes. Then let all cool; take off the Receiver, and put up the Spirit for uſe.

This is little different from the Spirit of Salt. The common Salt which does not riſe with the Heat of the former Proceſs, fuſes and comes over in this.

Sal Ammoniacum Diureticum, *Diuretic Sal Armoniac.*

Take the grey Salt which remains in the Veſſel after Diſtillation, of either of the Spirits made with *Sal Armoniac* and *Tartar*; diſſolve, filter, and evaporate, either to a Pellicle, ſo as to ſhoot into Cryſtals, or to a dry bottom.

This operates powerfully by Urine; is given in the Gravel; and pretended by ſome to diſſolve even the Stone in the Bladder. Its Doſe is from 10 Grains to 1 Dram.

Sal Volatile Oleoſum.

Take of *Sal Armoniac*, and Salt of Tartar, ana half a Pound, powder them apart, and mix them; put the Mixture into a Retort; put alſo into the Retort the Leaves of *Marum Syriacum* half an Ounce, and of tartarized Spirit of Wine 1 Pound and an half, impregnated with the eſſential Oils of Cloves half an Ounce, Cinnamon 1 Scruple, Nutmeg 2 Scruples, of Marjoram, Lemons and Oranges, ana 1 Ounce; put to them of clean Water 2 Pound, and ſet all in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Receiver; and give Fire of the firſt degree for 1 Hour and an half; increaſe to the ſecond; which continue five or ſix Hours, or until the white Salt which firſt ſhot at the top of the Receiver, begins to melt down: then put out the Fire, and pour the

Spirit, which will have a great deal of looſe Salt in it, into a Phial by itſelf for uſe; and the Salt hardened upon the upper Part of the Receiver, into another.

This Preparation, which *Sylvius* firſt made common, is mightily now in uſe; (tho' *Lemery* makes but aukwark Work of it) and for its preferable Fragrancy has almoſt excluded the uſe of Spirit of Harts-Horn, and the plain Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*. It is a moſt noble Cephalic and Cordial, either to ſmell to, or take inwardly. Its Doſe is from 10 Drops to 100 or upwards, in Wine or any common Vehicle. It is much varied according to the different Humours of the Maker; ſo that there will be no end of giving all the Receipts followed. This is one of the beſt; and whoſoever pleaſes, may omit any of theſe *Aromatics*, or put others in their room; if it may better ſuit any particular Intention. A *Sal Volatile* thus made with *Marum Syriacum* alone, is wonderful penetrating, grateful and ſerviceable to the Head; and diluted to a convenient Strength, is one of the beſt *Sternutatories* that can be invented. It is eaſy to impregnate this with Steel; as either with the *Flores Ammoniaci Martiati*, or the *Regulus Martis:* which is the moſt delicate way of giving that Mineral to nice Conſtitutions; and where it requires a previous Communication into the fineſt Parts. The ſlower the Fire is, the more Salt cruſts upon the top and neck of the Receiver; and therefore if care be taken not to draw it too near, whereby that Salt is melted down; a great deal may be preſerved; which is vaſtly preferable to all of this kind; not only for Fragrancy of Scent in Smelling-Bottles; but for Efficacy internally uſed in all nervous Caſes. It is great Pity this is not more known in the Shops. But as Phyſicians ſeldom ſtoop to ſuch low Regards, the Chymiſts are too avaritious and cunning to bring it into acquaintance; for it requires a ſlow Fire; and not to be far drawn; both which makes the Medicine come out dearer. The College have in their *New Diſpenſatory* given the following for a Standard to be comply'd with in their Shops, when they preſcribe it in extemporaneous Practice.

Take of Cinnamon 2 Ounces, of Mace half an Ounce, of Cloves 1 Dram, of Citron Peel 1 Ounce and a half, of *Sal Armoniac* and *Salt of Tartar* ana 4 Ounces, of Spirit of Wine 12 Ounces; mix and draw off in a Sand-Heat. [*The College order only half an Ounce of* Sal Armoniac *in this Receipt; but that may be an Error of the Preſs.*]

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Secretus, *The hidden Spirit of* Sal Armoniac.

Take of pure Spring-Water 5 Pound, Pot Aſhes 2 Pound, *Sal Armoniac* 1 Pound, put them into an uncut Body, and ſtop it with a Bolt-head firmly luted; let them ſtand three or four Days in a gentle Heat of Sand to digeſt; ſhaking them two or three times every Day. Then let the mixture ſettle; filter, and keep the Water for uſe.

This is of a ſtrong urinous Scent: for immediately upon the Mixture of any alkaline Salt, as has been obſerved in ſome of the preceding Proceſſes, the acid of the Sea-Salt, which fixed the volatile one of the *Sal Armoniac*, being deſtroyed, ſuffers the latter to exhale, and ſtrike the Organs of Smelling with great Force. The *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, diſguiſed with the ſwelling Epithets of a modern Enthuſiaſt of note, and now ſecured by Patent to the Succeſſor of a Brother Prophet, is not one jot better than this mean Preparation; and would be thrown out of

of Doors by any who could be made ſenſible of the Cozenage.

It may not be improper to cloſe the Preparations under this Article with the

Diſtillation and Salt of Urine.

Take of the Urine of a ſound young Man, newly made, as much as you pleaſe; put it into an Iron Kettle, and evaporate it to the Conſumption of one half, with a gentle Heat. Put the Remainder into a Stone Bottle; ſtop it well; and ſet it by to ferment about two Months. Open the Bottle, and if it ſmell quick and ſtrong, put it into a large Glaſs Retort; lute on a Receiver, and give Fire of the firſt degree for an Hour; then increaſe to the ſecond, which will raiſe the Salt and Spirit; continue that degree till the Salt begins to diſſolve: then let all cool. Take off the Receiver, and put all that is come over into a Cucurbit: ſet it in Sand; lute on its Head and Receiver; give a gentle Heat at firſt; and the Salt and ſome part of the Phlegm, which we call Spirit, will riſe. Continue the Fire till the Head is filled with Salt; which when it decreaſes, let all cool, and put what is in the Receiver into a Phial well ſtopt.

The Doſe of this is from 5 to 50 Drops. It is reckoned Diaphoretic and Diuretic.

In the Evaporation, obſerve to do it by a gentle Heat; leſt ſome of the volatile Salts, by too great an Agitation, ſhould fly before its Fermentation. The Uſe of the Fermentation is to ſeparate the Phlegm, which would take up too much room to no Purpoſe. If the Urine be not ſufficiently fermented, which is known by its weak Scent, ſtop it again, and let it ſtand longer.

If the Salt and Spirit are deſired apart after the Rectification, then pour off the Spirit into a Phial, and tie a double Paper over the Mouth of the Receiver; ſet it downward, and let it drain till the Salt is dry: then ſcrape it off from the Sides with a crooked Hoop-ſtick: and put it into a Phial well ſtopt. If a greater Quantity of Salt is ſought for; put both it and the Spirit together into a long Body; lute on the Head and Receiver, and let it ſtand in a digeſting Heat of Sand, that the Salt may gently ſublime.

The Spirit may be made without Fermentation, by evaporating the Urine to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup; and giving it a gradual Fire to the third and fourth Degree. In this Operation, the Phlegm comes firſt, and then ſome volatile Salt; afterwards more volatile Salt will appear in white Fumes, and the Spirit and a little ſtinking Oil, which muſt be ſeparated from the Salt and Spirit before Rectification. After one Rectification, the volatile Salt and Spirit may be ſeparated as in the former: but it is not eſteemed of equal Goodneſs with the fermented Spirit; becauſe all the Salt of Urine is volatilized by the Fermentation. In the *Caput Mortuum*, as ſome call it, there will remain a ſtrong lixivial Salt. And if the volatilizing fixed and lixivial Salts deſerve that Encomium which the moſt celebrated Authors give them, the Salt of fermented Urine muſt be the beſt Medicine: and indeed there is a perceptible Difference between them; the fermented Spirit and Salt being more pleaſant and penetrating both in Smell and Taſte, than the unfermented. This Salt is extremely penetrating; and is not only efficacious inwardly in Rheumatiſms and arthritic Pains, from 5 Grains to 16; but alſo wonderfully ſearches and diſſipates the Flatus's and Acrimony which occaſion thoſe Pains, and elevate the Part into a

Tumour; being uſed outwardly in Liquors or Unguents; and rubb'd well into the Fleſh.

635. VITRIOLUM, *Vitriol.* There are ſix ſorts of this Salt vendible amongſt us; *viz. Hungarian, Dantzick, Roman* or *Cyprus, Engliſh, German,* and *White Vitriol.* It is ſaid theſe are all compoſed of an acid Salt, and a ſulphurous Earth; but it is moſt certain, that there is a Proportion of Metal in them; as evidently appears by rubbing *Dantzick, Hungary, Roman,* and *White Vitriol,* upon the Blade of a Knife; which they will leave tinged of a Copper Colour. And in *London* it is well known, that moſt of the old Iron, gathered by many poor People, is ſold to the Copperas-Houſes at *Rotherhith* and *Deptford*; which they boil up with a Diſſolution of the *Marchaſite, Pyrites,* or *Fire-Stone*; and let the Liquor run out into convenient Veſſels or Ciſterns, in which it ſhoots into that Form we meet with it amongſt the *Druggiſts.*

As to Colour, the *Hungarian* and *Dantzick* are *Green,* but the firſt is the deeper; the *Engliſh* is yet of a paler Green than either: the *Roman,* or *Cyprus* is blue; the White takes its Name from its Colour. There is alſo a *red Vitriol,* brought from *Germany,* of no great uſe amongſt us. It is ſuppoſed to be the Green Vitriol, calcin'd by a ſubterranean Heat. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, tell us, that at *Friburg* in *Germany,* they take the Ore, out of which Brimſtone has been melted, and burn it again in the open Air; then putting it into a large Vat, they pour Water upon it; ſo as to imbibe and drink in the Vitriol: This Water is afterwards boil'd to a ſufficient Strength; and let out into Coolers; where Sticks are ſet in it, as in the making of Sugar-Candy: the pureſt Cryſtallized Vitriol ſticks to the Wood, and the reſt to the ſides and bottom of the Veſſel.

Vitriolum purificatum, *Purification of Vitriol.*

All the *Vitriols* are made pure by Diſſolution, Filtration, Evaporation, Coagulation, or Cryſtallization: and their higheſt degree of Purity is, when no *Fæces* ſettle in their Diſſolution.

Vitriolum calcinatum, *Calcination of Vitriol.*

Put any quantity of *Green Vitriol* into an earthen Pot; make a gradual Fire under it, and as it heats it will diſſolve; continue the Fire, and increaſe it till the Liquor is again coagulated, and the Maſs become of a greyiſh Colour.

This Calcination will fit the Vitriol for ſome Uſes; but if it be deſigned for the Diſtillation of the *Oil,* or for the *Calcanthum Rubefactum,* the Fire muſt be continued until it look red. It is uſed as a *Styptic* to ſtop Blood, applied to the Wound.

Vitriolum camphoratum, *Camphorated Vitriol.*

Take of calcined Vitriol 6 Ounces, of Camphire diſſolved in Spirit of Wine 1 Ounce; mix them together; and with a gentle heat draw off the Spirit.

This is received by the *College* into their laſt Diſpenſatory; but its Intention I am not acquainted with; nor have I ever met with it in Preſcription.

Oleum & Spiritus Vitrioli, *Oil and Spirit of Vitriol.*

Beat the Colcothar, or calcined Vitriol, to powder, and ſift it thro' a coarſe Hair Sieve; then put into thoſe

thoſe Pots called *Long Necks*, five or ſix Pounds each, and place them in a Reverberatory Furnace; lute on the Receivers with a Lute made of Clay, Sand, and cut Flax; then make a ſmall Fire under the Grate with Charcoal and Small-coal: ſtop the Fire-hole of the Furnace, and the Aſh-hole ſlightly; let the Fire ſmother ſo ſix or eight Hours, to dry the Furnace and Junctures of the Receivers; then put the Fire upon the Grate; and keep it in the firſt degree ſix or eight Hours; increaſe it to the ſecond for four or five Hours, and ſo to the third; which will raiſe white Clouds in the Receiver: continue it ſo long as the white Clouds come over: when they begin to abate, augment it to the fourth degree in its Extremity; and continue it till the Vitriol emits no more Fumes.

Then let all cool, carefully take off the Receivers, and put the diſtilled Liquor into a Retort; which place in the Sand-Furnace; fit on a Receiver without luting: make a gentle Fire, which will raiſe a little inſipid Phlegm of a ſulphurous Smell; put that into a Phial and ſtop it. Put on the Receiver again; and continue the ſecond degree of Fire: and ſo paſs on to the third; which continue till Fumes riſe into the Receiver, and the Oil in the Retort be clear and white as Rock-water: then let all cool, and put the Spirit by itſelf, and the Oil left in the Retort by itſelf alſo.

The ſulphurous Spirit is given in Palſies and Diſeaſes of the Lungs. The other Spirit is ſometimes uſed to acidulate Gargariſms and Juleps; and the Oil chiefly ſerves as a *Menſtruum* in ſome metalline Preparations. It is extremely Cauſtic; and therefore is to be kept under a wax or glaſs Stopple; for it will burn Cork to a Cinder.

Gilla ſeu Sal Vitrioli, *Salt of Vitriol.*

Diſſolve any quantity of white Vitriol in warm Water; filter it, and let it ſtand warm for twenty four Hours to ſettle: decant it from the Sediment; and evaporate it to a Pellicle in an earthen Pan; and ſet it two or three Days in a cold place to ſhoot into Cryſtals.

It works by Vomit, and is a gentle Puke enough for young Children, from 3 to 8 Grains; and to grown People, from a Scruple to a Dram. It corrugates the Stomach into Contraction ſo ſoon, that it is fanſied to come all up again upon the firſt Ejectment; and therefore ſome give as many Doſes of it as they would have the Patient vomit; giving each in a Porringer or Baſon of Poſſet-Drink, or Carduus Tea.

There is a Salt to be extracted out of the *Caput Mortuum* of Oil of Vitriol akin to this; but 'tis not yet directed to any particular uſe.

Sal Catharticum Vitrioli, *Purging Salt of Vitriol.*

Diſſolve any quantity of common Martial Vitriol in warm Water; filtre the Diſſolution, and put it into a Matraſs; ſet it in Digeſtion for fifteen Days. If any *Fæces* fall in that time, carefully decant the Liquor from them into a clean Veſſel; and drop into it as much Oil of Tartar as will precipitate all its Sulphur; which will fall in a brown Powder: let it ſettle, and pour off the clear Liquor. Evaporate it to a Pellicle; and ſet it by in a cold place to ſhoot into Cryſtals.

Theſe Cryſtals work by Stool, and alſo by Urine; and are accounted a very aperitive and cleanſing Medicine. The Doſe is from 10 Grains to 2 Scruples, or a Dram. The Sulphur is the ſame as that of *Mars* before mentioned; but not much in uſe.

Aqua

Aqua Styptica, *Styptic Water.*

Take Colcothar, burnt Alum, and Sugar-candy, ana 1 Dram; Urine of a ſound Perſon, and Roſe-water, ana 1 Ounce; Plantain-water 4 Ounces: Grind all well together in a Mortar, till it is without the leaſt Lump: then put it into a Matraſs, and let it ſtand in Digeſtion twenty four Hours; let it ſettle, and pour it from the *Fæces*. If you would have it more ſtyptic, put one Dram of the Liquor left after the laſt ſhooting of *Sal Martis*, or *Vitriolum Martis* to it.

This is uſed to ſtop bleeding in freſh Wounds, by waſhing them with it warm, or wetting Lint with it, and tying it upon them; and alſo to ſnuff up, to ſtop Hæmorrhages of the Noſe.

Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, *Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.*

Put into a Matraſs Spirit of Wine 2 Pound; and pour into it by a little at a time Oil of Vitriol 2 Pound; fit and lute on a Head and Receiver; kindle a Fire; which increaſe gradually to the third degree, till no Drops fall from the Noſe of the Head; then take it from the Fire, and put what is diſtilled into a Phial well ſtopp'd. [N. B. *This, when rightly prepared, is the famous* Phlogiſton; *which has many uncommon Properties, and is an extraordinary* Menſtruum.]

Some return the Spirit upon the black Matter left in the Body, and draw it over again; and ſo three or four times, till nothing is left but a dry black Cruſt. It is given from 20 to 100 Drops in any Vehicle; as a Provoker of Urine and Sweat. [*In order to dulcify the Oil of Vitriol more, 'tis uſual to add three or four parts of Spirit of Wine, to one of the Oil.*]

Vitriolum Diaphoreticum, *Diaphoretic Vitriol.*

Take Salt of Tartar and burnt Hartſhorn, ana 2 Ounces; put them into a Matraſs, and add to them, by little and little half a Pound of the foregoing *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis*; ſet the Matraſs in a Sand-Furnace: fit to it a Head and Receiver; lute well the Junctures, and draw off to a dry bottom, by a Fire of the ſecond degree: then take off the Spirit, and put to it Saffron and Cochineal, ana 1 Ounce; *Virginia* Snake-Root half an Ounce; ſtop the Veſſel well; ſet it upon warm Sand to digeſt for twenty four Hours, ſometimes ſhaking it; afterwards let it ſettle and keep it in a Phial well ſtopt.

This is ſaid to operate powerfully by a Diaphoreſis; and is much recommended in Fevers; even in ſuch as are Peſtilential. It has commendations likewiſe for an Opener of Obſtructions; and therefore to be good in the Jaundice, Dropſies, Stuffings of the Lungs, and *Aſthma's*. Its Doſe is from 30 Drops to 100, or 120.

Monſieur *Homberg*, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, hath contrived an elaborate Preparation of Vitriol, which *Lemery* ſo much extols, that we ſhall here give it under the Title it bears in the laſt Edition of his *Courſe of Chymiſtry*.

Sedativum Hombergii, *or the Volatile Narcotic Salt of Vitriol, of Monſieur* Homberg.

Take three Pounds of Colcothar, or red Vitriol, which remains in the Retort after the Diſtillation of the Oil of Vitriol; put it into a Pot of Free-ſtone; pour upon it ten or twelve Pounds of boiling Water; let them ſtand in Infuſion two Hours; and ſtir the Matter from time to time with

with a wooden *Spatula*; afterwards ſtrain and keep the Liquor, and it will be clear and reddiſh. On the other hand, diſſolve 2 Ounces of *Borax* in 2 Pound of hot Water; pour this Diſſolution very hot upon the preceding Liquor ſtrained; and immediately yellow Filth will be precipitated; let the Mixture reſt till next Day; filtrate it thro' brown Paper; let the ſtrained Water evaporate in a Veſſel of Glaſs or Free-ſtone, till a thin Skin begins to appear at top; pour it afterwards into a Glaſs Cucurbit, which is capacious enough to contain four or eight Pints of Liquor; and is about eight Inches high: adapt thereto a Head with a ſmall Recipient, and let all the Humidity diſtil; throw away as uſeleſs the Water which diſtils thence, except the laſt four Ounces; which will be ſomewhat acid, and are to be carefully kept; when no more Humidity diſtils, raiſe the Fire; and there will be elevated a little volatile Salt at the top of the Head, and round the Cucurbit, in form of Meal, of a ſaltiſh, but weak Taſte: when nothing more riſes, let the Fire go out, and the Veſſel be cooled. Gather all theſe white Flowers with a Feather, and they will be of a ſhining Colour like Pearls; keep them in a Bottle well ſtopt. There will remain at the bottom of the Cucurbit a dry and grey Maſs; yielding a ſtrong ſmell of Sulphur. Pour upon the ſame the 4 Ounces of the bitteriſh Liquor, which you have reſerved from the Diſtillation; and there will ariſe a great Heat with a ſmall Ebullition, and of a vitriolic Scent: put the Head again upon the Cucurbit; and diſtil and keep the Liquor; raiſe the Fire, in order to ſublime the Flowers as before: This ſecond Sublimation will be ſomewhat more copious than the former; gather theſe Flowers, and let the Water again diſtil in the Cucurbit upon the grey Maſs; and there will be the ſame Heat as before; let the Water diſtil, and ſublime the Flowers, or the volatile Salt, as before: Repeat this Proceſs till nothing more ſublimes: mix your Flowers together, and keep them for uſe.

There is another way alſo taught to make this Medicine, but whether it is worth the Pains, I leave others to judge. It is greatly extolled by ſome in Fevers; being given 7 or 8 Grains for a Doſe; and repeated as often as there is occaſion.

Lapis Medicamentoſus, *the Medicinal Stone.*

Take common green and white Vitriol, ana half an Ounce; of Alum 12 Ounces, of Sandiver and common Salt, ana 1 Ounce and a half; Salt of Tartar, 2 Ounces: beat them groſly; mix them with 4 Ounces of Vinegar, and put all into an earthen Pan, which will contain three times their quantity; ſet them in a Fire to melt, and ſtir them often; when they begin to thicken, mix diligently of *Venice Ceruſe* 4 Ounces, and of the beſt *Armenian Bole* 2 Ounces, both in fine Powder; keep them in the Fire continually ſtirring, till they grow hard: then let all cool; break the Pot, and put up the Stone for uſe.

[*This Medicinal Stone ſeems more ſcientifically ordered by the College of* Edinburgh, *thus.*

Take of Colcothar *of Vitriol, Roch-Alum, Litharge of Gold, and Bole Armoniac, each a like quantity; of the beſt Vinegar, as much as will float four Inches above them: Digeſt them together, for two Days in a glazed Pot; which being afterwards ſet over the Fire, let all the Moiſture be evaporated: and calcine the remaining Maſs with an intenſe Heat.*]

The Veſſel in which this is made, muſt be three or four times bigger than will hold the Ingredients, by reaſon of the great Ebullition which will

will ariſe from mingling the Acid of Vitriol and diſtilled Vinegar, with the Salt of Tartar and Calx of Lead; but eſpecially when the *Ceruſe* is put in; which muſt therefore be done very warily; and be kept down by continual ſtirring. This is ſaid to faſten the Teeth, preſerve the Gums, heal and dry up Ulcers and Wounds, and is alſo uſed in Injections, and many Compoſitions for ſore Eyes.

Pulvis Sympatheticus, *the Sympathetic Powder.*

Take good *Engliſh* Vitriol, ſuch as we call *Bow-Copperas*; purify it as before directed, by two or three Diſſolutions, Filtrations, and Cryſtallizations; ſet thoſe Cryſtals in a clean Pan in the Sun, either in *June*, *July*, or *Auguſt*, till they are calcined to Whiteneſs: when one ſide is calcined, turn the other, and in a few Days the Cryſtals will crumble into Powder; if they do not, they may be again beat and expoſed to the Sun; and ſtirred three or four times every Day. At laſt beat them into a very fine Powder, and again ſet them in the Sun; ſtirring as before for two or three Days more; in which time they will be very white: then take in the Matter while the Sun ſhines hot upon it, and keep it from the Air in Glaſſes well ſtopt, and in a dry Place.

It is a mild but powerful *Stypic*; very ſucceſsfully applied in the ſtopping of Blood, either at the Noſe or Wounds; and will incarn and heal up, where the Bone is not unſound. We have a great many ſurprizing, and even romantic Stories of its Efficacy, by ſome Writers in that way, by which it has obtained its Name; and particularly Sir *Kenelm Digby*: but the preſent Practice owns no ſuch Chymera's.

Stypticum Regale, *the Royal Styptic.*

Upon 4 Ounces of the *Sympathetic Powder*, pour of good Oil of Vitriol half an Ounce; ſtir them well in a glaſs Mortar with a Peſtle of the ſame, and let them ſtand twenty four Hours on warm Sand, in a wide-mouth'd Glaſs; grind this Mixture again with a little Spirit of Wine, and put it into a Matraſs; pour upon it more Spirit of Wine, ſo as to make that already uſed a Pint. Lute the Glaſs well, and let it ſtand forty eight Hours in Digeſtion, often ſhaking it: then let it ſtand to cool and ſettle; and decant the Spirit of Wine, which keep well ſtopt. Remove the Cucurbit, or Matraſs into a Sand-Furnace; lute on its Head and Receiver, and drive over the Helm all that will riſe by the third degree of Fire; which alſo keep by itſelf: Let all cool, and take out what is left at the bottom; powder it, and put it into a Curcurbit; and pour upon it diſtilled Rain-Water 1 Pound; ſet it on warm Sand for forty eight Hours, and ſhake it often; then let it ſettle; decant, and keep it for uſe.

The impregnated Spirit and Water may be uſed apart or mixed; and if the Mixture be deſired ſtronger, there may be put to it ſome of the acid Spirit drawn off, after the Spirit of Wine was decanted: but equal parts of the impregnated Spirit of Wine and Water, evaporated to dryneſs, make the beſt *Styptic* of all. This is commended for a very powerful *Styptic*, and to be one of the beſt *Vulneraries* in the World; it curing all freſh Wounds by the firſt Intention (as is boaſted ſo much of, by *Colbatch*'s *Grand Styptic*, before given in the Preparations of *Iron*) *i. e.* without Suppuration and Digeſtion.

636. Arsenicum, *Arſenic.* This is a ponderous Mineral, conſiſting

ing of a Sulphur loaded with corroſive Salts. There are three ſorts; the *Yellow*, called *Orpiment*, much known amongſt the Painters; the *Red*, called *Sandarach*; and the *White*, which is moſt properly called *Arſenic*. It is made of the *Red*, by mixing equal Parts of *Sandarach* and common Salt, and ſubliming them together.

We meet with many Preparations of this in Chymical Writers: but they all intend, by frequent Sublimations and Ablutions, ſo far to blunt the *Salts*, as to change them from a *Poiſon* into a *Medicine* of Safety, after the manner of *White Sublimate*. But the advantage hereby procured does not ſeem to be worth the Pains; becauſe we are better and more eaſily furniſhed from the Mercurial Preparations for the ſame Intentions as theſe are pretended for. And as they are likewiſe neither in the Shops, nor ever taken notice of in Preſcription, they are not worth room here.

637. SUCCINUM, *Amber*. This is ſuppoſed to be a bituminous Juice or Roſin of the Earth, ſoft and viſcous; or at firſt in a kind of Fluor, becauſe there are often found in it Straws, Flies, *&c.* It has many Names, as *Carabe* and *Gleſſum*, beſides what it ſtands here under. It is found in the *Perſian Gulph*, and the *Italian* Shore; alſo in the Currents near the *Baltic* Sea, and in *Pruſſia*. It is of different Colours, white, yellow, and black; but thoſe who work it into Beads, and other things, make many more ſorts. The White is moſt eſteemed for Medicinal Uſe; as being beſt digeſted, of the moſt odoriferous Smell, and containing the greateſt quantity of volatile Salt. The Yellow is next in goodneſs, and moſt valued by the Amber-Workers, by reaſon of its Tranſparency. The black is leaſt in eſteem of all. *Amber* by Agitation ſends forth an agreeable Smell; and being ground into fine Powder, is given in *Gonorrhœa's*: and in ſuch Caſes by ſome of great account; as alſo in Spitting of Blood, the Bloody Flux, and an immoderate Flux of the *Hæmorrhoides*, *Menſes*, &c. alſo to ſtop the Violence of *Catarrhs*; the Fume of it, burnt upon Coals, being received by the Noſe.

It is found in pieces of different ſizes; from the bigneſs of a great Pin's Head, to thoſe of five, ſix, or ſeven Inches diameter. The greater pieces are wrought into Cabinets, Cups, and Figures; and are valued according to their Bigneſs and Tranſparency. What we now meet with in the Shops, is generally by the Druggiſts diſpoſed of in two ſorts; by ſeparating the white and yellow pieces, from thoſe that are full of Scurf, and black, which they diſtinguiſh by the Names of *fine* and *coarſe*; the fine levigated is for medical Uſes, and the coarſe for Diſtillation.

Oleum, Sal Volatile, & Spiritus Succini; *Oil, Volatile Salt, and Spirit of Amber.*

Take of coarſe *Amber* in fine Powder, 1 Pound; of Tobacco-pipes, Bricks, Sand, or Bole, alſo in fine Powder, 3 Pound; mix them well, and with the mixture half fill a Retort; ſet it in a Sand-Furuace; fit to it a Receiver, (not luted) make a Fire of the firſt degree for one Hour; increaſe it to the ſecond; and ſo keep it two Hours, then to the third; in which keep it four Hours. In the firſt degree ſome of the *Acid Water*, which we call *Spirit*, with a little of the fineſt *Oil*, will diſtil over. In the ſecond, the *Spirit* and *Oil* will continue dropping; and ſome of the *volatile Salt* will riſe into the Neck of the Retort. The third will elevate more *Salt*, with a groſſer *Oil*; and if the Fire be increaſed to the fourth degree, it will raiſe a thick

Bal-

Balſam. As the Salt riſes into the Neck of the Retort, it ought to be ſcraped out with a clean flat Stick, and put upon brown Paper to ſuck up the *Oil:* The Salt by this means will be white; and if it be deſired more fine, it may be diſſolved, filter'd, and evaporated, and it will leave a very white Salt. When the Diſtillation is over, and all cool, ſeparate the *Oil* and *Spirit* by a Funnel, or rather ſeparating Glaſs. If the Oil is deſired to be rectify'd, it may be put into a long-bodied Retort, and placed in Sand; and by gradually raiſing the Fire to the ſecond degree, there will diſtil a fine yellow, and clear Oil. But if a pure white and etherial Oil be deſired, it muſt be put into a Cucurbit, with three times the quantity of Water to that of Oil, (with which the Veſſel muſt not be quite half full) and then fit on the Head and Receiver; and gradually bring up the Fire to the ſecond degree, or ſo as to make the Oil and Water bubble; and there will diſtil a pure etherial Oil; which muſt be ſeparated as before. Separate the Water from the Oil that is left in the Retort; and becauſe it will be impregnated with ſome Salt, put it into the Receiver, into which was made the firſt Diſtillation, and ſhake it well to rince out the Salt. Then pour all into a Cucurbit, fit to it a Head and Receiver; give a gentle Fire to evaporate the Water, till the Drops fall a little acid; then let it cool, and put it to the Spirit which was ſeparated in the firſt Diſtillation; rectify them together, and there will be a *Spirit of Amber.*

We have included three Medicines in our Proceſs; becauſe they ſo naturally ariſe out of the ſame Subject. The rectify'd Oil is ſometimes internally preſcribed in nervous Caſes, joined with *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, or of Lavender, or other Liquors, from 5 to 15 Drops. The thicker Oil is moſt uſed externally, in fixed Rheumatic Pains and Aches; as alſo to paralytic Limbs: but ſome commend it inwardly in old Gleets; and ſay it anſwers even when the beſt *Turpentine Balſams* fail. The Spirit is uſed much to the ſame purpoſe, both internally and externally, from 10 Drops to 1 Dram, in any convenient Vehicle inwardly; and outwardly rubbed in *per ſe*, or mixed with other ſuitable Liquors. But the volatile Salt is the main part, and ſo much in uſe, that the others are of little value with reſpect to it; the Demand for this being vaſtly greater than for them, in proportion to what every Proceſs neceſſarily produces of each. This is a moſt admirable *Cephalic Detergent,* in that Senſe as has been explain'd in the firſt *Claſs* of the firſt *Section.* It extremely attenuates, cuts, and penetrates into the moſt remote and minute Receſſes; whereby the whole nervous Syſtem is, as it were, new ſcour'd. Its chief tendency in Secretion, and what it carries along with it, is by Urine. In the convulſive *Deliriums* of Fevers it is mightily preſcribed; and reckoned not inferior to any thing in ſuch Intentions; becauſe, beſides its peculiar Efficacy upon the Nerves, it alſo conduces much, with Alexipharmics, to promote a *Diaphoreſis:* in all chronic Caſes likewiſe, as Epilepſies, Palſies, and the like, it is ſcarce ever left out of Preſcription. The Doſe is uſually from 3 to 15 Grains. This Salt has further one uſeful Property, which ſeems attended to by few; and that is quickning the Operation of ſome *Cathartics*; eſpecially of the *Aloetic* and *Reſinous* kinds. A few Grains, with any of the milder Officinal Pills, as *Pil. Ruffi*, and the like, will make them briſker by much in Operation, and yet rather milder: and this it ſeems to do, by dividing the Parts of thoſe Medicines ſo readily

dily in the Stomach, that they begin to exert themſelves ſooner than they otherwiſe would.

The great Conſumption of this Medicine, in compariſon to what the Amber produces of it; and the Price which upon that account it bears; is ſo tempting to the Avarice of the preſent degenerate Race of Chymiſts, that it is moſt abominably adulterated; and therefore not to be truſted to from any Hands, but thoſe who make it for their own uſe. Some of theſe, once otherwiſe inſpired Philoſophers, ſophiſticate it with *Sal Armoniac*, with *Nitre*, ſome with *Cream of Tartar*, and others with *Salt of Coral*. The firſt of theſe Cheats may be diſcovered by a ſtrong urinous Scent, if it be rubbed with *Salt of Tartar*; the ſecond, by its nitrous Taſte; the third, by Solution in clear Water: for the *Salt of Amber* will much ſooner diſſolve than the *Tartar*, and therefore manifeſtly leave that behind to view; and the laſt is diſcoverable by trying it upon a red-hot *Iron:* for the genuine *Salt* will fly away; the Vinegar which the Coral had abſorb'd will be deſtroy'd; and nothing but an inſipid Earth be left upon the *Iron*.

This *Salt* beſt fits the Forms of Boles, Pills, or Electuaries, for taking; becauſe in Juleps and Draughts, in which ſometimes it is inadvertently ordered, it is extremely nauſeous; the genuine Salt having a mixed reliſh of Salt and Sulphur; which in a liquid form lies ſo naked to the Palate, that it often urges the Patient to eject it by Vomit immediately after taking.

Tinctura Succini, *Tincture of Amber*.

Put 4 Ounces of *Amber* (in very fine Powder) into a Bolt-head; pour upon it Spirit of Wine 12 Ounces: invert a ſmall Bolt-head into the Mouth of the bigger: lute well the Juncture; and digeſt upon a Heat of Sand for four or five Days; ſhaking it about two or three times a Day. When the Spirit is well tinged of an Amber Colour, pour it into a Phial; and put on the Remains half a Pound more of Spirit of Wine: digeſt as before, and extract a Tincture; both which put into a Matraſs; and in a gentle Heat of Aſhes, draw off one half of the Spirit of Wine; which will ſerve again for the ſame uſe; and put the Tincture into a Phial well ſtopt.

This is preſcribed for the ſame Intentions as the precedent Preparations; and is given from 10 to 70 or 80 Drops in any proper Vehicle.

Poteſtates Succini, *Powers of Amber*.

Take Oil of *Amber* 1 Ounce, volatile *Sal Armoniac* half an Ounce: grind the Oil and Salt well together in a little Mortar; pour to them Spirit of Wine tartarized half a Pound; and put them afterwards into a Bolt-head; invert a little Glaſs to make it fit for Circulation. Lute well the Joint; and put it in warm Sand, to ſtand in Digeſtion for four or five Days; ſhaking it two or three times every Day: in which time the Spirit of Wine will have imbibed the Oil and Salt: ſet it by, and when it is cool, put it in a Phial well ſtopt for uſe.

This has the Virtues of the Oil; and is fitter for Preſcription internally, becauſe it better mixes with any Vehicle for the Conveniency of taking. Its Doſe is from 10 Drops to 30 or 40.

638. Sperma Ceti, *Parmaſity*. See pag. 155.

639. Asphaltos. This is both native and factitious: the former *Dioſcorides* mentions to be waſhed off from ſome Hills, particularly the *Ceraunian*, by the Currents, into the

the Sea; and by reaſon of its Fatneſs, to ſwim upon the Waters, it lies beating againſt the ſhores, till 'tis harden'd like *Pitch* or *Amber*. The factitious is made of this, with a mixture of common black Pitch, and is therefore called *Bitumen*; and what comes from that Country bears the name of *Bitumen Judaicum*, or *Jews Pitch*, from the abundance of it found in the Country of *Judea*. It is capable of giving a thick Oil, like that in the Diſtillation of *Amber*; but it is never to be found in Practice, and therefore not made by any body.

640. NAPHTHA. This is alſo an oily mineral Exudation, about the antient *Babylon*; which Place was moſt noted for its production. It is remarkable for its combuſtible Qualities; and therefore it had a ſhare in the Contrivance of Lamps; but not in Medicine.

641. PETROLEUM, *Oil of Petre*, or *Rock-Oil*. This is a Mineral thrown up and diſtill'd, as it were, by a ſubterraneous Heat, in ſeveral Mountains in *Italy* and *Naples*; from whence it drains down, and lies upon the Surface of Lakes and Fountains; on ſome of which, Naturaliſts report, it continues burning, and particularly near the antient City of *Babylon*; and alſo at *Mejanum*, a Village in the *Parmeſan*. It is much commended in many outwards Complaints; as Rheumatic and Arthritic Pains, and Paralytic Limbs; becauſe it is very warm and penetrating. Some Perſons with theſe *Mineral Oils* have lately ſet up for Empirics in the *Gout*; but even theſe, as well as all other Medicines, will not anſwer the Pretenſions of ſuch as know not how to uſe them. We have Directions to rectify this Oil in *Schroder*, and ſome others; and to make ſome other Preparations of it; but they can be of no ſervice to the Reader; becauſe they are neither preſcribed nor made by any in the preſent Practice.

642. OLEUM TERRÆ, *Mineral Oil*. This ſeems to be only a general Name for the foregoing; and to ſignify nothing particularly.

643. BISMUTHUM, *Biſmuth*. See pag. 282, 283.

SECT. XVII.

Of the Preparations of Simples.

HAVING given what we thought proper concerning the Virtues of *Simples*; it will be neceſſary, before we treat of *Officinal* or *Extemporaneous Forms*, to deliver ſuch Preparations of the Medicinal Subſtances, as are required to render them fit Ingredients in the various Compoſitions that may be uſed in Phyſic.

Thoſe of the Minerals we have before taught under the *Sections* of *Metals* and *Salts*; but have here reſerved a diſtinct place for the Preparations that belong to the other Diviſions of the *Materia Medica*; by reaſon that one Management is often common to many Simples of the ſame Texture and Diſpoſition of Parts. For theſe Purpoſes, as there are many *Inſtruments* to be uſed, it may be expected that we ſhould beſtow ſome time in their Deſcription. But we are prevented from that upon two accounts. The intended Compaſs of this Work would not permit us to be large enough upon this Head, to convey any tolerable Notion

Notion of our Utenſils to the Reader: But the main Reaſon of our omitting this Particular, was, That we are of opinion the largeſt Deſcription is to very little effect. The only way to have a diſtinct Idea of ſuch things, being to frequent the Shops and Laboratories of Artiſts.

Of Spirits.

The firſt thing which riſes moſt naturally in the Preparation of *Simples*, is the ſeparating of their more ſpirituous Parts; becauſe they are moſt laxly united, and therefore moſt eaſily drawn off. By *Spirits* here are meant, firſt of all ſuch as become ſo in Vegetation, and from the Production of Nature; and then, ſuch as are made ſo by Fermentation and Art. Of the former kind there is none, ſtrictly ſpeaking, but in *Vegetables*; and amongſt thoſe, only in ſuch as diſcover it by the Scent, and quickneſs of Odour. But even theſe abound not in ſuch a degree and manner, as to give a Spirit over the Helm, of the Nature of thoſe drawn by the help of Fermentation: but by proper Management it may be collected in ſuch quantities, as to make a Liquor very powerfully ſcented, and impregnated with the volatile Part of the Plant: for a great deal of Phlegm comes over with it; and therefore it has not the intoxicating Property of vinous or fermented Spirits; altho' it will ſtrike the Noſe and Palate more ſtrongly, and exert itſelf more efficaciouſly in many medicinal Intentions.

Of this kind are all ſcented Vegetables, whether ſweet or fetid: which ſhould be diſtilled green or dry; as the Texture of the vegetable Subſtance is fitted to loſe or retain thoſe volatile Parts: which is beſt known by Experience; for thoſe Plants, whoſe volatile Parts are ſo looſe in their Combinations, that they fly off in drying, ought to be committed to the Still as ſoon as gather'd; as *Lilies of the Valley*, *Baum*, and thoſe of a tender Scent; whereas thoſe which preſerve their Volatility, as *Marjoram*, *Roſemary*, and the ſtronger Aromatics, may be truſted when dry; if they have not been kept too long. Theſe are all beſt raiſed in the *Alembic* with a *Crane-Head*, the higher the better; and if an handful or two of Pot-Aſhes are thrown in, they will both help to load and keep down the groſſer Phlegm, and ſeparate and volatilize the finer Parts. [*But ſome Vegetables of a curious Flavour, will not admit of this Addition, without undergoing a conſiderable change of their Scent and Taſte; as particularly* Cinnamon, *&c.*] As by the common way of running what comes off into an open Receiver, many of the finer parts fly off, and are loſt; by the Contrivance of a Bladder and Funnel, it may be conveyed into a Bottle as cloſe as into a Receiver with a Retort. Take a ſtrong Bottle of any convenient bigneſs, into which put a Funnel; tie to the Worm a Bladder, in the ſame manner as it is fitted to a Glyſter-pipe: cut open what covers the Aperture of the Worm, and draw the Bladder back over the Funnel; ſo that it may be cloſe tied about the Neck of the Bottle. By this means not a Particle can be loſt: but the Fire muſt be more moderate than in open Diſtillation; otherwiſe it will force up the Still-Head, or burſt the Bladder or Bottle. It is worth the while of thoſe that are curious, to manage all their Diſtillations of odoriferous Plants this way: as the Waters will be much the better for it.

The Spirits of vegetable Subſtances, eſpecially of Herbs, made by Fermentation, cannot be depended upon to have much of the Virtue of the Plants in them: For in Fermentation of an odoriferous Plant, the Spirit,

which Nature has made, flies away in that inteſtine Motion; ſo that what is afterwards produced, has no advantage beyond thoſe made from inodorous Subſtances by the ſame Artifice. Thoſe Writers therefore exceedingly err, who teach to ferment any Plant whatſoever, in order to draw out any medicinal Virtues; becauſe the Spirit is made by the very Action of Fermentation; as has been before demonſtrated in the Firſt Part, under that Head, *Sect.* 4. So that it ſignifies not ſo much what Subſtances ſuch a Spirit is drawn from; as what Properties reſide in a Spirit made by ſuch Contrivance.

In this Limitation of the Term, we have no Spirits from either Animals, or Minerals; all under this Denomination, obtained from them, being either not properly ſo, or procured by ſuch artificial Helps; as will come to be explained under their reſpective Preparations.

All that has been here advanced, is very eaſily applied to Waters: we ſhall therefore only ſubjoin, that all the Waters exhaled from inodorous Plants, are not worth Diſtillation; becauſe they cannot raiſe any thing beſides Phlegm; unleſs a very ſmall Portion of a *nitrous Salt*; which is ſtrained into them with their Nouriſhment from the Earth, or imbibed from the Air and Dews: and ſo many ways as there are to procure all the medicinal Efficacies of ſuch a Salt, to much better advantage, can never juſtify the Trouble and Expence of diſtilling of Plants to obtain it from them. Where, therefore, a Perſon has ſuch an opinion of thoſe Herbs which are termed cold, as *Plantain*, *Scabious*, and the like, as not to be eaſy without them; he had better take them in his *Sallads* and *Broths*, than diſtil them. This further may be worth remarking; that all thoſe Plants which are deemed cold, are beſt when they ſhoot up rank and large; but of the hot, they are ſtrongeſt when leaſt ſufficient, and when the Leaves ſhoot ſmall.

Of Eſſential Oils.

Take any quantity of Gum, Berry, Seed, Herb, or Wood, proper to be bruiſed or powdered; let them be put into a *Copper Still*; and to them add eight or ten times their Weight of common Water: Lute the Head to the *Still*, and to its Refrigeratory or Worm; raiſe Fire under it to make it boil; and in a little time the Water and Oil will run into the Receiver, called a Spout-Receiver. When all the *Oil* is apprehended to be come off, hold a Spoon under the Noſe of the Worm; and if any *Oil* comes with the Water into the Spoon, continue the Fire longer: If no *Oil* appears in the Spoon, let out the Fire; and ſeparate the Water from the *Oil*. Few of theſe *Oils* are worth Diſtillation, except in great quantities; that is to ſay, ſeveral *Stills* full. And then when the *Oil* is drawn from the firſt quantity, the ſame Water muſt be ſaved, to be poured back into the *Still*; by which means alſo, if it be often repeated, ſuch a Water will be ſo impregnated with the Ingredient, as to be worth keeping; under the title of the *Simple Water* of ſuch an *Herb*, *Seed*, &c.

Exactly the ſame Method will draw the *Eſſential Oil* from any Subſtance whatſoever that contains it; and thoſe of ſome Woods, as *Cinnamon*, *Saſſafras*, *Cloves*, and the like, becauſe they are heavier than Water, will fall to the bottom; but are as eaſily ſeparated by decanting the Water by gentle Inclination. As that of *Anniſeeds*, with ſome few others, will coagulate towards the latter end of the Diſtillation, the Water in the *Worm-Tub* ſhould ceaſe to be renewed; that it may grow warm, and diſſolve away all that has condenſed in its

its Paſſage. The moſt valuable of this Claſs are grievouſly ſophiſticated by the Chymiſts and wholeſale Dealers, either with expreſſed *Oils*, or ſuch diſtilled ones as are cheaper, and approach neareſt to their Flavours. Theſe Cheats are diſcoverable either by ſpecific Weight, as in the Oils of *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, and the like, (no other anſwering exactly to the ſame Standard;) or by Evaporation of a little in a Spoon: For if there be any Mixture of an expreſſed Oil, it will all remain, and the others exhale; as the Oils of *Aniſe*, *Carraway*, &c. and laſtly by Dilution; ſo that the Flavour is but juſt retained; which will much ſooner diſcover a foreign Scent, than when collected in its full Strength.

Of Eſſential Salts.

Theſe are made by expreſſing the Juice of any Plant, and ſetting it in a Cellar to ſhoot; which ſome do in ſmall quantities: but they are ſo difficult to procure, eſpecially neat, from Filth and Dirt; that they are never kept in the Shops, nor required in Preſcription.

Of Fixed Salts.

Take any Plant, burn it on a clean Hearth, and rake the Aſhes as long as any Fire appears amongſt them; put theſe Aſhes into an unglazed Pan; which ſet in a calcining Furnace: make Fire about it, till the Pan is red-hot; where keep it, continually ſtirring the Aſhes, till they loſe all their blackneſs. Then put them into a clean Pan, and pour hot Water to them; when that Water is ſufficiently impregnated with Salt, filter it, and evaporate to dryneſs; and do thus until the Aſhes are left inſipid.

We meet in the chymical Shops with theſe fixed Salts of a great many Plants; and the common Preſcriptions take ſome notice of the different kinds: but the Practitioner, who thinks there is any real difference between them correſponding to the Plants they are obtained from, may reſt ſatisfied that thoſe dexterous and wonderful conſcientious Artificers, the *Chymiſts*, can furniſh him with a lixivial Salt of any Plant he can call for, made from the *Cinnere Clavellati*, or Pot-Aſhes. It would, however, be well enough, did we lie open but in this particular to ſuch Impoſitions; for let the Plant be what it will before it is reduced to Aſhes, the Fire brings it to that Texture and Make of Parts, into which it reduces any other: ſo that a Salt made from the *Lixivium* of any Vegetable Aſhes whatſoever, will be always the ſame. They who are incredulous herein, may try Experiments ten thouſand ways, if ſo many can be invented; but will never find any ſpecific Difference.

Of Poteſtates, *or Powers.*

There is a Form of Preparation which *Salmon* chiefly introduced for the ſake of his Brother *Empirics*; and thoſe who were for cutting the ſhorteſt way to Profit; and that is called *Poteſtas*, or *Power*. This is an Incorporation of the *Eſſential Oil* of any Vegetable with Spirit, by the Intermediation of *Sal Armoniac*: and this was chiefly deſigned for the extemporaneous making of Waters; for with a ſmall quantity of ſuch Medicines, and common Water, there was always in readineſs whatſoever of that kind could be called for. The *Elæoſacchara* likewiſe have been contrived for the ſame purpoſes. Theſe are a Mixture of an *Eſſential Oil* with Sugar; which will diſſolve in a ſtrong Spirit; and ſo make on a ſudden, without the Help and Expence of a *Still*, either *Cinnamon*, *Orange*, or any other Water that is required. So that by

theſe Artifices, all the Simple and Compound Waters of a Shop, may be incloſed in a ſmall Cupboard: an admirable Contrivance for Chamber-Practice! but very injurious and detrimental to the Patient: for there is no way of mixture imaginable, that can ſo well incorporate the volatile oily part of a Plant with its *Phlegm*, as Diſtillation does. So that the Waters made this way will not only be more unfit for preſent uſe; but alſo be much ſooner ſlimy, vapid, and ſour. They who think it worth their while to fall into this way, may make the *Poteſtates* of any thing in the ſame manner as is directed in the Preparations of *Amber*.

The Purification of Aloes, *and all Subſtances of the like kind.*

If the *Aloes* is not fine, thro' any mixture of Straws, Sticks, or gritty Matter; very gently diſſolve it in Water enough, to paſs it conveniently thro' a Flannel Cloth when warm; and afterwards evaporate to a due Conſiſtence.

Some for this purpoſe uſe *Spirit of Wine*; and others *Spirit of Tartar*; under the Notion of better correcting the *Aloes*: but that Diſſolvent is better for the *Apothecary*, which leaves the Drug in its moſt natural Qualities, after Refinement from Filth, for the Phyſician to correct in Preſcription, as he pleaſes.

Gums and *Roſins* of all ſorts are to be clear'd from any foreign Mixtures by the like Means; care being taken to let the Diſſolvent be as near as poſſible to the nature of the thing to be ſtrained; and that the Evaporation afterwards be not too haſty; for fear of carrying off any volatile Parts of the Drug; which is very apt to happen, in Aromatic Subſtances eſpecially. There are many *Gums* to be conveniently ſtrained by the help of Water, which will not mix with them; but upon cooling ſeparate, and form into a clean Maſs ready for uſe; as *Galbanum*, *Tacamahacca*, and the like.

Eſſentia Ambrægriſeæ, *Eſſence or Tincture of* Ambergreaſe.

Take of *Ambergreaſe* 2 Drams, the ſame quantity of Sugar-candy, Muſk half a Dram, and Civet 2 Grains; beat them together, and put the Mixture into a Phial: pour upon it of tartarized Spirit of Wine 4 Ounces; ſtop the Phial cloſe, and ſet it in a ſlow Sand-Digeſtion, for four or five Days; and then decant the clear for uſe. If it be of Conſiſtence enough to congeal, or not run, when cold; put more Spirit of Wine upon the remainder for another Digeſtion; and afterwards mix the Liquors, and they will continue fluid.

This certainly makes the beſt of Perfumes; and is in a very convenient Form, either for any officinal uſe, to mix immediately with any Medicine, or for extemporaneous Preſcription: the leaſt touch of it leaves its Scent upon any thing for a prodigious time. The Sugar is only added, the better to ſeparate the adheſive Parts of the *Ambergreaſe*, and the other Ingredients; and make them more eaſily join with the Spirit. In Conſtitutions where ſuch *Sweets* are not offenſive to the Head; as in ſome, eſpecially hyſterical Perſons, they are; there is nothing can be a more immediate Cordial.

Tinctura Benzoini, *Tincture of Benjamin.*

Powder 4 Ounces of ſelect *Benjamin*; put it into a Matraſs, and add to it tartarized Spirit of Wine 1 Pound: fit the Matraſs for a Circulatory: Lute the Joint; and ſet it in warm Sand for three or four Days, now and then ſhaking it about; and in

in that time there will be made a fine Tincture, which decant and keep for uſe.

This is good in *Aſthma's*, and other Diſtempers of the Lungs; given from 20 to 60 or 70 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle. But it is moſt uſed externally to ſmooth the Skin; and take Spots out of the Face: 1 Dram of it put into 4 Ounces of clean Water, turns it white, and is called *Virgins Milk*. To this Tincture may be added of *Storax* 1 Ounce, and Balſam of *Peru* 1 Dram, which will render not only the Scent more grateful, and make a deeper Tinge in the Spirit; but be alſo better for inward uſe.

Flores Benzoini, *Flowers of* Benjamin.

Put into a ſubliming Pot 2 or 3 Ounces of *Benjamin* in groſs Powder; ſet on its Cover, without luting; and keep it in the ſecond degree of Fire in Sand, or immediately over a ſmall Fire of Charcoal: The Flowers will preſently begin to riſe into the Cover; which once in an Hour, or Hour and half, muſt be taken off; and wiped out upon a clean Sheet of Paper with a Feather. There ought to be two Covers to one Bottom in readineſs; that one may be clapp'd on as ſoon as the other is off. When the Flowers begin to riſe yellow, take the melted *Benjamin* out of the Pot with a Spoon; and put in more powder'd *Benjamin*, as at the firſt; and ſo proceed until there are as many Flowers as deſired.

In this Operation Care muſt be taken, that the Fire be not too ſtrong, becauſe it would thus throw up ſome Oil, and diſcolour the Flowers. Theſe are a wonderful *Pectoral*, and particularly excellent in *Aſthma's*; for they greatly attenuate and open the viſcous Obſtructions, and cleanſe the *Bronchia*. They are convenient almoſt in any Form, and give a very grateful Scent to any Compoſition. Their Doſe is from 3 to 10 or 12 Grains.

Oleum & Spiritus Benzoini, *Oil and Spirit of* Benjamin.

Take 1 Pound of the black melted *Benjamin*, which remains after the Sublimation of the Flowers; put it into a Retort; which place in a Sand Furnace; cover it well with Sand; lute on its Receiver; and make a Fire of the firſt degree for one Hour; then increaſe to the ſecond, and there will come over ſome Oil and Spirit; with ſome diſcoloured Flowers: augment the Fire to the third degree, and at laſt to the fourth, till no Fumes appear; and there will riſe a blackiſh Oil with an acid Spirit; and the Neck of the Retort will be filled with diſcoloured Flowers, which may be taken out, and put upon a clean brown Paper, to ſuck up the Oil.

Theſe Flowers, tho' not ſo beautiful, are as good for uſe as the former; and tho' both the Oil, Spirit, and Flowers, acquire, for the preſent, an empyreumatical Scent; yet in ſix or eight Months that will wear off; and they become very fragrant.

After the ſame manner may be made the Oil, Spirit, and Flowers, or Volatile Salt of any Balſam; as thoſe of *Tolu*, *Peru*, and the like. The Spirit is Diuretic, but not very pleaſant, by reaſon of its Empyreuma. The Oil is accounted a good Vulnerary, both in external and internal Application. And for inward uſe; put 2 or 3 Ounces of it into a Cucurbit, capable of holding a Gallon of Liquor; add to it 5 or 6 Pound of Water; and ſet in a Sand Furnace, luting on a Head and Receiver; keep a gradual Fire till the Water is ready to boil; and the ſpirituous Part of the Oil will come over with the Water, of

a fine Amber Colour, and a fragrant Scent: which is an admirable internal Medicine, a powerful Diuretic, and by ſome reckoned a Specific againſt the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys and Bladder. Its Doſe is from 5 to 15 Drops, in a little refined Sugar.

Preparation of Lapis Calaminaris.

Take any quantity of this, and levigate it upon a hard Marble with Roſe-Water; dry it when reduced into an impalpable Powder, in little Drops, as it will fall from a Spatula upon a Chalk-Stone.

In the ſame manner is prepared *Tutty*; and all hard friable Subſtances of the like kind.

Magiſterium Lapidis Calaminaris, *Magiſtery of* Calamine.

Take Calamine 4 Ounces, beat it into fine Powder, or levigate it as above; put it into a Matraſs, and pour upon it Spirit of Salt 1 Pound, let them digeſt upon warm Sand forty eight Hours: filter the Diſſolution, and precipitate the Magiſtery with Spirit of Urine; free it from its Salt by ſeveral Ablutions, and dry it gently for uſe.

It is emetic and cathartic; and given in the like Caſes as Antimonial Emetics. Its Doſe is from 3 to 8 Grains.

Calaminaris Diaphoreticus, *Diaphoretic* Calamine.

Beat 4 Ounces of Calamine into fine Powder; put it into a Matraſs; which place in a Chimney; and put to it by three or four Ounces at a time, of Spirit of Nitre 1 Pound; let it there ſtand covered from Dirt, for twenty four Hours, then decant the Liquor, which put into a Retort; ſet in a Sand-Furnace; and give a gradual Heat to the third degree; and ſo keep it till no Drops come over it. When all is cold, take the Matter out of the Retort, and keep it for uſe.

Some ſay it is a good Sudorific; but it is little uſed. Its Doſe is from 10 Grains to half a Dram. 1 Ounce of it infuſed in half a Pound of Spirit of Wine, makes an admirable *Collyrium*; and does great ſervice, by dropping it into the diſordered Eye, three or four times a Day. Some likewiſe make a good *Collyrium*, by quenching a Lump of Calamine of about 4 Ounces, ten or twelve times in 1 Pound of White-wine.

Tinctura Cantharidum, *Eſſence or Tincture of* Cantharides.

Put 4 Ounces of bruiſed Cantharides into a Cucurbit; and pour upon them, by little at a time, of Spirit of Nitre 12 Ounces, and let them ſtand in Digeſtion twelve Hours: then with a Glaſs Spoon or Spatula, take off a black Scum from the Surface of the Spirit, and caſt it away: pour gradually to them of tartarized Spirit of Wine 1 Pound, mix them well by ſhaking, and place them in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Head and Receiver, kindle the Fire, which gradually increaſe to the ſecond degree; and in that Heat draw off one Pound and an half of Spirit for uſe.

To that which remains in the Cucurbit, put, by little at a time, ſo much Salt-Petre as will ſatiate its Acidity; which may be known by the Ebullition ceaſing. Then put that Mixture into a Glaſs or Marble Mortar; put to it of Camphire 1 Ounce, and grind them till they are well incorporated, and return them again into the Cucurbit: rinſe out the Mortar with ſome Spirit of Wine, which was drawn off from them; and pour it into the Body, with the re-

remaining part of the Spirit of Wine: ſhake them well, and ſet them in a digeſting Heat; make the Cucurbit a Circulatory; lute the Joint cloſe, and let them ſtand in that Heat eight or ten Days, ſhaking them well every Day: then let it cool and ſtand to ſettle; pour off the Tincture into a clean Cucurbit; and in a very gentle Heat draw off one half, or more, of the Spirit; which again put upon the Mixture, to extract more Tincture; and when that Spirit is again tinged, draw off two thirds; which put the third time to extract more Tincture, and diſtil as before, ſtill putting the Tincture remaining after Diſtillation of the Spirit to the firſt Tincture. Then take of Ambergreaſe 1 Dram, Musk half a Dram, white Sugar-Candy 2 Drams, grind them well together, with a little of the Spirit laſt drawn off; pour them into a Matraſs, and to them put 4 Ounces of the aforeſaid Spirit: cloſe the Matraſs well, and digeſt for four or five Days. Then put it to the Tincture of Cantharides, (alſo in a Matraſs) and let them circulate together four or five Days more; laſtly, pour it into a clean dry Bottle, which keep well ſtopt for uſe. [*The* Tinctura Cantharidum *of the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory is much more facile, and in many Caſes, perhaps more effectual than this; particularly in Gleets and ſeminal Weakneſſes. It is thus directed: Take of* Cantharides 2 *Drams, rectified Spirit of Wine one Pound and a half; digeſt them in a very gentle Heat for two Days; then pour the ſtrained Tincture upon an Ounce of* Balſam Capivi, *half an Ounce of* Roſin *of* Guaiacum, *a Dram of the diſtilled Oil of* Juniper, *half a a Dram of* Cochineal, *and two Ounces of Salt of* Tartar. *Digeſt them together in* Balneo Mariæ, *for four or five Days; then ſtrain off the Tincture, whereto* Camphire *may be added occaſionally.*]

The Materials muſt be put together, ſo as to prevent the Fumes being offenſive in every part of the Proceſs. This may be pronounced a moſt excellent Medicine, in many Caſes where we have not its *Succedaneum*, nor any thing tending that way. It is a moſt ſtimulating Cordial; and cannot fail to excite conjugal Intercourſes: where a Conſtitution, by any Misfortune, has fallen into a Coldneſs or Indifferency that way; for (if the Expreſſion may be allowed) where there is Fuel, it will infallibly kindle it. The *Satyrion*, and all of that Tribe, are not to be compared to it. In many Caſes alſo, where ſloughy and cold Humours have clogg'd the Reins and Genital Parts, and thereby occaſioned other Miſchiefs, beſides an Inability to Coition: this Medicine is of mighty Service; and will anſwer where the moſt efficacious Balſams and Turpentines fail. It may be given from 10 to 100 Drops, in a Glaſs of Canary, or any other Liquor, which a Patient may like better. But notwithſtanding theſe Commendations of this Medicine, which indeed cannot be greater than it deſerves; yet none but the truly skilful muſt dare to meddle with it: for by an injudicious Adminiſtration, it may occaſion Stranguries, Eroſions, Excoriations, and even Convulſions; ſuch is the Difference of an efficacious Medicine in the Hands of a good Phyſician, and an Empiric. This therefore, as well as all the beſt Remedies, will for ever continue a Secret, in the Hands of the Learned; notwithſtanding its Preparation is in the Knowledge and Power of every Perſon.

Preparation of Coral, *and all the* Teſtacea.

This is done by Levigation upon a Marble with Roſe-Water, till it

cannot be perceived the leaſt gritty between the Teeth; as was before directed in the *Lapis Calaminaris.*

After the ſame manner are any of the *Teſtacea* prepared, to be taken in Subſtance. And they who would have them as fine as poſſible, may after ſuch Levigation as prevents their gritting upon the Teeth, mix the whole with Water enough to ſuſpend it ſome time: then after a little ſtanding, pour off the upper part, and levigate the bottom again: and ſo do until the whole will remain ſuſpended in Water for ſome time, without letting any fall. Then by ſtanding ſome days, the whole will get down to the bottom; when the Liquor may be poured off clear; and the levigated Subſtances drop'd with an *Ivory Spatula* upon a Chalk-Stone to dry. There is no fear by this means of taking away any of their Salts, or better Parts; for the Water thus uſed will not be perceived to have altered either its Taſte or Colour. All things of this kind muſt never come near Iron, or any other Metals; eſpecially Pearls, and thoſe Preparations which are valu'd for their Whiteneſs; becauſe they will take a tinge from it, and loſe their Beauty; as well as hazard their Virtues.

Sal Corallii, *Salt and Magiſtery of* Coral.

Take any Quantity of red Coral in fine Powder; put it into a clean ſmooth earthen Diſh, or wide-mouth'd Glaſs; mix it with diſtill'd Vinegar: and there will preſently ariſe a ſtrong Ebullition: when that is over, put more diſtilled Vinegar to it; and ſo continue to do, as long as any Fermentation continues; then ſet it upon warm Sand, ſtirring it now and then with a clean Tobacco-Pipe, till the Heat excites no Effervescency; then filter the Liquor; put by a Moiety of it for the Magiſtery, and the other part evaporate to Dryneſs, in a gentle Heat; which is the *Salt of Coral.*

After the ſame manner may be made the *Salt of Crabs Eyes*; or of any teſtaceous Powder. This is ſaid to operate both by Sweat and Urine; to be *Cardiac*, ſtop Fluxes, Hæmorrhages, and reſiſt Poiſons. Its Doſe is from 10 Grains to 1 Dram, but it is now ſeldom uſed.

The Magiſtery is made, by putting to the other Part of the Liquor, *Oil of Tartar per Deliquium* by Drops, until there appears a white Curd; which in a little time will fall to the bottom: when the Liquor is clear, drop in more; and if it turns the Liquor white, as before, let it ſettle; and ſo continue till the Liquor will not curdle by the Oil of Tartar any more. When the Magiſtery is all ſettled, decant the Liquor, and put clean Water to the Magiſtery; ſhake it about, let it ſettle, decant as before; and do ſo five or ſix times, till the Magiſtery has loſt all its ſalt Taſte; and then dry it for Uſe.

This is of the ſame Virtues as the Salt; but is directed in larger Doſes.

Tinctura Corallii, *Tincture of* Coral.

This is made ſeveral Ways, and with divers Menſtruums; which by Time and Heat becomes red: it is thought by ſome, that the Tincture proceeds more from the Spirit than the Coral. The beſt ways ſeems to be the following.

Reduce half a Pound of red Coral into an impalpable Powder; and mix it with its equal Weight of ſublimed Sal Armoniac in Powder; put the Mixture into a Retort; which place in Sand; fit to it a Receiver; and having well luted the Junctures, make a Fire of the firſt Degree, for one Hour; proceed to the ſecond for two Hours; go on to the third, where

where keep it three Hours, or till all the Sal Armoniac is ſublimed. It will be tinged with a variety of Colours, as red, green, blue, *&c.* and contains in it the true Tincture of *Coral*; which is apparent by its Body being left white at the bottom of the Retort. Put all theſe ſublimed Flowers into a Matraſs; and to every 4 Ounces of the Flowers, add 10 Ounces of tartarized Spirit of Wine; ſet them on warm Sand in a double Veſſel, to digeſt for three or four Days; and ſhake them every Day two or three times. When the Spirit of Wine is well tinged, put on more; and let it ſtand as before: Then put the tinged Spirits together, (being 20 Ounces) into a Matraſs; draw off 12 or 14 Ounces, and the 6 or 8 remaining will be deeply tinged with the Sulphur of Coral.

The Operation is by a *Diaphoreſis* and *Urine*. Its Doſe is from ten Drops, to 1 Dram. The ſame Preparations may be made from many other teſtaceous Drugs in the like manner; but they are ſo very little preſcribed in extemporaneous Practice, that they are ſeldom met with in the Shops; although in Subſtance they are in conſtant uſe.

Reſina Jalapii, *Roſin of* Jalap, *and of the like Subſtances.*

Take of ſelect (that is, black, heavy, and ſound) *Jalap* powdered, 1 Pound; put to it of rectified Spirit of Wine, 3 Pound; invert a Bolt-head into the containing glaſs Body, and lute it; ſet it upon warm Sand for three or four Days; and ſhake it every Day two or three times: when the Spirit is well tinged, decant it carefully through a Hair-Sieve into a Cucurbit; ſet it in a gentle Heat of Sand, and draw off the Spirit of Wine to one Pint; which may be returned upon the *Jalap*, to make a ſecond Extraction: decant the Spirit as before; lute on the Head and Receiver; and diſtil as before. Let it cool; and in the Cucurbit there will be a Roſin in the form of Turpentine; which waſh in three or four Waters; and in a gentle Heat dry it, till it will beat into Powder.

Some only put to the Tincture common Water, which turns it milky, and lets fall the Roſin to the bottom; for Roſins will not be ſuſpended in any *Menſtruum* lower than Spirit, as has been demonſtrated in *Part* I. Many knaviſh Chymiſts, when *Jalap* is dear, have a Trick of putting *Scammony*, which is of itſelf almoſt all Roſin, amongſt it, and ſometimes *Gamboge*; by which means they can afford to ſell it cheaper than it can be honeſtly made. But their moſt notorious Cheat is in mixing with it common black Roſin; two Parts of the latter to one of the former; as I have been informed: but this may be known by putting it into rectified Spirit; which will again diſſolve the Roſin of *Jalap*, but not touch the other. The Virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the Root; which ſee in *Section* 8. *Claſs* 2. but it works rougher; becauſe all ſuch Subſtances ſtick to and hang upon the Coats of the Stomach and Inteſtines, ſo as to be the Authors of a great deal of Pain and Uneaſineſs; for which reaſon, this is corrected with *Sugar, Cream of Tartar*, or the like: whereby it is brought into the ſame ſtate as Nature firſt preſented it to us in the Root. For ſome purpoſes indeed, where the Form is required to be ſmall, as often in Adminiſtration to Children; this is beſt comply'd with, and moſt convenient. Its Doſe is from 3 Grains to 1 Scruple.

After the ſame manner are made the Roſins of *Guaiacum*, *Scammony*, *Turbith*, and of all *Simples*, which have in their Compoſitions any thing of the like kind.

Tinc-

Tinctura Mellis, *Tincture of Honey.*

Take 1 Pound of pure Virgin Honey; deſpumate it in a clean earthen Pan; and put to it 3 Ounces of pure Salt of Tartar (or any other fixed Salt) finely pulveriz'd; ſtir them well together, and an Ebullition will ariſe: ſtay till that is over, and take off the Scum; put the Mixture into a Cucurbit uncut, and pour upon it 1 Pound and a half of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine: cloſe the Mouth, and ſet it in the Heat of Digeſtion 48 Hours: Agitate the Matter three or four times a Day; and in that time the Spirit of Wine will have charged itſelf with the pureſt part of the Honey. Decant it from the *Fæces* into a new Cucurbit; lute on a Head and Receiver; and draw off one half of the Spirit of Wine in a gentle Heat. That which remains will be a ſweet thick Tincture.

This is ſaid to be an excellent Pectoral Medicine; and very powerfully to promote Expectoration. Its Doſe is from 40 Drops to 2 Drams, or a *Tea Spoonful*, in any warm Liquor; eſpecially at going to Bed.

Spiritus Mellis, *Spirit of Honey.*

Mix 1 Pound of Honey with 3 Pound of clean Sand, and put it into a Retort in a Sand-Furnace; make a Fire of the firſt degree, for two Hours: Increaſe it to the ſecond for two Hours more, and ſo go on to the third; where let it remain, till no more Fumes ariſe, nor Drops will fall. There will then come over an Empyreumatical Spirit and Oil: Put them both into a Cucurbit; and with a Fire of the firſt degree, draw off the inſipid Water; and the ſecond will raiſe the Spirit.

This is a *Spirit* only in the ſame ſenſe that other *Acids* are; for this is an Acid, and will diſſolve Coral or Pearl; as diſtill'd Vinegar. It is affirmed to be good to make the Hair grow; and is uſed ſo much for that purpoſe, by rubbing any bald place with it, that it is to be met with almoſt in every Shop; although it is of no value for any one thing elſe.

Aqua Mellis Aromatica, *Sweet Honey-Water.*

Take of good *French* Brandy 1 Gallon, of the beſt Virgin Honey and Coriander Seeds, ana 1 Pound, Cloves 1 Ounce and a half, Nutmegs 1 Ounce, Benjamin and Storax, ana 1 Ounce, Banilloes N°. 4. the yellow Rind of three large Lemons; bruiſe the Cloves, Nutmegs, Coriander Seed, and Benjamin; cut the Banilloes into ſmall pieces; put all into a Cucurbit, and pour the Brandy to them; and after they have digeſted 48 Hours, diſtil off the Spirit in a Retort with a gentle Heat.

To one Gallon of this Water add of Damask Roſe-water, and Orange-Flower-water ana 1 Pound and a half, of *Muſk* and *Ambergreaſe*, ana 5 Grains. Firſt well grind the *Muſk* and *Ambergreaſe* with ſome of the Water, and afterwards put all together into a large Matraſs; ſhake them well, and let them circulate three Days and three Nights in a gentle Heat: then let all cool; filter and keep the Water in a Phial well ſtopt for uſe.

The Perſon whom we take this Water from, (Mr. *George Wilſon*) ſays, he often made it for King *James* II. and that it is an *Antiparalytic*, ſmooths the Skin, and gives one of the moſt agreeable Scents imaginable. Forty or ſixty Drops put into a Pint of clean Water, are ſufficient to waſh the Hands and Face with; and the ſame proportion to *Punch*, or any *Cordial-Water*, gives a moſt pleaſant Flavour.

In making the Tincture of Honey, the Veſſel muſt be big enough to hold eight

eight times the quantity; elſe the Ebullition will be apt to make it boil over. In the Spirit of Honey, the Sand is to prevent it from boiling over; notwithſtanding which, it will ſwell and bubble, ſo that the Retort ought not to be above half full. In its Rectification, fit a Receiver without luting; and as ſoon as the Acidity is perceivable, change the Receiver; lute it; and draw off the Spirit in a Heat not exceeding the third degree. And if a twelfth or ſixteenth Part of Spirit of Nitre dulcify'd be added, it will abate its unpleaſant Scent. In the laſt Proceſs the Honey more powerfully opens the *Aromatics*; which otherwiſe would afford but very little Odour.

Tinctura Terræ Japonicæ, *Tincture of* Japan Earth.

Finely powder 4 Ounces of *Japan* Earth, of Cinnamon 1 Ounce, of *Peruvian* Bark 1 Ounce and a half; Musk and Ambergreaſe, ana 6 Grains; rub the two laſt with Sugar-candy 1 Ounce: put them all into a Matraſs; and add to them Spirit of Wine 24 Ounces. Make of the Matraſs a circulating Veſſel: Lute well the Juncture; ſet it upon warm Sand, to digeſt for four or five Days, ſhaking it about two or three times a Day; then ſet it by to ſettle; and by gentle Inclination pour it into a Phial for uſe.

This is of good ſervice in all Defluxions, Catarrhs, Fluxes of the Belly, Dyſenteries, and Overflowings of the *Menſes*; and even in a *Gonorrhœa*, and old Gleets; where the Virulence has been already conquered. It is likewiſe ſaid to be a good *Succedaneum* to the Bark; and that it will cure Intermittents. Its Doſe is from half a ſpoonful to three or four, in rough Wine; or any other proper Vehicle.

Catechu.

Make any quantity of *Japan* Earth into Powder; diſſolve it in ſmall Cinnamon Water: pour off the Diſſolution from the *Fæces*, and dry it gently: when it is dry, mix 2 Ounces of it with 3 Ounces of Sugar-candy; Spirit of Roſes 15 Drops, Ambergreaſe half a Scruple, Musk 15 Grains: grind them all together till they are impalpable; and with the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make them into little Pills; of the bigneſs of Pearl-Barley.

One of theſe held in the Mouth cauſes the Breath to ſmell ſweet; and renders all Liquors very palatable. Forty or Fifty may be ſwallowed in a Day for *Catarrhs*, *Diarrhœa's*, *Gonorrhœa's*, and Defluxions of all kinds. They anſwer all the Ends of the Earth itſelf, deſcribed in *Sect.* 2. *Claſs* 3. *of Minerals.*

Infuſio Corticis Peruviani, *Infuſion of* Jeſuits-Bark.

Take of the Bark in Powder 2 Ounces, put to it 2 Pound of red Wine, in a Matraſs fitted for Circulation; and ſet it upon warm Sand, or in *Balneo*, forty eight Hours; ſhake it two or three times a Day: then let it cool, and pour off the Infuſion (thro' a ſtrainer) into a Phial, and keep it for uſe.

The rougher the Wine, the more proper it is for this uſe. Sir *Robert Tabor* put 4 Ounces into the like quantity of Wine; but then he put on freſh Wine till it was reduced to about the ſame ſtrength; as likewiſe did Dr. *Smith*, who was his Succeſſor at *Paris*. Dr. *Jones* gives the Method of that Practice in his Book *de Febribus Intermittentibus*, under the Title of *Arcana Taboriana*. Two or three Ounces of this Infuſion are to be given every three or four Hours, be-

between the Paroxyſms in an Ague; which will frequently anſwer; altho' not with ſo much Certainty as the *Bark* in Subſtance. But this Form is ſafer in ſome tickliſh Circumſtances, where the Subſtance might be too aſtringent; as about the time of the Menſtrual Diſcharges; which are not infrequently obſtructed thereby.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani, *Tincture of the* Bark.

Take of the Bark in Powder 4 Ounces; put it into a Bolt-head; add to it rectified Spirit of Wine 12 Ounces: fit the Veſſel for Circulation; and ſet it in a gentle Sand-Digeſtion for four or five Days; ſhaking it often: then decant the Tincture carefully into a Phial for uſe.

If ſome Hours before it is taken out of Digeſtion, there be put to it of *Spiritus Sulphurus per Campanam* 2 Ounces, the Medicine will be much the better; becauſe the Acid greatly aſſiſts, and adds to the roughneſs of the Bark, which the Tincture takes up; and likewiſe by giving a greater Conſiſtency to the Spirit, enables it to ſuſtain more than it could by itſelf: ſo that by this Management, the fineſt part being taken up in the Tincture, the Bark itſelf may be in a manner deemed to be given in Subſtance. This is viſible by letting ſome of it dry on a clean Tile; for it will thus leave behind a good quantity of an impalpable Powder. This way I have often made it, and found its efficacy, as well as conveniency of Adminiſtration, in a great many Inſtances. It is beſt given in red Wine, from 20 Drops to 100; and to be repeated every four Hours between the Fits, or oftner, according to the urgency of the Symptoms.

Extractum Corticis Peruviani, *Extract of the* Bark.

Put half a Pound of powdered *Bark* into a large Matraſs; add to it of the ſimple diſtilled Water of Wormwood, 6 Pound or more: Let it boil gently in a Sand-heat two or three Hours; ſtrain it, pour more Water to the Bark; boil and ſtrain as before: put the Infuſions together; and in a glaſs or earthen Veſſel evaporate to the Conſiſtence of an Extract.

If this, as the former, be actuated alſo with an Ounce or two of Spirit of *Sulphur*, the Extract will be the better, and endued with the Virtues of the former Tincture. Its Doſe is from 15 Grains to 1 Dram.

[*One of the beſt ways hitherto known of making an Extract of the* Bark, *is perhaps that of M.* Charas; *who firſt procures a Tincture from it with Spirit of Wine; then a Decoction with White Wine, by boiling the Remains after the Tincture is obtained; and laſtly, by means of ſome proper Syrup, and Exhalation, bringing the Tincture and Decoction together into a ſmooth Extract; that may be aromatized at pleaſure, with Oil of Cinnamon,* &c. *And this Preparation of the* Bark *has been found more effectual, ſafe and commodious, than the* Bark *in Subſtance, or perhaps than any other Preparation thereof.*]

Preparation of Millepedes.

When they are cleared as much as can be from Dirt, pour White Wine enough upon them, in an earthen Pot, to cover them: then over a gentle Heat evaporate the Wine until they are dry enough to powder.

The Evaporation muſt be very gentle, leſt it ſhould carry up any of their volatile Salt; with which they much abound. They greatly err who pour off the Wine, and keep it ſeparate; (which 'tis very cuſtomary to do;) becauſe it robs the *Millepedes* of a great deal, which Evaporation leaves behind. Their Doſe is from ten Grains to two Scruples.

Vinum

Vinum Millepedum, *Wine of Hog-Lice.*

Take 4 Ounces or a quarter of a Pint of *Millepedes* alive; infuſe them in 2 Pound of White-Wine, with 1 Dram of *Engliſh* Saffron; ſhake them often, and let them ſtand two or three Weeks; then filter the Wine for uſe.

The Bottle muſt always have Vent when ſhook, elſe it will be apt to fly. The Wine will have a brackiſh pungent Taſte; not much unlike what Salt of Amber gives to any Liquor. It is an admirable Cleanſer of all the *Viſcera*; and gives place to nothing in the Jaundice or any Obſtructions of the Kidneys or Urinary Paſſages: which makes it a great pity that it is not more in uſe; for there is hardly any chronic Diſtemper wherein it will not do ſervice; and even in *Scrophula's* and ſtrumous Swellings, a Courſe of it will greatly waſte them, if not quite carry them away: and in Defluxions of Rheum upon the Eyes, it will do wonders; by turning downwards thoſe hot Salts, by their natural Outlets, the Kidneys; which had forced their way thro' the Glands about the Eyes. It may be given from half an Ounce to 2 Ounces in a Doſe.

Spiritus, Sal Volatile, & Oleum Millepedum; *Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil of Hog-Lice.*

Put any quantity of *Millepedes*, into a long-body'd Retort, ſo that it be not above half full; place it in a Sand-Furnace; lute on its Receiver; and give the firſt degree of Fire till the Retort is thoroughly hot: then increaſe the Fire to the ſecond; in which keep it two or three Hours, according to the quantity of Hog-Lice made uſe of; and ſome Liquor will drop into the Receiver, and the volatile Salt will begin to riſe; increaſe to the third and fourth degree; then ceaſe, and take off the Receiver, when it is cool; where there will be a Spirit, an Oil, and a Salt; which muſt be ſeparated and rectified apart; or put all together into a long-neck'd Matraſs, luting on a Head and Receiver; and ſeparate the Salt by Sublimation, as that of *Vipers.*

The volatile Salt is the only Part this Proceſs produces that is of value; and this has the Virtues of the *Millepedes* in Subſtance; and is good for all the purpoſes of the foregoing Wine. Its Doſe is from 4 to 16 Grains, in a Bole; which is the beſt form for its Adminiſtration.

Tinctura Myrrhæ, *Tincture of Myrrh.*

Put into a Matraſs, of fine *Myrrh* in Powder 1 Pound; of Spirit of Wine 4 Pound: invert another Glaſs into the Mouth of the Matraſs to make a double Veſſel; lute the Juncture, and ſet it in a gentle Heat of Sand to extract the Tincture.

This has the Virtues of the Gum, deſcribed *Sect.* 1. *Claſs* 3. N°. 70 of the *Simples*; but it is ſeldom given inwardly: externally it is in great eſteem amongſt our Surgeons; for cleanſing foul Ulcers, and to exfoliate carious Bones.

Oleum Myrrhæ, *Oil of Myrrh.*

Half fill a Retort with coarſe Myrrh, join on a Receiver, in a Sand-Furnace; give it Fire, by degrees, to the greateſt height: When the Fumes ceaſe, let out the Fire; and in the Receiver there will be a fetid Oil, and an acid Spirit.

After the ſame manner are to be obtained the Oils of all the like Subſtances; and they may be rectified, as before directed in the *Oil of Benjamin*; which makes them much pleaſanter for uſe. This is reckoned Diaphoretic

phoretic and Diuretic; but is ſeldom preſcribed. Externally it brings bad Ulcers to a kind of Suppuration. Its Doſe is from 1 to 24 Drops, in any proper Liquor.

Oleum Myrrhæ per Deliquium, *Oil of Myrrh by Reſolution.*

Boil Eggs till they are hard, ſplit them in the middle, and take out the Yolks: fill the Cavity with fine Myrrh in Powder; place them upon little Sticks about an Inch and a quarter long, three or four of them being prick'd into the Egg; ſet them in a clean Pan in a Cellar, or ſome ſuch moiſt Place, and there will drop from them into the Pan a Liquor, which is called *Oil of Myrrh.*

This is uſed only externally to take off Blemiſhes and Spots on the Skin; and is recommended as excellent for ſuch Purpoſes: [*and particularly for ſore and chopp'd Nipples.*]

Tinctura Euphorbii, *Tincture of* Euphorbium.

Put into a Phial what quantity you pleaſe of pulverized *Euphorbium*; and pour upon it *Oil of Tartar* made *per Deliquium*, about four Fingers high; ſtop the Phial, place it in Digeſtion upon hot Sand, leave it there for two Days; and there will be made a deep yellow or reddiſh Tincture; ſtrain it, and keep it in a glaſs Bottle.

This is very penetrating, inciſive, attenuating, and powerful in cleanſing old foul Ulcers, carious Bones, and the callous Lips of Wounds: it is good alſo to diſſolve ſcrophulous Tumours, and very obſtinate Indurations of the Glands.

Preparations of Opium.

It would be endleſs to give all the Preparations we meet with of this moſt celebrated Drug in Diſpenſatory Writers. A very large Collection of them may be found in the *Collectanea Chymica Leydenſia*; from whence *Salmon* has ſtuff'd his Works. We ſhall therefore here content our ſelves with thoſe only which are now in the Shops, and preſcribed in regular Practice.

Extractum Opii, *Extract of Opium.*

Put 4 Ounces of good Opium in thin Slices, into a Glaſs Body; wherein there are two Pounds of Spring-Water; ſet it in Sand; and ſtop the Mouth of the Body with another Glaſs; make Fire under it, till by gradual Heat it is made to boil; in which ſtate keep it two or three Hours: then let out the Fire; and while the Diſſolution is hot, pour it into a Flannel Bag, and preſs it ſtrongly into an earthen Veſſel; put that which remains in the Bag into a Matraſs, in which there is a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine; make a double Veſſel of the Matraſs, and let it ſtand in Digeſtion twenty four Hours; now and then ſhaking it. Then take it out, and when it is cool, run it alſo thro' a Flannel: put the Spirit of Wine, which is charged with the gummy part of the Opium, that the Water was not capable of diſſolving, into a Cucurbit; and with a gentle Heat draw off two thirds of the Spirit of Wine; which will ſerve again for the ſame uſe. Then put both the Extractions together; and in a clean earthen Pan, with a moderate Fire, evaporate till it is of a Conſiſtence fit to form into Pills; and keep it in a Pot for uſe.

This is the moſt certain Opiate yet known; and is very convenient for any Compoſitions of *Laudanum*: and ſome prefer it to any of the liquid Preparations; becauſe the Doſe can more certainly be aſſigned. It is often

ten prescribed by the Title of *Extractum Thebaicum*. The Dose is from half a Grain to 2 Grains. Some do this with nothing but common Water; and that indeed is a certain way to purify the Opium of all its Dross.

Dr. Goddard's *Compound Extract of Opium.*

Take of Saffron, and Nutmegs sliced thin, ana 1 Ounce, of Castor half an Ounce; put them into a Matrass with Tincture of Tartar 12 Ounces: set all in a gentle Heat of Sand, (with the Mouth of the Matrass well stopt) in Digestion twenty four Hours, shaking it often; then let it cool, and press it thro' a Cloth into a clean earthen Pan: what stays in the Bag put into the Matrass again; and add to it rectified Spirit of Wine half a Pound: let it stand warm for twelve Hours, and strain it off to the other; into these Tinctures put of the Extract of Opium five Ounces, and set them over a gentle Fire to thicken into an Extract.

This has the Virtues of the former; but may be ventur'd upon in a somewhat larger Dose, so far as to 3 or 4 Grains.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Succo Cydoniorum; *Liquid* Laudanum, *with Juice of Quinces.*

Take of Opium 2 Ounces, of *English* Saffron 1 Ounce, and of the Juice of Quinces 1 Pound and an half. Let the Opium be thin sliced, and with the Saffron be put to the Juice of Quinces in a glass Body. Some add Yeast of Ale to ferment it. Set them in a gentle Heat of Sand, to digest till the Fermentation is over, and the Saffron subsides. Then express the Juice, and let it stand to settle: when 'tis settled, pour it off by gentle Inclination; put the Liquor into a Matrass; and add to it 2 Ounces of Cinnamon, of Cloves 1 Ounce and a half, and *Jamaica* Pepper 1 Ounce: let them be bruised and put into the Liquor to stand in Digestion fourteen Days. Then again express the Juice; gently evaporate it to a due Consistence, and put it up for use.

Its Dose is from 10 to 40 or 50 Drops.

The foregoing Extract of Opium may be as well made with Brandy, or Proof-Spirit, as with Water and Spirit of Wine; there being Water enough in them to dissolve the saline Parts of the Opium; and also Spirit enough to dissolve the most resinous Parts. Care must be taken in drying the Extract, that it does not burn. In the *Liquid Laudanum* the Yeast is apt to make the Medicine muddy; and therefore 2 Ounces of Juniper-Berries may be substituted in its stead; which will render it more pleasing to the Eye, and take off its griping Quality.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Tinctura Tartari, *Liquid Laudanum with Tincture of Tartar.*

Take of choice Opium 2 Ounces, Saffron 1 Ounce, Cinnamon 2 Drams, Nutmeg and Mace, ana 1 Dram: to these Ingredients in a Matrass, put of Tincture of Tartar 24 Ounces. Make the Matrass a double Vessel; lute well the Joint, and set it in a Heat of Digestion three Days; shaking it every Day: then open the Vessel, and add to the Mixture, of Juniper-Berries bruised 2 Ounces: Let it stand in Digestion three Days longer; then let it cool, and press it thro' a Flannel. Put the expressed Liquor into a Cucurbit, and with its Head and Receiver luted, set it over a gentle Fire of Ashes; draw off 8 Ounces of the Spirit: let that which remains cool, and decant it gently from

from the *Fæces* into a Phial; and keep it well ſtopt for uſe.

Its Virtues and Doſes are the ſame as the former.

Laudanum Liquidum Sydenhammi, *Dr.* Sydenham's *Liquid Laudanum.*

Take of ſelect Opium 2 Ounces, Saffron 1 Ounce, Cinnamon and Cloves powdered, ana 1 Dram; put them into a Matraſs, and pour upon them of good Canary Wine 1 Pound: let the Matraſs be fitted for Circulation; and ſet them in a good Heat of Digeſtion for three or four Days; then preſs the Liquor thro' a Flannel; let it ſettle; and by gentle Inclination pour it into a clean Phial; and keep it for uſe.

Its Doſe and Virtues are the ſame with thoſe above.

In this Preparation, the Canary will bear a ſtronger Heat of Digeſtion than Spirit of Wine, or Tincture of Tartar; becauſe there is not Spirit enough in the Wine to extract the reſinous part of the Opium without it. If after three or four Days Digeſtion with the other Ingredients, it be preſſed out; let it ſettle, and pour off by gentle Inclination, putting to it an Ounce or 6 Drams of the Extract of Opium, it will be a better Medicine.

Laudanum Liquidum alterum, *Another Liquid Laudanum.*

Take Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, ana half an Ounce, Salt of Tartar 2 Ounces, Thebaic Extract thin ſliced half a Pound, Canary 6 Pound: infuſe them for ſixteen Days cloſe ſtopt.

This is the moſt eaſily made of any; and is a well-order'd Compoſition. It may be given to thirty Drops for a Doſe. It is the *Laudanum* that is now made in ſome of our Hoſpitals.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Spiritu Nitri dulci, *Liquid Laudanum with dulcified Spirit of Nitre.*

Take of the beſt Opium 2 Ounces, which ſlice, and put into a Matraſs with an Ounce of Saffron, add to them *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* 1 Pound; invert into the Mouth of the Matraſs another Glaſs; lute it, and ſet it in Digeſtion five Days (ſhaking it about every Day) then let cool; and drop into it, by degrees, of *Sal Volatile Oleoſum* an Ounce and a half. When the Fermentation is over, ſtop and lute it up again; and let it ſtand three Days longer in Digeſtion: then let it cool; ſet it inclining, to ſettle; and gently decant it into a Phial for uſe.

If to this be added of Juniper-Berries 2 Ounces, it will be yet more *Carminative*; and inſtead of crude Opium, if the Extract be uſed, as in the former Obſervation, it will the better ſucceed in its Operation. This is preferred by ſome as a moſt certain and excellent Anodyne, and a great Expeller of Wind: and it ſeldom or never offends the Stomach or Bowels; as many other Preparations of Opium do. Its Doſe is the ſame as the former.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Sale Volatili Oleoſo, *Liquid Laudanum with Sal Volatile.*

Take of Opium in Extract 4 Ounces, put it into a Marble Mortar; grind it with Tincture of Tartar half a Pound; which muſt be put to it by little at a time; grind them till the Opium is well mixed with the Tincture; then put them into a Matraſs, and add to them of *Sal Volatile Oleoſum* 1 Pound; upon which drop of ſweet Spirit of Nitre half an Ounce; ſhake them well together, which will raiſe a little Fermentation; when

when that is over, make a circulating Veſſel of the Matraſs; lute the Juncture well with wet Bladder; and ſet it in a gentle Heat of Digeſtion ſix Days; ſhaking it about every Day. Then let it ſettle, and decant it into a clean Veſſel, which keep well ſtopt for uſe.

This is an excellent *Laudanum*, and may be ventured from 10 to 30 or 40 Drops. It is more *Carminative* than any of the former; and moſt agreeable where there is any doubt of the Efficacy or Succeſs of an Opiate; being admirably guarded againſt any Inconvenience.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Camphora, *Liquid Laudanum with Camphire.*

Take of the beſt Opium 4 Ounces; put it into a Matraſs, and pour upon it of Water 8 Pound: place it in a digeſting Furnace, and keep it ſcalding hot for three Days; run it thro' a Flannel, and preſs out all the Liquor, which evaporate to 2 Pound, and put it by in a Bottle.

Put an Ounce of choice *Engliſh* Saffron into a Matraſs, and pour upon it 6 Ounces of tartarized Spirit of Wine: digeſt them in a gentle Heat till the Saffron looks pale. Into another Matraſs put of Cinnamon 1 Ounce, of Cloves 2 Ounces, Pimento and Ginger, ana 1 Ounce; pour upon them alſo Spirit of Wine tartarized 6 Ounces; and digeſt for two or three Days. Into a fourth Matraſs put half an Ounce of Camphire, moiſten'd with a little of the tartarized Spirit of Wine; and let them digeſt till the Camphire is diſſolved. Preſs the Tincture of Saffron and the Spices thro' a Flannel, and mix them with the Diſſolution of Opium; and pour all into the Matraſs with the diſſolved Camphire; let them ſtand two or three Days in a gentle Heat, and decant for uſe.

This is equal, in all the Intentions of an Opiate, to the former; and where a *Diaphoreſis* is required, it is the beſt of all; becauſe the Camphire much exerts itſelf that way. Its Doſe is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Guttæ Vitæ, *Drops of Life.*

Diſſolve 4 Ounces of the beſt Opium in Water, (as in the former Proceſs) then take of *Engliſh* Saffron 1 Ounce, of *Ruſſia* Caſtor 1 Ounce and a half, Cochineal and Virginia Snake-root, ana half an Ounce; Nutmegs and Zedoary, ana 2 Ounces; of Camphire 1 Ounce. Powder theſe Ingredients, and put them into a Matraſs; pour upon them Tincture of Antimony (made with Salt-Petre and *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*) 1 Pound: let them ſtand three or four Days in a gentle Heat, ſhaking the Matraſs often, till a good Tincture is produced; which put to one Quart of the Diſſolution of Opium: then let all ſtand in Digeſtion forty eight Hours, and when ſettled, decant for uſe.

This is the Medicine which *Salmon* made ſo much noiſe with. It is an excellent Medicine in proper Hands; and one of the beſt Preparations of this kind; tho' 'tis not enough known to be much met with in Preſcription. The Opium is ſo well guarded with cordial *Aromatics*, that it may be ventur'd upon in very conſiderable Doſes; and there is no fear of *Nauſea's* afterwards at the Stomach. It promotes Sweat very much; and is wonderfully *Carminative*. A Patient may take from 10 to 40, 50, or 60 Drops.

Pil. Matthæi, *Matthew's Pill.*

Take of the Extract of Opium, black Hellebore, Liquorice, and the Soap of Tartar (deſcribed under the Preparations of *Tartar*) ana 4 Ounces. Let the Hellebore, and Liquorice be made into a ſubtile Powder:

beat and mix theſe four Ingredients very well; then with 2 or 3 Ounces of this Maſs, mix an Ounce of *Engliſh* Saffron cut into ſmall pieces; and beat them well together, till the Saffron is perfectly incorporated with the Maſs, ſo that no part of it be diſcernible from the reſt. Then beat and mix that with the reſt of the Maſs as well. If this Maſs be too dry, you may Mix it with ſome of the Oil which comes from the Soap, which it ſpues out when it ſtands a long time by; or in its ſtead, ſo much rectified Oil of Turpentine as is ſufficient to make a Maſs fit to form into Pills. Then put it into a wide-mouth'd Glaſs, or Gally-pot tied over with a Bladder or Leather.

There are many ways of making this Medicine: *Bates* puts in white Hellebore; but how much ſoever it may be imagin'd to ſtand corrected here, it is much ſafer left out; and the Medicine will be ſtill left efficacious enough to all the Intentions it is ordered for. The Saffron in this, is not ordered by *Bates*; but much betters the Medicine in many caſes. It is an admirable and ſafe Opiate, and promotes the Diſcharges both by *Sweat* and *Urine*; and the Soap of *Tartar* is ſo aperient, that it makes it ſafe even in *Aſthma's*; when no other Preparations of Opium dare be ventured upon. It may be given from 3 to 10 Grains. When it grows dry with keeping, it muſt be again moiſten'd with freſh Oil of Turpentine: but the oftner it has had thoſe Amendments, its Doſe may be enlarged; for the Turpentine will not dry away ſo much, as not to leave enough behind to give ſome Augmentation to its Bulk.

Pilulæ Starkei, *Dr.* Starkey's *Pill.*

Take Extract of Opium 4 Ounces, Nutmegs and Mineral Bezoar, ana 2 Ounces; Saffron and *Virginia* Snake-root, ana 1 Ounce; beat the Nutmegs and Saffron together into a Paſte; ſo that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from one another. Let alſo the Mineral Bezoar and Snake-root be in impalpable Powder. Then mix all together with half a Pound of the Soap of Tartar, of Oil of Saſſafras half an Ounce, and 2 Ounces of Tincture of Antimony: let them be all well incorporated, by beating in a Mortar: then keep them in a Glaſs or Gally-pot, tied over with a Bladder, and Leather, for uſe.

This Mr. *George Wilſon* ſays he had from Dr. *Starkey*'s own Mouth, in the Year 1665, a little before his Death; who then told him, he gave *Matthews* the former for a little Money; but that this was what he ſucceſsfully made uſe of himſelf. It is both more Diaphoretic and more Anodyne than the former: and they who have made uſe of it in their Practice, affirm it to be the beſt *Laudanum* they ever met with. And yet this is not the ſort which is kept in the Shops; and it is not by much in ſo conſtant Preſcription as the former. Indeed there are hardly any of the Shops that prepare this; ſo that a Phyſician may write for it in vain; while the other is ſo ready for a *Succedaneum*. This may be given in a good handſome Doſe, when reſt is wanting in Fevers; and is not ſo hazardous in its Effects as common Opium, or any other of its Preparations; the *Alexipharmics* likewiſe in its Compoſition cauſe it ſooner to raiſe a Sweat; becauſe at the ſame time that they warm and attenuate the Fluids for Secretion, the Opium relaxes the Fibres, and makes more way for their Paſſage thro' the cutaneous Pores.

Laudanum Londinenſe, *London Laudanum.*

Take Extract of Opium made with Spirit of Wine, 1 Ounce; Extract of Saffron 1 Dram and an half; Caſ-

tor

tor 1 Dram: let them be made up into a Mass with Tincture of the *Species Diambræ* half an Ounce, made with Spirit of Wine: add Ambergrease and Musk, ana 6 Grains; Oil of Nutmegs 10 Drops; and then with a gentle Heat evaporate to a due Consistence.

This is the *Laudanum* which the College retain in their *Dispensatory*. [*In the present Receipt of the College for this* Laudanum, *the Tincture of the* Species Diambræ *is expressly ordered without Perfumes; and the Ambergrease and Musk are left out. The Opium is also ordered to be extracted with equal quantities of Spirit of Wine and Water.*] And it is endued with the Virtues of the former Preparation. It may be given from 1 to 4 Grains, either in a Pill, or dissolved in a Draught. Many prefer this to any liquid Form; because the Dose cannot so exactly be determin'd by so many Drops, as by so much Weight; for Drops may contain more or less, according to the shape of the Phial they are dropt out of, and the slowness of their Dropping; besides the uncertainty of a *Menstruum* sustaining just such a Quantity of Opium; [*for which reason the College of* Edinburgh *expressly order* Sydenham's *Liquid* Laudanum *to be filtred.*] This Medicine is very apt to grow too dry in the Shops, and also mouldy; both which may be prevented by a very small Portion of Salt of Tartar in its Composition; and proportioning the Dose so much larger accordingly. This is what is almost always ordered in the present Practice; and therefore the Shops are never without it.

Laudanum alterum, *Another Laudanum.*

Take of Opium thin sliced 1 Pound, Canary 2 Pound, Salt of Tartar 2 Ounces: dissolve, strain, and evaporate to the Consistence of Honey; to which add Long Pepper and Ginger, ana 2 Drams, Volatile Salt of Hartshorn 1 Ounce and an half, Oil of Aniseeds, Cloves and Nutmegs, ana 2 Drams; mix into a Mass.

This is said to be prescribed in some of the public Hospitals; and seems pretty much to agree with the foregoing both in Virtue and Strength. But it is better fitted for keeping than the former, by the help of the Essential Oils, and the Salt of Tartar.

Laudanum Balsamicum, *Balsamic Laudanum.*

Take of Opium in Extract 2 Ounces, Liver of Sulphur 4 Ounces, Extract of Saffron and Liquorice, ana 1 Ounce; Flowers of Benjamin half an Ounce, Balsam of *Peru* 2 Drams: mix them by a very gentle Warmth, so as just to stir in the Flowers of Benjamin, in a clean Panakin. If the Extracts are too soft, boil or simmer them up a little higher, before the Benjamin and Balsam of *Peru* are put in.

This was communicated to me by a Gentleman of great Worth and Ingenuity in the Study of Medicine, tho' he never made it his Practice; upon whose Recommendation I first tried it, and have been encouraged by its great success to use it many Years. I have known it give liberty of Breath to asthmatic Persons, who could not be trusted with any other kind of *Opiate*; and enable some Persons to pass their Winters here in Town with Comfort, who without it would have been forced to fly into the Country for Breath. And besides the Service it does to the *Lungs*, farther than the Good it infallibly procures as an *Opiate*, it is very efficacious in raising a *Diaphoresis*; and by that means breathes out a great deal from the Muscles and remote Parts, which would occasion Rheumatic and Arthritic Pains, with ma-

ny other bad Symptoms. Its Dose is from 1 to 10 or 12 Grains.

A Pectoral, Sudorific, Liquid Laudanum.

Take of the Soap of Tartar mentioned in *Starkey*'s Pill 4 Ounces; Extract of Opium 2 Ounces, of Saffron half an Ounce, Ginger 2 Drams; beat them in a Mortar, and add of Balsam of Sulphur anisated 2 Ounces: grind them till they are well united; put them into a Matrass, and pour upon them of *Sal Volatile Oleosum* half a Pound, and of rectified Spirit of Wine 2 Pound: let them digest forty eight Hours in a gentle Heat, often shaking the Matrass: then add strong distilled Vinegar 4 Ounces; shake the Vessel, and they will ferment a little; when that is over, close the Matrass again, and let it stand three Days and Nights in a gentle Sand-heat, shaking it as before: when settled, decant the clear; filter the rest, and put them together into a Bottle.

This is the nearest of any liquid Form to the foregoing; and therefore may be prescribed in all the like Intentions, where the Patient cannot take Pills or Bolus; but for want of acquaintance with it, this is not in Prescription, or made in the Shops. The *Recipe* we take from Mr. *Wilson*; with whom the Communicator of the preceding Medicine was intimate. Its Dose is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

The Universal Anodyne.

Dissolve of the best Opium 4 Ounces, in a sufficient quantity of Water; evaporate to 1 Pound and an half; to which put 1 Pound of rectified *French* Brandy, of Saffron half an Ounce, of Cochineal 2 Drams, and of the Tincture of the volatile Salt of Tartar 2 Ounces, (or in its stead 2 Ounces of the Soap of Tartar) of *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, and the Spirit that was drawn from the Soap of Tartar, ana 3 Ounces: digest these for four or five Days in a well luted Matrass in a gentle Heat; then strain the Liquor for use.

This Preparation has some time since been in great Esteem amongst some particular Persons; but it never obtained enough to be a Shop-Medicine. It is very good for all the Purposes of the former; given from 10 to 50 Drops.

Preparations of Scammony.

There are various ways which Authors have contrived to prepare *Scammony*, and all with a view to make it a milder and safer Cathartic. Most agree in doing this with Acids; to which purpose some bake or roast it, inclosed in the Fruit of a Quince, and then it is called *Diagrydium*; others wash it with the Juices of Lemons, Citrons, and with distilled Vinegar: but the following Preparation is most prescribed.

Scammonium cum Sulphure præparatum, *Scammony prepared with Sulphur.*

Lay the Powder of *Scammony* upon thick strong Paper; then hold it over Coals, upon which Sulphur is to be burnt, until the *Scammony* turns white, and melts. Afterwards rub it in a Mortar a little greased, to a fine Powder for use.

This is prescribed from 3 to 8 or 10 Grains; and has the Virtues of the *Scammony* itself; being little altered by this Preparation.

Resina Scammonii, *Rosin of Scammony.*

Take any quantity of *Scammony*, and dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine; decant the Liquor, and put it to common Water, which will occasion it to turn milky, and let the Rosin fall to the bottom; or put it into a Retort, and gently draw off the Spirit, as directed

ed in making the Roſin of Jalap: from which it differs very little, but is ſomewhat ſtronger and rougher in Operation. Its Doſe is from two to ſix or ſeven Grains.

Spiritus Cochleariæ, *Spirit of Scurvy-graſs.*

Take of Garden Scurvy-graſs in Flower (or freſh and newly gather'd at any other time) 20 Pound; bruiſe it groſly, and put it into a Copper Still, tinned within; put to it of the Grounds of Ale 3 Gallons, with new Yeaſt 1 Pound: ſtir them together; lute on the Head, and kindle a little Smallcoal under it, juſt to give a fermenting Warmth: let it ſtand twenty four Hours; and then give Fire to diſtil the Spirit. That which comes firſt is the beſt, and muſt be kept by itſelf: the other Running will ſerve for more Graſs; in the room of common Water, another time.

The great Quickneſs and Volatility of the Herb ſeems ſo little to want any of this help, that it is to be feared it is the worſe for it; becauſe let the Head be ever ſo cloſe luted, ſome of the volatile Part will make its eſcape. Therefore we take the following to be much the better way.

Another way.

Take the ſame quantity of Scurvy-graſs; and put to it of common Proof Brandy 2 Gallons; a gentle Fire will bring over the Spirit; which may be drawn to near the quantity of the Brandy put in.

This will be ſtrongly impregnated with the volatile Parts of the Graſs; and keep much longer than the other: the Pungency of the Graſs being naturally kept alive, as it were, in this Spirit; which of itſelf would either find an eſcape, or die and flatten; as it will do in time, with all the Contrivance that can be invented to prevent it. If 2 or 3 Pounds of Horſe-radiſh be added to it, it will be much the better. This is given in all ſcorbutic Caſes, in common Liquors, from 20 to 100 Drops; and poſſeſſes the principal Virtues of the Herb itſelf in ſubſtance.

Spiritus Cochleariæ Aureus, *Golden Spirit of Scurvy-graſs.*

Take of the foregoing Spirit one Pound, and diſſolve in it Roſin of Jalap, Seammony, or Gamboge, one Ounce. If there be any Sediment, decant the tinged Spirit carefully from it.

This is kept up in high eſteem amongſt the common People, by the great Pretenſions of ſeveral Venders of it: but it is an indifferent and uſeleſs Medicine; unleſs in athletic Conſtitutions; and is very unfit to anſwer the Expectations its Name raiſes. Its Doſe is from 20 to 60 Drops.

Flores Sulphuris, *Flowers of Sulphur.*

Take any quantity of Sulphur groſly powdered; put it into a glaſs Body; which place in a ſmall open Fire; and cover it with a Pot, or another Cucurbit turned upſide down; ſo that the Neck of the one may enter into the Neck of the other. Change the upper Cucurbit every half Hour; fitting another in its place; add likewiſe new Sulphur. Gather the Flowers which ſtick in the Cucurbit; and continue to do ſo, until there is as much as deſired.

The great Conſumption of this, and the lowneſs of the Price it is got down to, make it neceſſary for thoſe who would find a Profit in it, to build a Furnace with Brick, big enough to ſublime an hundred weight of Sulphur at a time; and a few that have put themſelves to ſuch Expence, ſerve the reſt of the Buſineſs. This Proceſs is ſufficient to let us into the Nature of theſe Flowers as a Medicine; and to inform us that they are the fineſt part of the Brimſtone: tho' with theſe there ariſes a great deal

of Salt; as ſome further Proceſſes will diſcover. They are uſed in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and likewiſe in cutaneous Diſtempers, both internally and externally. They are certainly both *Balſamic* and *Deterſive*; and it is their plenty in a great meaſure that leſſens their eſteem. Every Preparation from this Mineral, is very effectual in lowering a Salivation, and hindering the Operation of Mercury by thoſe particular Glands; and alſo gives great eaſe to thoſe troubled with the *Hæmorrhoids*.

Flores Sulphuris albi, *White Flowers of Sulphur.*

Take of Salt-Petre, fixed with Charcoal 4 Ounces, or half a Pound; of clean Mineral Sulphur twice its quantity; grind and mix them well together; then put them into a Retort, and ſet it in a Sand-Furnace; fit to it a Receiver, but lute it not; make a gentle Fire, which gradually increaſe to the third degree; and ſo keep it till all the Flowers riſe; which may be known by the upper part of the Retort above the Sand being clear.

The uſe of theſe is the ſame as the former; and they may be given from 1 Scruple to 2 Drams.

Lac Sulphuris, *Milk of Sulphur.*

Take clean Salt of Tartar 1 Pound, Flowers of Sulphur 6 Ounces, (ſome uſe but 4 Ounces) grind them well together in a ſtone Mortar; then put them into a ſtrong earthen Pan; and add of Fountain-water 8 Pound. Set this Mixture over ſome live Coals; and by degrees make it boil, till the Liquor is very red; which will require three or four hours: (as the Water waſtes, ſupply it with new warm Water.) Take it from the Fire, and before it is quite cold, filter it; then drop into it diſtill'd Vinegar; which will cauſe the red Liquor to be muddy, and a white Powder to precipitate. When the firſt Precipitation is fallen, drop in more Vinegar; and ſo proceed till the Vinegar will not make the Liquor muddy any more. After this let all ſettle; and by gentle Inclination pour off the Liquor: put Fountain-water to the Magiſtery: ſtir it well about, and let it ſettle; pour off as before; and ſo proceed with 6 or 8 Lotions, till the Powder is inſipid, and free from its urinous Taſte.

The Doſe of this is from 10 Grains to 1 Dram, it is reckoned more ſudorific than the Flowers; and is pretty often preſcrib'd for that purpoſe. But this is either too haſtily made by our Chymiſts, without a ſufficient Ablution; or adulterated, ſo as not to be truſted to, in matters of conſequence.

Lac Sulphuris cum Calce viva, *Milk of Sulphur with Quick-Lime.*

Take one part Sulphur, and two parts Quick-Lime; grind them well together; put them into an Iron Kettle, with 6 Quarts of Water to every 3 Pound of the Mixture, and boil it till the whole be as red as Blood; ſtrain it while it is warm into a Veſſel, either of Glaſs or Earth; and let it ſtand to ſettle; what is not very clear, filter; but if it be clear, decant it into a Glaſs Veſſel, and drop into it ſome warm Urine, which will precipitate the Diſſolution: waſh it as the former.

This anſwers to the ſame Purpoſes as the foregoing, and is given in like Doſes; but not often preſcribed, or made by the Chymiſts.

Balſamum Sulphuris cum Oleo Olivarum, *Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Olives.*

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur 4 Ounces, Sallad-Oil 1 Pound; put them into a Pipkin which will contain about three times their quantity; ſet them over a Fire, and make the Matter to boil gently; keep it continually ſtirring with a wooden *Spatula*,

tula, for the ſpace of an Hour and half till it is quite cool; and put it up for uſe.

This is commended in Coughs, Aſthma's, and Conſumptions; and is uſed externally to heal Ulcers; but it is not often made. Its Doſe is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Balſamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum, *Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.*

Take Flowers of Sulphur 4 Ounces, Oil of Turpentine 1 Pound; put them into a Matraſs looſly ſtopped with another Glaſs, ſet it in a Sand Heat, give a ſmall Fire for one hour, then increaſe it till the Oil boils gently, in which degree keep it three or four hours; then let it cool, and pour off the impregnated Oil from that which is not diſſolved.

This is an excellent Medicine for all Diſeaſes of the Breaſt; and likewiſe for Ulcerations and Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages; but it is nauſeous to take at firſt; becauſe of an *Empyreuma*, which wears off with long keeping. Its Doſe is from 6 to 15 or 20 Drops upon fine powder'd Sugar, which is the beſt way to take it, becauſe it will not well mix with Liquors. After the ſame manner is a Balſam made with any other Oils, as of *Aniſeeds*, (which is much uſed in the ſame Doſe) or any other the Phyſician may direct: But Care muſt always be taken leſt it boil over; becauſe it immediately takes fire, and burns ſo fiercely as to endanger the Houſe. The Veſſel ought therefore to be large enough to be two thirds at leaſt empty; to give it room to riſe without running over.

Balſamum Sulphuris cum Oleo Lini, *Balſam of Sulphur with Linſeed Oil.*

Put 4 Pound of Linſeed Oil into a glaz'd earthen Body, ſet it in a Sand-heat till it boil gently; then add 1 Pound of Flowers of Sulphur; ſtir it till it ſwells and ſubſides; then remove it from the Fire; and when cold, pour upon it 5 Pound of tartarized Spirit of Wine; mix them well, and put them into a Glaſs Body, and by a gentle Fire in a Sand-Furnace, draw off the Spirit of Wine. When the Balſam is cold, put it into a Bottle for uſe.

The Uſe and Doſe of this is the ſame as of the other Balſams of Sulphur; but this is the moſt grateful of any of them.

Balſamum Sulphuris Martis, *Balſam of Sulphur with Iron.*

Take clean Filings of Iron 1 Pound, put them into a Cucurbit with Spirit of Salt 5 Pound; let it ſtand in a digeſtive Heat five or ſix days; in which time the Iron will be almoſt diſſolved: Filter and remove it into a Glaſs Retort; place it in the Furnace with a great deal of Sand about it, give fire of the firſt degree for one hour, augment it to the ſecond, which continue till no more Drops fall. Then change the Receiver, and increaſe the Fire to the third degree for one hour; and ſo paſs on to the Extremity of the fourth, and there keep it four or five hours, in which time red Flowers will aſcend into the Neck of the Retort, and ſome yellow Spirit come into the Receiver. Let all cool, and remove the Veſſel. In the Receiver there will be about 4 Ounces of a yellow Spirit; and if the Proceſs be regularly conducted, about the ſame quantity of foliated red Flowers in the Neck of the Retort. Take of the Flowers 3 Ounces, of the yellow Spirit 1 Ounce, put them into a Matraſs; pour upon them Oil of Turpentine 8 Ounces, let them digeſt upon warm Sand 24 hours; then augment the Fire, ſo as to make the Matter ſimmer for two hours; let all cool, and ſeparate it carefully from the *Fæces* for uſe.

This Proceſs might not improperly have been put under the Preparations of *Iron*; but its Title, more than any thing elſe, has reminded us of it here. This Medicine is by ſome affirmed to be one of the beſt Vulneraries in the World, both internally and externally. It is good in all Diſtempers of the Breaſts and Lungs; in the Gravel, and Ulcers of the Reins. It alſo cicatrizes and heals Ulcers, outwardly applied; but the Shops are too great ſtrangers to this Remedy; and it is hardly ever preſcribed, but very well deſerves a place in Practice. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

Hepar Sulphuris, *Liver of Sulphur.*

Take Flowers of Sulphur 4 Ounces, pure Salt of Tartar 2 Ounces; keep them ſtirring in an earthen Diſh, till they are as red as Blood, without any white Specks; as they melt over a moderate Heat; then take out the Mixture, and put it into a Glaſs ſtopt cloſe.

This is not uſed alone, but ſerves for other Preparations.

Sanguis Sulphuris, *Blood of Sulphur.*

Grind of the Liver of Sulphur 4 Ounces, and of Oil of Tartar *per deliq.* 2 Ounces, very well in a Mortar together: put them into a Matraſs, and pour upon them of dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre 12 Ounces. Shake the Matraſs, and let them digeſt cloſe ſtopt, ſeven or eight days: when cool, decant the Liquor for uſe.

The Doſe of this is from 5 to 20 or 30 Drops, mixed with Syrup, or upon Loaf-Sugar powdered; drinking afterwards a Draught of Canary, or warm Ale. It is an admirable Pectoral, and is alſo diuretic. But they do not make it in the Shops, and our Phyſicians hardly ever preſcribe it.

Tinctura Sulphuris, *Tincture of Sulphur.*

Beat of the Liver of Sulphur (while it is warm) 4 Ounces, in a warm Mortar; put it preſently into a Matraſs, add to it Spirit of Wine 1 Pound; ſet them in Digeſtion for 24 hours, and there will be a very red Tincture; which keep in a Phial well ſtopt for uſe.

This is good in all the Intentions wherein the foregoing Balſams are uſed; but is much pleaſanter to take, becauſe it will mix with any Liquors: Canary Wine is the beſt Vehicle to give it in. Its Doſe is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Another.

Take of Philoſophical Soap (made with Oil of Turpentine and Salt of Tartar) 4 Ounces, mix well with it of Balſam of Sulphur 1 Ounce, put them into a Matraſs, and pour upon them of tartarized Spirit of Wine 1 Pound and a half; make a circulating Veſſel of the Matraſs, and digeſt for 24 hours in a gentle heat: When cool, decant the Tincture.

This is eſteemed by ſome a more Pectoral Tincture than the other; tho' the Doſe is the ſame. In the former Proceſs, the Liver of Sulphur muſt be reduced to very fine Powder in a warm Mortar, with all poſſible haſte, to prevent its drawing the moiſture of the Air; and put into a Cucurbit with the Spirit of Wine, which muſt, by another Veſſel inverted, be made a Circulatory, and the Juncture well luted.

A Vulnerary Balſam of Sulphur.

Take of the Liver of Sulphur 4 Ounces, of Succotrine Aloes half an Ounce, and of Myrrh 1 Ounce, all in fine Powder; put them into an earthen Pot, and pour upon them of Balſam of Turpentine 1 Pound, with 2 Drams of Saffron: Set them

on

on a gentle Fire in Sand, which increaſe, by degrees, till the Oil ſimmers, and the Ingredients are diſſolved: Then let all cool, and ſtrain the Balſam through Flannel into a Glaſs, and keep it for uſe.

It is by ſome greatly commended for the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers.

Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam, *Oil of Sulphur by the Bell.*

This is to be made of the yellow Mineral Sulphur. To the Operation are required two wooden Frames, one earthen Diſh with a hole in the middle, a flat Gally-pot, an earthen Porringer to burn the Sulphur in, a wide-mouth'd Glaſs for the Receiver, and the Bell. Set one of the wooden Frames upon two Bricks, and put the Diſh with a hole in its middle upon it, and the flat Gally-pot in the middle of the Diſh, with the bottom upwards, upon which ſet the Porringer, containing the Sulphur. Support the ſecond wooden Frame upon two Bricks more, as the firſt; in which Frame a hole muſt be made fit for the Bell-Glaſs to reſt in, ſo that the edges of the Bell may be clear of the Wood. When the Porringer charged with Sulphur is fitted, ſet the Sulphur on Fire with a red-hot Iron: when it is all melted, ſtir it with a clean Tobacco-Pipe, or Iron Wire, to make it burn clear; then cover it with the Bell, and in three or four hours time the Oil may be perceived to condenſe about the Bell, and drop into the Diſh, and ſo into the Receiver. Whenever the Sulphur appears to burn dull, take off the Bell, and ſtir the Sulphur about with an Iron Wire as before: Then ſet the Glaſs over it again, and ſo proceed till there be as much Oil (or rather Spirit of Sulphur) as is deſired.

This is a powerful Acid, and its Operation is chiefly Diuretic; but 'tis more commonly preſcribed to give a palatable Acidity to ſome internal Medicines, than to anſwer any Intention by its proper Virtues. Its greateſt uſe is in other Preparations. Its Doſe for Palatableneſs is at pleaſure, and as a *Diuretic*, from 3 to 10 Drops, in any proper Vehicle. Many queſtion whether there be any real difference between this and *Oil of Vitriol*, which is difficult to determine; ſo that they may ſpeak as truly as pleaſantly, who pronounce one to be a *Vitriolic Spirit of Sulphur*, and the other a *Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol:* our Chymiſts however are ſeldom at the trouble to ſupply us with this genuinely made. [*There are ſome Experiments that ſhew a remarkable difference betwixt Oil of Vitriol, and genuine Oil of Sulphur by the Bell; particularly Oil of Vitriol eats the Cork of the containing Glaſs; but Oil of Sulphur preſerves the Cork ſound. Oil of Sulphur taſtes much pleaſanter in Punch and other Liquors; agrees better with new Wines, and will do ſeveral things in ſeveral Trades, which Oil of Vitriol will not do, but inſtead thereof have a contrary effect. And perhaps the Difference is no leſs between them as Medicines.*]

Sal Sulphuris, *Salt of Sulphur.*

Take of *Sal Polychreſtum* (as prepared under the Article of *Nitre*) 4 Ounces, powder it in a Glaſs Mortar, with a Peſtle of the ſame; put it into a flat wide-mouth'd Glaſs, and add to it of the Spirit of Sulphur 2 Ounces; ſtir them well together, and evaporate in a Sand-heat; this will leave a pleaſant acid Salt, which put up in a Phial for uſe.

This is not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the Salt of Sulphur, but Nitre fix'd by Sulphur, and afterwards impregnated with its Spirit. It is Diuretic, and if given in a large Doſe, Cathartic, as moſt Salts are. In the former Intention it is given from 10 Grains

to

to 1 Dram, in the latter up to 4 Drams, dissolved in Broth, or any proper Vehicle warm.

Spiritus Saponis, *Spirit of Soap.*

Cut into small pieces sixteen Ounces of the Soap of *Alicant*, soften it in an earthen Vessel by a gentle Fire, and mix in it 7 or 8 Ounces of Clay-Powder. Put the Mixture into a Retort big enough, that one third part may remain empty; place the same in a Furnace of Reverberation; adapt a Recipient; lute the Joints exactly; and make a little Fire in the Furnace to the third degree; and continue doing so till nothing more distils. Separate the Vessels when cooled, and pour the whole contained in the Recipient, into a Funnel furnished with Cap Paper; and there will come out a watry and clear Liquor which is yellowish, of a bitter Taste; and may be called the *Spirit of Soap*; of which there will be 6 Ounces.

I do not know that this has been made in our Shops; but it seems naturally suited for so many Purposes of moment, as to deserve Recommendation; for it cannot but be very opening and resolutive, both inwardly, and externally applied; and seems admirably calculated for Embrocations, with other suitable Ingredients, against arthritic, and the like obstinate Pains. I cannot also but think it efficacious in the *Jaundice*, *Scrophula*'s, and the like glandulous Foulnesses: as likewise a good *Menstruum* for Opium, to make a *Liquid Laudanum* with.

Spiritus Sacchari, *Spirit of Sugar.*

To 1 Pound of powdered Sugar put 3 Pound of Fuller's Earth also in Powder, or in its room so much Sand clean washed; place a Receiver half full of the mixture in a Sand-Furnace, and give it Fire of the first degree for two hours; then increase it to the second, for two hours more; proceed to the third, where keep it till no Fumes appear in the Receiver. Then let all cool; and in the Receiver there will be found a fetid Oil and Spirit, which separate as usual. Put the Spirit into a Retort or Cucurbit: apply it to a Receiver unluted; make a Fire of the first degree, and there keep it till the Drops have a little Acidity: Put away the Phlegm, lute on the Receiver, increase the Fire to the second degree; where keep it till all is come off.

This will dissolve Pearl or Coral, and is also accounted a good Medicine in the Stone and Gravel, in the Bladder or Kidneys; but it is hardly made or prescribed. Dose from 10 to 50 Drops. There is another *Spirit of Sugar*, which the Chymists call *Compound*, that has half as much *Sal Armoniac* as Sugar. It makes a finer and still more aperitive Spirit; but is not used.

Spiritus Sacchari Ardens, *A burning Spirit of Sugar.*

Take of coarse Sugar, or Molosses, any quantity at pleasure, in proportion to the Still; put to it ten or twelve times its weight of Water, and let them stand a sufficient time to ferment: as soon as the Fermentation is over, put the Liquor into a Copper-Still with its refrigeratory, and give it gradual Fire till it begins to drop. Observe so to manage the Fire, that the Spirit come from the Mouth of the Worm in a small Thread; and so continue till it runs insipid: then let out the Fire, and rectify the Spirit by a second Distillation, either in a Glass Body or Head; or if the quantity be great, in a Copper Vessel; observing to separate the Spirit from the Phlegm, as in the first Distillation; which may be further rectify'd till it will burn,

burn all away, and then it is called *Alcohol*.

This is of the ſame uſe as the Spirit of Wine, and is much preferable to our Malt Spirits, both for ſoftneſs and flavour; and is exceeded by none but that of the Grape.

Cryſtalli & Cremor Tartari, *Cryſtals and Cream of Tartar*.

Take any quantity of crude Tartar, boil it in Water till the Parts which are capable of Solution be entirely diſſolved; run the Liquor, whilſt it is hot, through a flannel Bag into an earthen Pan; and evaporate till a Pellicle appears; then ſet it in a cold place; and ſuffer it to ſtand quiet two or three days; afterwards decant the Liquor, and there will be found Cryſtals adhering to the ſide of the Pan; ſcrape them off, and evaporate the Liquor as before; and ſet it again to ſhoot into Cryſtals; repeat the Evaporation till all the Cryſtals are ſhot.

The Virtues of this are known to all. It is a cooling gentle Cathartic, and paſſes off pretty much, as moſt ſaline Purgers do, by Urine. Its Doſe is from half a Dram to 1 Ounce, diſſolved in Broth.

Sal Tartari fixum, *Fixed Salt of Tartar*.

Take any quantity of crude Tartar, calcine it in a Pot or Glaſs-Houſe Fire: or three or four Pounds of it may be put into ſtrong brown Paper, which tie up with Thread, and wet it with Water: then put it upon ſome burning Coals, and bury it with more; then let it continue till all that is combuſtible is conſumed; and the calcin'd Tartar will remain in an entire Lump. Diſſolve it in warm Water; then filter and evaporate it to a dryneſs in a clean iron or earthen Pan; and what remains is the fixed Salt of Tartar, which may be further purified by repeated Diſſolutions, Filtrations and Evaporations, till in the Diſſolution it leaves no *Fæces*.

The firſt Evaporation may be made in a clean iron Pan, in which the Liquor ought to be kept ſtirring when it begins to coagulate, till the Salt is quite dry; and if a further Purification is intended, becauſe it is not ſo white as wiſhed for, put it into a Crucible; and ſet it on a little Charcoal Fire, (ſo that it doth not melt) and in a quarter of an hour's time it will be very white. It muſt be kept in a Glaſs well ſtopt; otherwiſe it will attract the Air and diſſolve. And the *Oleum Tartari per Deliquium*, Oil of Tartar by melting, is made only by hanging the Salt up in a Cloth in a moiſt place, which will drop into any Veſſel ſet to receive it. This Oil has all the Virtues of the Salt, and is uſed to ſcour the Skin of Pimples, Freckles and Morphew, mixed with a little *Oil of Almonds*, and ſometimes with Roſe and Orange-Water. This Salt is *aperitive*, and uſed much to draw out the Tinctures of Vegetables, and is given in all kinds of Obſtructions. This the Chymiſts, by ſome ſmall difference of management, make ſerve for the *lixivious Salts* of all Plants; and it is much to be wiſhed all their Frauds were as little detrimental: For whatſoever is reduced into ſuch a Subſtance by *Calcination*, has no Qualities but what the Fire gives it; and therefore *Salt of Tartar* is as good as the *Salt* of any Plant whatſoever, procured the ſame way; as has been before taken notice of, N°. 604. of the Simples.

Tartarum Solubile, *Soluble Tartar*.

Mix of Salt of Tartar 4 Ounces, with Cream of Tartar 8 Ounces, and pulverize them together; put them into an earthen Pan; into which pour of Spring-water 3 Pound, boil them till they are diſſolved, and remember

member now and then to stir them. Filter the Dissolution whilst it is warm, evaporate to dryness, and keep it in a Glass well stopt.

It works both by Urine and Stool; is given in Obstructions, Cachexies, Jaundice, and Dropsies. Its Dose is from 1 Scruple to 2 Drams, in any proper Vehicle.

Tartarum Solubile Chalybeatum, *Chalybeated Soluble Tartar.*

Take of the Tincture of Tartar made with Steel, half a Pound, and put it into a glass Body; pour upon it of the aforesaid Soluble Tartar 2 Ounces: set the Glass in a gentle Heat of Sand to evaporate; stir it about sometimes with a clean wooden *Spatula*; and when it is dry, there will be a black Powder; which keep in a Phial well stopt.

It is a good *Aperitive*, and endued with all the Virtues of the Tincture of Tartar with Iron. In Obstructions of the *Menses* it is almost a certain Remedy. Its Dose is from 1 Scruple to 1 Dram and a half.

Tartarum Chalybeatum, *Chalybeated Tartar.*

Pour 3 Pound of Spring-Water into an earthen Pan, and set it over the Fire to boil; as soon as it boils, put in of the Crystals of Tartar half a Pound, and of *Vitriolum Martis* half an Ounce, finely powdered apart, and afterwards ground together. Let them boil a quarter of an Hour; stirring them with a wooden *Spatula* till they are dissolved; then strain the Mixture boiling hot thro' a Cotton-bag into a clean Pan; and set it in a cold place, and it will shoot into little greenish Crystals.

It is endued with the Qualities of the former. Altho' these are both safe and efficacious Medicines in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and may be prescribed in Forms very convenient for the Patient's taking; yet they are little inquired after, and very rarely prescribed. The Dose of this is from 10 Grains to 1 Dram.

Tartarum Emeticum, *Emetic Tartar.*

Take Cream of Tartar half a Pound, *Crocus Metallorum* 2 Ounces; let them be very finely powdered, and after they are well mixed, put them into a glazed Pot; and pour upon them of Spring-Water 2 Pound: let them boil seven or eight Hours; stir them often, and as the Water wastes, supply it; take off the Mixture from the Fire boiling, and run it presently thro' a Flannel Bag; then evaporate two thirds in a glass Body in Sand; and set it in a cold place to shoot; separate the superfluous Water, and evaporate as before; gather the Crystals, dry them gently, and keep them in a Phial for use.

It is a brisk Emetic, and will operate from 2 to 8 Grains. It may be made with *Vitrum Antimonii*, Flowers of Antimony, or *Mercurius Vitæ*. If in all the preceding Processes, the Cream of Tartar be before baked in an Oven to brownness, the Crystals will shoot much fairer and larger.

Tartarum Emeticum & Catharticum, *Emetic and Cathartic Tartar.*

Take of Salt of Tartar half a Pound, *Crocus Metallorum* 2 Ounces: make them both into fine Powder, and mix them well; put them into a Crucible, and let them melt together for half an Hour: then take it out from the Fire, and dissolve it in clean Water; filter the Dissolution, and evaporate to a Pellicle upon the Surface; then drop gradually into it Oil of Vitriol, till the Ebullition ceases; and over a gentle Heat of Sand evaporate to dryness.

This works both by Vomit and Stool; and agrees well enough with some gross Constitutions that can bear thorough shaking; and whose Stomach and Glands of the *Primæ Viæ* are

are foul. It is proper in the first Approaches of the Dropsy, Scurvy, and Jaundice; and also in Hypochondriacal Melancholy it cannot fail of doing good, by accelerating the Motions of the Fluids, and rouzing the Spirits. Its Dose is from 3 to 15 Grains.

Tartarum Vitriolatum, *Vitriolated Tartar.*

Put any quantity of Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium* into a Glass Cucurbit: drop gradually upon it rectified Oil of Vitriol till the Ebullition ceases: then evaporate the Humidity in a gentle Sand-heat; and there will reside a very white Matter, which keep in a wide-mouth'd Glass well stopt.

If, instead of the *Oil*, rectified *Spirit of Vitriol* is used, the remainder after Evaporation will be yet whiter. It operates by Urine and Stool; but is too sharp and griping ever to be given alone; it is therefore generally used as an Alterative with other Deobstruents; and is particularly good in the Jaundice, and all Excesses of Choler. It makes a good Dentifrice, and will very soon render black Teeth, that are not quite rotten, as white as Ivory.

Sapo Tartari, *Soap of Tartar.*

Take Rhenish-Wine, Tartar, or Cream of Tartar, and Salt-Petre, ana 1 Pound, in Powder; mix them well together, and put them into a red-hot Crucible, by a Spoonful at a time: when melted, take out the Mixture with a little Iron Ladle, and put it into a warm earthen Pan; adding to it so much warm Water as is necessary to dissolve it: filter and dry it into a Salt; grind it into an impalpable Powder, or as fine as possible: then put it into a wide-mouth'd Glass, and expose it to the Air till it is moisten'd; which it will sufficiently be in 18, 20, or 24 Hours, according to the moistness or dryness of the Weather. Then put to each Pound of the Salt, of rectified Oil of Turpentine 4 Ounces; stir them well together with a wooden *Spatula*, till they seem to be incorporated: then set the Mixture aside; and cover it to keep out the Dust: stir it well two or three times a Day, till they are thoroughly imbodied, and of the Consistence of a Syrup; if it wants Oil to make it of that Consistence, add more.

This is sometimes called *Sapo Philosophorum.* Of itself it is an excellent Diuretic; and is conveniently enough mixed into a Bole. It may be given from 10 Grains to half a Dram; and is very good against the Gravel in the Kidneys or Bladder: but as it is hardly ever prescribed for these Purposes, it is not kept in the Shops; and only made for the *Matthew*'s Pill, in which it is accounted the *Corrector.*

Oleum & Spiritus Tartari, *Oil and Spirit of Tartar.*

Take of the pure Crystals of Tartar 4 Pound; distil them in a Retort with a large Receiver, increasing the Fire by degrees, till the Fumes altogether disappear. There will come over a Phlegm, a Spirit, and an Oil; after the last of these is separated, put the other into a Glass Cucurbit, and rectify in a Sand-heat two or three times over; drawing off every time not above a third Part. Of the Remainder may be made a Salt of Tartar by Calcination; from whence likewise may be obtained an Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium.*

The Spirit is extremely *aperitive*; but to make it yet more so, to three parts of the Oil and Spirit which were procured by Distillation, put one part of *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis*; shake them well in the Receiver, and put them carefully into a clean glass Retort; which set in a Sand-Furnace: fit and lute on a Receiver, and give a

Fire

Fire of the first degree, till the Lute be dry; then advance to the second; in which will come over a very penetrating and grateful Spirit; which is a most powerful *Diaphoretic*; and also assists by Urine. It is given from 2 Scruples to 2 Drams, in any proper Vehicle; in the most obstinate chronic Diseases.

Sal Tartari Volatile, *Volatile Salt of Tartar.*

Take the Lees of Wine, and dry them gently; when dry, beat them into gross powder: place a coated glass or earthen Retort, half full with them, in a Reverberatory Furnace: give it a gentle Fire to drive off the Phlegm; which comes over first; and when the Fumes begin to rise, fit and lute on the Receiver; augmenting the Fire gradually, till at last, with the most extreme degree, no more Fumes will arise. Then let all cool, and take off the Receiver; wherein there will be a whitish Liquor, which contains the Volatile Salt; and upon it will swim a little fetid Oil; put it into a Phial, and with a little clean Water rince out the Salt which adheres to the Sides of the Recipient, and put it to the rest. Then put them into a Coffin of brown Paper, and the Spirit with the Salt, will pass through; and leave the Oil in the Coffin. Put the Spirit into a Matrass; fit to it a Head and Receiver: lute the Joints well, and with a gentle Heat of Sand sublime the Salt into the Head: when it is pretty well charged, take off that Head, and presently fit on another; and continue the same degree of Fire till the Salt begins to melt: then change the Head, and augment the Heat a little, to distil the Volatile Spirit of Tartar: when the Drops are insipid, take off the Receiver, and keep the Spirit from the Air in a Phial well stopt, because of its Volatility; as also the Salt; for if the least Portion of Air be admitted, the Salt will give.

If such Lees can be had as the Juice is pressed out of, by those who make Vinegar, it will save the Labour of drying them; and will be altogether as good for this Operation. And if in the Rectification, more Salt be desired in a dry form, it must be carefully watched; and when the Salt discovers the least tendency towards a Dissolution, the Head must be forthwith changed, and the Salt taken out and put into a dry Phial; well stopping it to preserve it from the Air. But if so much Water come over with it, as to turn it into a liquid Form, it then has the same effect with the Salt, if given in a greater Dose. If after the Rectification the Phlegm be separated from the Oil, and the Volatile Spirit returned upon it, and to them be put a third of their weight of sweet Spirit of Nitre; and you digest them in a double Vessel three or four Days in a gentle Heat; then unlute the Vessels, and fit and lute on a Head with its Receiver; there may be obtained with a gentle Heat, a most excellent and penetrating Salt and Spirit.

Another.

Take the satiated Salt of Tartar, (described to make the true tartarized Spirit of Wine) and place a coated Retort half full with it in an open Furnace; lute on a Receiver, and give a gradual Fire; observing the same Method as in the former Operation, both in the Distilling and Rectification.

The Volatile Salt of Tartar, made either of these ways, is in great esteem with many Physicians; and almost extolled for an universal Remedy; particularly for all those Diseases which have their Seat in the Nerves; as Palsies, Apoplexies, Epilepsies, and the like. The Dose of the Salt is from 10 Grains to half a Dram; of the

the Spirit, from 10 to 60 Drops; but the preſent Practice ſeldom takes notice of it, and the Shops do not furniſh us with it.

Tinctura Salis Tartari, *Tincture of Salt of Tartar.*

Take of Salt of Tartar 1 Pound; put it into a Crucible; place it in a melting Furnace, and let it ignite gradually till it is of a white melting Heat; cover it well with Coals, and keep it in the moſt extreme degree of Fire for five or ſix Hours: then pour it into a warm Mortar, and whilſt warm, powder it, and put it into a Matraſs, heated upon warm Sand to prevent its breaking with the hot Salt; then pour upon it of tartarized Spirit of Wine 2 Pound, invert and lute well to it another Matraſs, to make it a double Veſſel; make a gentle Fire, and let it ſimmer ſix or ſeven Hours; and in that time it will acquire a good Tincture; which when cold, put into a Phial, and keep it well ſtopt.

This operates both by Sweat and Urine; and is an excellent *Aperitive*, and good in all ſcorbutic Habits; and in Cachexies, Jaundice, and Dropſies. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

The Grand Corrector.

Take Cream of Tartar and purified Nitre, ana 3 Pound; powder and mix them, and put them by Spoonfuls into a red-hot Crucible: when melted, diſſolve the Matter in warm Water; filter the Diſſolution; evaporate to a dry Salt; put it into a clean glaſs Body; and add three times its weight of pure diſtilled Vinegar, by half a Pint at a time; ſhake the Glaſs, and place it in a Sand-Furnace; then draw off the Liquor, which will be an inſipid Phlegm. Diſſolve the Salt again in Spring-Water; filter and evaporate as before: powder the Salt, and put it into a clean Body; adding three times its weight of pure diſtilled Vinegar, and draw it off as before. Repeat theſe Operations till the Salt has no *Fæces*; and the diſtilled Vinegar comes off as acid as when put on. And this is the foliated *Salt of Tartar*; which readily diſſolves in *Spirit of Wine*. To this put ſo much Spirit of Wine as will diſſolve it; let it ſettle, decant the *Spirit*, and draw off the remaining *Spirit*, by a gentle Heat. Take 1 Pound of this *Salt*, and of the *Offa alba*, (made with the *Spirit of Wine* and *Spirit of Urine*) half a Pound; grind them well together, and add of Spirit of Wine half a Pound, impregnated with any eſſential *Oil*, (according to the uſe intended) as Oil of Juniper, Saſſafras, Marjoram, *&c.* put them into a Body with its Head and Receiver; lute the Joints, and draw off the *Spirit of Wine* with ſo very gentle a Heat in Aſhes, as will only elevate the *Spirit*, and leave the *Oil* with the *Salt*; impregnate the *Spirit* with more *Oil*; return it upon the *Salt*; and repeat the Operation till the *Salt* is become a Soap. And this is the grand Corrector of Vegetables, Animals, and Minerals.

Some of our Chymiſts have this in prodigious eſteem: and *Starkey*, in his *Pyrotechny*, ſeems to think he cannot ſay enough in its Commendation: notwithſtanding which, it has not been able to maintain its place in the Shops; and the preſent Practice is not acquainted with any ſuch Medicine; tho' the difficulty and tedioufneſs of the Proceſs may chiefly be in fault.

Oleum Terebinthinæ, *Oil of Turpentine.*

Take any quantity of Turpentine, and put it into a large Copper Still with ſix times its quantity of Water; draw off as uſual, until there comes no more Oil with the Water; which

ſeparate

ſeparate with a Funnel made on purpoſe for ſuch uſes; as in the Diſtillation of any other eſſential Oil.

The Water of the firſt running will retain ſo much of the moſt ſpirituous part of the Turpentine, that it is worth ſaving; and has all the Virtues of the Turpentine itſelf. The Oil is very hot, penetrating and exceedingly Diuretic; which makes it therefore ſo much depended upon in all Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages; and ſo ſuddenly perceived in the Water by its Scent. Its Efficacy this way is ſo remarkable, that I have known a whole Company perceive it to alter the ſmell of their Urine, by ſitting long in a Room juſt painted; which ſmelt ſtrong of the Oil mixed in the Colour: and many whole Families make the ſame Obſervation, when a Houſe is new painted. This Oil is alſo of great efficacy in external Applications; and to admiration will ſometimes diſlodge thoſe Viſcidities which clog the Joints, and occaſion laſting Tumors and Pains. In Paralytic Limbs it likewiſe greatly promotes the Motion of the nervous Fluid; and aſſiſts in bringing them to their uſe by ſuch means. In Punctures, and ſome particular Circumſtances of Ulcers alſo, the Surgeons much eſteem, and uſe it.

A yellow Oil and Balſam of Turpentine.

Take of the *Colophony* which remains in the Copper Still, after drawing off the Oil and Spirit of Turpentine, any quantity; break it into little pieces, and put it into a Retort, ſo as to make it not above half full: place it in a Sand-Furnace; heat it gradually to the ſecond degree of Fire; and then ſome Oil will drop into the Receiver: augment that degree a little, and it will cauſe all the Oil to diſtil; then change the Receiver, and urge the Fire to the third degree, which will cauſe yellow thick Drops to diſtil with ſome Fumes: when the Fumes decreaſe, augment the Fire to the fourth degree, which will drive over a red Balſam; when the Receiver begins to cool, and the Fumes diſappear, let out the Fire.

Neither of theſe are much uſed, tho' recommended as good Dreſſings in ſome Wounds and Ulcers; but the manner by which they are obtained, ſhews how to fetch the ſame Subſtances out of Maſtich, Frankincenſe, Galbanum, or any other Gum.

Oleum Camphoræ, *Oil of Camphire.*

Powder groſly 3 or 4 Ounces of good Camphire; put it into a Matraſs; and pour upon it twice as much Spirit of *Nitre:* ſtop your Veſſel cloſe; and ſet it over a Pot half full of Water a little heated; ſtir it every now and then to help forward the Diſſolution which will be finiſhed in two or three Hours; and then you'll find the Camphire turn'd into a clear Oil, which ſwims above the Spirit, Separate it, and keep it in a Phial well ſtopt.

Lemery commends this againſt carious Bones; and it ſeems fitted for all the purpoſes of a powerful Detergent.

Oleum Camphoræ alterum, *Another.*

Put into a glaſs Retort well coated 2 Ounces of Camphire groſly pulverized, and pour upon it 8 Ounces of ethereal Oil of Turpentine: place the Beak of the Retort upwards in Digeſtion upon hot Sand: ſtop the ſame, and let it remain there twenty four Hours; and ſhake it now and then, till all the Camphire is diſſolved in the Liquor: then place the Retort for Diſtillation upon Sand; open it, and adapt thereto a Recipient; and lute the Joint exactly; afterwards, by a moderate and gradual Fire, diſtil the Liquor till nothing more comes over; keep this Liquor in a Bottle well ſtopt, and you will have

have an Oil of Camphire, which will appear muddy, of a whitiſh Colour, inclining to yellow, of a more fetid Odour and Taſte than thoſe of Turpentine Oils. It will weigh ſix Ounces, and nothing remain in the Retort.

This is very deterſive, penetrating, and reſolutive, both inwardly and externally uſed: and will reach to Ulcerations and Foulneſſes in the moſt remote and ſtraiten'd Canals; as in the Lungs or urinary Paſſages. In arthritic Pains, and thoſe ſettled by old Colds, as they are called, it cannot but be very efficacious; taken from 5 to 15 Drops in any proper Liquor, keeping the Patient warm.

Preparations of Vinegar.

Vinegar is Wine made acid by a Diſſolution and Mixture of its own Tartar; which is brought about by cauſing it to ferment upon its Lees; until it has diſſolved them; or ſo far at leaſt, as to receive from them the Acidity we find it has: but its Conſumption, and the Price it bears, will not allow of this way of making it: and therefore there are ways of procuring it from decay'd Raiſins, and ſuch like Fruit. The Country People make this of their home-brew'd Ale; by ſetting it in the Sun till it ſours, and then they call it *Alegar*; but that is not ſo good as what is made from Wine, or dried Grapes. It is cooling and grateful to the Stomach, in the ſame manner, and for the ſame reaſons as were delivered under the 11th Section, concerning Fruits. It will ſo much aſtringe the Fibres of the whole Body, if taken in Food, or medicinally, to any conſiderable quantity, as to ſqueeze out what is near the Surface, and occaſion Sweat. Some have entertained a great Opinion of its reſiſting Poiſons; and being therefore good in all contagious and epidemical Fevers: for which reaſon we meet with it ſo very often in Alexipharmic Preſcriptions; and particularly in a large quantity in the *Aqua Theriacalis* of the *College*. In the late *London* Plague, People uſed it much with ſucceſs: and we meet with many Inſtances of ſuch a Deſtroyer being prevented, or thrown off, by profuſe Sweats; which have been procured by wrapping the Patient up in a Sheet wet with Vinegar; which cannot but be an infallible way of procuring Sweat; becauſe it gives ſuch an univerſal ſqueeze to the Solids, as muſt preſs and force the thinner Fluids thro' the cutaneous Glands; and at the ſame time gives them ſuch a Firmneſs and Tenſion, as will make them vibrate with too much ſmartneſs to ſuffer the Fluids to ſtagnate, or fall into any undue Coheſions from any foreign Taint.

Acetum Diſtillatum, *Diſtill'd Vinegar*.

Put of good Wine Vinegar into a large Retort, or Body, fitted with an Head, what quantity you pleaſe; ſo that one third part may remain empty: place it in a Sand-Furnace, and with a Fire of the firſt degree, draw off a fifth part, which keep by itſelf, for it will ſerve for ſome uſes: then increaſe the Fire to the ſecond degree; and ſo continue till all is diſtilled; except a ſmall quantity left in the bottom of the Veſſel, of the Conſiſtence of Honey. When all is cold, take off the Receiver; and if it be deſired rectify'd, put it into a clean Veſſel; ſet it in the ſame degree of Fire, to ſeparate more Phlegm; and in every thing proceed as before, till the bottom is almoſt dry; which, however, muſt not be urged too far, for fear it ſhould give an *Empyreuma* to that which is already diſtilled.

It is principally uſed in other Preparations for Diſſolution or Precipitation.

Spiritus Aceti, *Spirit of Vinegar*.

Put diſtilled Vinegar upon Filings

of Copper; or to that *Scoria* of Copper which the Braſiers call *Spill* or *Spittle-Duſt*; and make it into a Paſte: let it ſtand ſome time, without Heat, to penetrate the Copper; evaporate over a very gentle Fire, till the Fumes of the Vinegar can be ſmelt: then take it preſently away, imbibe again, and evaporate as before; do this ſo often, that an eager Scent may be perceived, at the beginning of the Evaporation; which ſhews that the Copper is well ſatiated with the diſtilled Vinegar: put this ſatiated Calx into a Retort; place it in a Sand-Furnace; fit to it a Receiver, and lute well the Joint with a wet Bladder: give it the firſt degree of Fire for two Hours; then increaſe it to the ſecond for two or three Hours more; and ſo to the third, for three Hours longer: at laſt give it the fourth degree for two Hours more; then let all cool, and in the Receiver there will be a *Spirit of Vinegar*, of which the more Phlegmy part may ſtill be ſeparated by Rectification.

This is much more penetrating than the former; and will perform any Operation with more force, and in much leſs quantity; but it is ſeldom made.

[*A very commodious way of obtaining a ſtrong* Spirit of Vinegar, *is by freezing common diſtilled Vinegar, to take out the more phlegmy part.*]

Acetum Scilliticum, *Vinegar of Squills.*

Take that part of the Squill between the outer Leaves and the Core; cut it into ſmall pieces, which cleanſe, and expoſe to a drying Heat for thirty Days: then put 1 Pound of it into a Bottle with 6 Pints of the beſt Vinegar; and in the Summer time let the Veſſel, cloſe ſtopt, be placed in the Sun for thirty Days; then open it, and ſtrain it out for uſe.

This is ſometimes uſed of itſelf; but chiefly made into *Oxymel Scilliticum.*

Acetum Roſatum, *Vinegar of Roſes.*

Take of red Roſe Buds dry'd, with the white cut off, as for making the Conſerve, 1 Pound; and infuſe them in 12 Pounds of the beſt White Wine Vinegar, for 40 or 50 Days. Then preſs out the Roſes, and keep the Vinegar for uſe.

This is ſeldom preſcribed, but to embrocate the Head and Temples in ſome kinds of the Head-ach; in which it frequently does great ſervice. After the ſame manner is made *Acetum Sambucinum, Anthoſatum*, &c. Vinegar of Elder, Roſemary, and the like, by an Infuſion of their Flowers. The Uſes of theſe Vinegars are manifeſt, from the Virtues of the Ingredients already deſcribed. Some Diſpenſatory Writers, eſpecially the *Germans*, abound with medicated Vinegars; and moſt of them aimed againſt peſtilential Diſeaſes: but neither the Diſeaſes of our Climate, nor the Practice amongſt us, often call for ſuch Medicines. We ſhall therefore here give room only to one more; which is called,

Acetum Rutaceum, *Vinegar of Rue.*

Infuſe the Leaves of Rue and *Scordium*, that is, *Water-Germander*, picked from the thick Stalks, ana 2 Handfuls; Juniper-Berries and Angelica Roots, ana 2 Ounces; Zedoary, and *Sevil* Orange Peel, ana 1 Ounce; in 8 Pound of the beſt Vinegar. Let them digeſt for a Month; then preſs the Vinegar from the Ingredients, and keep it for uſe.

This is not preſcribed, or kept in the Shops; but is ſo eaſily made by any private Family, and is ſo good a Medicine to procure Sweat upon any Threatnings of a Fever, or upon a Surfeit; that it is very well worth any one's making, and keeping in readineſs. It may be given from half a Spoonful to two or three Spoonfuls, in any convenient warm Liquor.

And

And if the Patient is kept warm with Clothes, it cannot fail of raiſing a Sweat; and it is the beſt *Succedaneum* to Treacle-water in the World; where that cannot be had for a ſudden occaſion.

Diſtillation of Vipers.

Take any number of Vipers; open and cleanſe them from all Worms and Excrements, and the Females from their Eggs: Take out their Hearts and Livers; dry them in the ſhade, ſeparately from their Bodies; and when they are dry, cut the Bodies into ſmall pieces, and therewith three quarters fill a coated Retort: place it in a fit Reverberatory; lute on a Receiver, which muſt be large; cover the Furnace with its Dome, and make a gentle Fire for two Hours, in which time the greateſt Part of the Phlegm will come over; then increaſe the Fire to the ſecond degree for two Hours more; which will raiſe the Spirit and volatile Salt: increaſe it ſtill to the third, which will fill the Recipient with Clouds; keep up that degree till the Clouds leſſen in the Receiver: increaſe the Fire ſtill to the fourth degree; and keep it there till all be come over, and the Receiver grows cool; then ceaſe the Fire, and there will be come over a Phlegm, Spirit, Salt, and Oil; which muſt be rectified.

Sal Viperārum Volatile, *Volatile Salt of Vipers.*

Put all that is found in the Receiver, upon the foregoing Diſtillation, into a long-bodied uncut Cucurbit; if more Salt adheres to the Receiver than the Liquid which diſtilled from the Vipers will diſſolve, put in a little Water, and rinſe all the Salt out into the Body: place it in *Balneo*, or a gentle Heat of Sand or Aſhes; lute on the Head with a Bladder ſpread with ſtiff Starch; and dipt in the White of an Egg. There may alſo be a ſmall Receiver luted on to the Beak of the Alembic; and the Salt will ſublime into the Head, or upper part of the Body, diſtinct from the Phlegm and groſſer Part of the Oil; which muſt be kept in a clean Phial carefully ſtopt.

Many great and wonderful Virtues are attributed to this Salt; and it is reported to give Relief even in thoſe Diſeaſes which are moſt refractory and difficult to cure; as Apoplexies, Lethargies, Convulſions, Palſies, and all other Maladies believed to have their Source from the Brain; likewiſe in Diſtempers of the Breaſt; as Aſthma's, Pleuriſies, Palpitation of the Heart, *&c.* for it opens and attenuates exceedingly, whereby it divides and diſlodges Humours in the moſt remote Receſſes, and diſpoſes them for ſome Secretion. In all Diſtempers peculiar to the Female Sex, it is likewiſe in great eſteem; and promotes the natural cleanſings ſo neceſſary to their Health. Some will have it to be a Specific againſt the Bites of venemous Creatures; but this Opinion ſeems moſtly built upon Fancy; yet by its Activity it will in ſuch caſes prevent the Blood from running into thoſe Grumes and unnatural Coheſions, which obſtruct the Veſſels; and thereby do great ſervice. But the greateſt Virtue of all in this Medicine, is its wonderful efficacy in all cutaneous Caſes: Of which ſee further under the *Viper* itſelf, *Sect.* 4. *Claſs* 2. of *Animals*. The Doſe of this is from 10 Grains to 2 Scruples. The great ſcarcity of Vipers in our Country, makes this Medicine too dear here to be ſo much uſed as it deſerves. Our Chymiſts play ſuch Tricks with it, that it is not to be truſted to from them, becauſe they mix *Hart's-Horn*, *Sal Armoniac*, and other volatile Salts with it, or vend them alone for it. [*But thoſe who have the true Secret, can prepare and ſell genuine Salt of*

Vipers at a moderate Price.] If it be deſired ſtill finer than the firſt Rectification makes it, mix three parts of clean and very dry Chalk, in fine Powder, with one part of rectified Salt of Vipers: Put it into a Matraſs, or uncut Cucurbit, with its Head and Receiver well luted; and, with a gentle Fire, ſublime the Salt, which will leave all its oily Particles abſorbed in the Chalk. Some diſtil a Water from the live Vipers, which is ſuppoſed to contain their chief Virtues; and to be a ſudorific: but it muſt be ſo in a much lower degree than the Salt; and therefore is not worth making.

Eſſentia Viperarum, *Eſſence of Vipers.*

Take any number of dry'd Vipers, cut them into ſmall pieces, and put them into a Cucurbit; place it conveniently, and pour into it (by little at a time) ſo much *Spirit of Nitre* as will diſſolve the Vipers; (commonly 12 Ounces of *Spirit of Nitre* will diſſolve 4 Ounces of *Vipers.)* When all the *Spirit* is put upon them, let them ſtand five or ſix Hours; and there will be a black Scum upon the Surface of the Diſſolution, which muſt be taken off with a glaſs Spoon; or in defect of that, a clean Tobacco-pipe. There will alſo be white *Fæces* at the bottom, which muſt be ſeparated from the clear Diſſolution. Pour the clear Liquor into a Retort; and, by an Ounce or two at a time, put to it thrice its weight of tartarized *Spirit of Wine*, ſhaking them often: place the Retort in a heat of Aſhes, and with a gentle Fire diſtil off the *Spirit of Wine*; which will be an excellent dulcified *Spirit of Nitre.* To the black Matter remaining at the bottom of the Retort, put the ſame quantity of freſh *Spirit of Wine* tartarized; and draw it off as the other: put on again the ſame quantity as before; and diſtil in the ſame manner; and repeat this ſo often with new *Spirit of Wine*, till it has neither any nitrous Smell, nor acid Taſte: keep that which remains in the Retort, to unite with the volatile *Salt*, and rectified *Oil of Vipers.*

This Proceſs, greatly eſteemed by ſome, is too elaborate and tedious for common Practice, and therefore ſeldom performed; the common way of keeping them in Canary, being as good.

Rectification of the Oil of Vipers.

Put the *Oil* and *Phlegm*, from which the *Salt of Vipers* was ſublimed, into a Cucurbit; let the Cucurbit be capable of holding two Gallons: pour to them one Gallon of clean Water; ſet it in a Sand-Furnace, fit on a Head and Receiver; give a gradual Fire till the Matter within the Cucurbit bubbles: continue the Fire ſo, till holding a Spoon under the Beak of the Head, there is very little or no Oil perceivable upon the Water which drops into the Spoon. Then let all cool, and there will be a Water, and the ethereal *Oil of Vipers*, in the Receiver.

This Water is ſudorific, and has all the Virtues of the *volatile Salt*; but in a much lower degree. The *Oil* is reckoned a *Specific* in venomous Bites, eſpecially of the Viper itſelf; and is alſo commended for all the ſame inward Uſes as the *Salt*; from one to five Drops in a glaſs of Canary.

Tinctura Viperarum Compoſita,
Compound Tincture of Vipers.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur one Pound, crude Antimony 4 Ounces; grind them to a fine Powder; put it into an earthen Diſh; and ſaturate it with Oil of Sulphur made by the Bell (or Oil of Vitriol) 4 Ounces; put it into a Retort, and pour gradually upon it of ſweet Spirit of Nitre 1 Pound: place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace, and draw off the Spirit. Into 1 Pound of this Spirit put two

two Ounces of dry'd Vipers (cut into ſmall pieces) let them digeſt forty eight Hours in a Matraſs; when cool, ſtrain it thro' an Hair Cloth. Return the *Menſtruum* into a Matraſs, adding of Cochineal, Saffron, and *Virginia* Snake-root, ana 2 Drams: let them digeſt forty eight Hours; then decant the clear Tincture.

This is ſaid to be an excellent *Diaphoretic*; and in the *London* Sickneſs, 1665, it was much uſed with ſucceſs. Its Doſe is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops, in Canary or Plague-Water.

The Union of the Volatile Salt and the ethereal Oil of Vipers into an Eſſence.

To 4 Ounces of the diſſolved Body of the Vipers left in the Retort, put 1 Ounce of *Tinctura Regalis*, (before deſcribed amongſt the Preparations of Antimony) by a Dram at a time: then to 2 Ounces of the Salt, and half an Ounce of the ethereal Oil, add 1 Pound of the ſame *Tinctura Regalis:* put them into a Matraſs; which make a Circulatory, and let them ſtand 10 Days in the Sun (or an equivalent Heat) ſhaking them every Day. When the Tincture has imbibed all the Salt and Oil, take it out, and put to it the Diſſolution of Vipers abovementioned; and when, by a ſtrong Agitation, the Diſſolution is looſen'd from the Retort, put it all into a Matraſs; and let it circulate in a gentle Heat 10 Days, ſhaking it every Day: in this time all the ſeveral Subſtances will be incorporated into an Eſſence; which pour off from the *Fæces* into a clean Phial, and keep carefully ſtopt for uſe.

This Eſſence is endu'd with all the Virtues of the volatile Salt; and if poſſible, exceeds it. Its Doſe is from 20 to 100 Drops, in any convenient Liquor. The Ounce of *Tinctura Regalis* put to the diſſolved Vipers, is to ſatiate that Acidity ſtill remaining in them, which otherwiſe might too much fix the Salt of the Vipers, and reduce it to the Nature of common *Sal Armoniac*; which being again mix'd with fix'd Alkalies, may be ſublimed into an animal urinous Salt, as it was before. The Diſſolution likewiſe may be dulcified, by putting to it by little at a time, ſo much pure fixed Nitre, as will ſatiate its Acidity: then let it ſtand in a cold place, and it will ſhoot into a combuſtible Salt-Petre again; and the Diſſolution will be thereby freed from the corroſive Spirit of Nitre; which would have changed the volatile Salt into that which, alone, ſome call the *Secret Sal Armoniac.*

Spiritus Vini, *Spirit of Wine.*

Fill two thirds of a Copper Still (which hath a Refrigeratory) with *French* Wine; lute on the Head, and put a Receiver to the Noſe of the Worm: give a gradual Fire till the Spirit runs in a ſmall Thread; keep it in that degree, till what comes over being thrown into the Fire with a Spoon will not burn: then let all cool, and remove the Receiver, which contains the weak Spirit of Wine, or Brandy.

[*This is what the Diſtillers call by the name of* low Wines; *and requires to be diſtilled over again, to bring it to what they call* Proof Brandy. *And if a Spirit be made, in this manner, from the weakeſt ſort of* French *Wines which grow about* Rochelle, Bourdeaux, *&c. it will, barely by keeping in a Cask, become what we generally eſteem* French *Brandy.*]

The medicinal Virtues of this are ſufficiently explained under other Heads, and particularly as a *Cordial*, in *Sect.* 1. *Claſs* 1. of the *Simples.* Its Uſes otherwiſe want no Comment; unleſs in many external Applications; wherein it is much uſed, and for divers Purpoſes. It is mixed with diſcutient Fomentations, to forward by its Warmth the Diſlodgment of obſtructed Humours; and

alſo as an Embrocation in paralytic Numbneſs.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, *Rectified Spirit of Wine.*

Put into a long-body'd Matraſs ſo much of the foregoing vinous Spirit, as will fill one half of it: place it in a gentle Heat of Sand, and draw off one half; or till the ſmall *Striæ* or Veins can be ſeen to expand themſelves twice the breadth they at firſt appear'd: then remove the Receiver, and it will contain a Spirit which will all burn away, if a ſpoonful of it be ſet on fire by a lighted Paper, or a Candle.

This Spirit ſerves for making Extracts and Tinctures; and in ſome caſes, for Embrocations it is preferr'd to any that is lower drawn; as the common *Proof Spirit* is. But if a more perfect Spirit be deſired, put any quantity of the foregoing into a Veſſel; and to each Gallon add of calcined Tartar 4 Pound; or the ſame quantity of Pot-Aſhes in Powder and very dry; ſhake them well, and let them ſtand a quarter of an Hour; repeat the Agitation two or three times, that the Salt may imbibe the Phlegm. When 'tis well ſettled, decant the Spirit into a long Body, in the mouth whereof hang a clean Cloth, which contains in it of Salt of Tartar 1 Pound, proportionably to each Gallon; place the Matraſs, or Body, in a gentle Heat of Sand; and the Spirit of Wine which diſtils into the Receiver will be perfect; the Salt receiving and keeping back the Phlegm. This makes a very good *Menſtruum* for many Purpoſes, and is uſed externally in the ſame Caſes as the former; and likewiſe ſometimes internally to Apoplectic Perſons; diluting it with ſome proper Vehicle.

Spiritus Vini tartarizatus, *tartarized Spirit of Wine.*

Take Salt of Tartar two or three times coagulated and diſſolved, one Pound; give it a ſtrong Fuſion in a Crucible for two Hours; powder it in a warm Mortar; and whilſt warm, put it into a Matraſs, to 4 Pound of the former rectified Spirit of Wine: ſhake them well together; and place them in a Sand-Furnace; lute the Junctures of the Head and Receiver; give Fire to ſuch a degree, as may make the Drops ſucceed each other very quickly; and continue thus till all the Spirit is come over.

This Spirit volatilizes and carries over ſome part of the Salt of Tartar along with it; which is demonſtrable by the Salt ſuſtaining the Loſs of at leaſt 1 Ounce of its Weight. And by this Operation, the Spirit of Wine obtains a more agreeable Scent and Taſte than before; and is alſo more ſubtile and penetrating.

Another Way.

Take the Salt of Tartar left at the bottom of the Matraſs in the foregoing Operation; diſſolve it in pure rectified diſtill'd Vinegar; filter the Diſſolution, and coagulate the Salt; which diſſolve again in more diſtilled Vinegar; filter and coagulate as before: repeat this Operation ſo often, that no black *Fæces* remain; and that the diſtill'd Vinegar comes off as ſtrong as it was put upon the Salt. And then is the Salt prepared; which ſome call *Volatile Salt of Tartar.*

If a further Exaltation of this Salt is deſired, take 4 Ounces of the foregoing Salt of Tartar, and put to it 1 Pound of Spirit of Wine, which will readily diſſolve it. Let the Diſſolution ſtand quiet for three or four Hours; and decant it gently from the *Fæces*; draw off the Spirit of Wine in a gentle Heat of Sand in a Retort; diſſolve the Salt again in the ſame Spirit of Wine; and repeat the Operation till no *Fæces* remain: Return the Salt again into the Spirit of Wine; in which it will totally diſſolve.

This

This is the true tartarized Spirit of Wine, with which honeſt Mr. *George Wilſon* ſays he uſed to extract the Tincture and Anodyne Sulphurs of Metals, and unite them with Vegetable, fixed, and animal volatile Alkalies; and he further owns it to be the chief Ingredient in the *Anti-Rheumatic Tincture* (of which he does not give the *Recipe*) that cured him of a violent *Rheumatiſm*, which afflicted him three Years ſucceſſively; and that he was not only freed from thoſe acute Pains which attend the Diſtemper, but then continu'd without any Return, which was about fifteen Years after. Nor are its Virtues (he continues to inform us) confined to that Diſeaſe only; for the Gout, Scurvy, Dropſy, Jaundice, Colic, Green-Sickneſs, and Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, give way to it. Its Doſe (that is, of this Spirit) is from 50 Drops to 2 Drams, diluted in Wine and Water, or both mixed together.

Spiritus, Sal Volatile, & Oleum Cornu Cervi; *Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil of Hart's-Horn.*

Take of the ſolid Pieces of Hart's-Horn any quantity at pleaſure; put them into an earthen Retort or iron Pot, which may be two thirds filled. If it be an iron Pot, fit to it a Copper-Head with its Receiver; if a Retort, only a Receiver: place them on a naked Fire; which increaſe gradually to the utmoſt, ſo as to keep ſome Fumes in the Receiver; when theſe ceaſe, the Operation is finiſhed; and when all is cool, put the Oil and Spirit into a ſeparating Glaſs; waſh out the Salt which remains behind with clean Water; and put it to the Oil and Spirit. Let it ſtand twenty four Hours to ſeparate; and draw out the Spirit; which, together with the Salt, put into a Cucurbit or Retort, in a gentle Heat of Sand to rectify: the Salt, and ſome part of the Liquor, commonly called Spirit, will firſt aſcend; the Salt will increaſe till the Neck of the Retort and Receiver are well charg'd. When the Salt begins to diſſolve, take off the Receiver; and ſeparate the Spirit from the Salt; as before directed in that of Urine. If after Rectification any Oil appears upon the Spirit; ſeparate it by a Glaſs; and keep the Spirit by itſelf, in a Phial extremely well ſtopt.

What is here called the Spirit, is nothing but ſome Portion of the volatile Salt floating in the Phlegm; and is good for little elſe but to ſtimulate the Noſtrils in fainting and ſwooning Fits; and alſo ſometimes to give inwardly in the like Caſes, where any new Senſation is of ſervice; only as it gives a different Determination to the Spirits, and ſo ſtops a convulſive Contraction. It is accounted *Diaphoretic*, and good in all nervous Caſes; but the Salt which ſhoots and fixes about the Neck in tranſparent Cryſtals, poſſeſſes thoſe Virtues in a much greater degree; as the Spirit has nothing but from that. This Salt extremely rouzes the Spirits, and contributes to their regular Motions. It is ſometimes of infinite ſervice at the cloſe of an unmerciful Fever, which has burnt up the Vitals, and tore the Conſtitution quite out of frame, ſo that Life is as a glimmering Snuff, which may tenderly be cheriſhed into Vigour again: herein it ſupplies the parched Fibres with freſh Fluid ſuited to their Exigencies, and helps to keep on the main Springs and Motions of Life, (till the Enemy is critically diſcharged) which otherwiſe might languiſh, and at laſt ſtand ſtill. The Doſe is from 3 to 12, or 20 Grains. But there are great Errors committed in the common Practice in its Preſcription, by putting it either into Forms which it will deſtroy, or where it will loſe

its Volatility before it gets to the Patient. In Pills it will not lie, no more than any other Volatiles; but will rarify them into ten times their proper Bulk. Boles alſo it will puff up in like manner, and ſoon make its eſcape: and in Powders wherein it is often order'd, it ſoon becomes no better than a *Calx*; or ſo much Powder of Lime. There is therefore no Form to preſerve its Virtues in, but by diſſolving it with ſome proper Vehicle into Draughts; unleſs the Apothecary attends with his ſtore-Bottle, and waits at the Bed-ſide to diſtribute every Doſe as it is to be taken.

After the ſame manner may be made the Spirit, Oil, and Salt of the *Scull*, *Bones*, *Horns*, *Hoofs*, or *Hair* of any Animal. And if the Diſtillation be made in an Iron Pot with a Copper-Head, that Head ought to be kept only for ſuch uſe. If the Spirit and Salt are deſir'd abſolutely free from the Oil; to one Pound of the Spirit (after the ſecond Rectification) put of Bones or Horns calcin'd to a white Powder 4 Ounces, and diſtil in a gentle Heat of Sand. And if all the Salt be deſired in a dry Form, ſeparated from the Phlegm, put the aforeſaid Mixture into a Matraſs, or long Body, with an Head and Receiver, fitted to it; and in a very gentle Heat of Sand, the Salt will be elevated into the Head and Neck of the Matraſs: for the volatile Salts of Animals are properly their Spirits; and what we call Spirit, is no other than part of the volatile Salt diſſolved in the Phlegm, as was before obſerved; which nevertheleſs has the ſame Virtue; but muſt be given in a larger Doſe.

Theſe Preparations have heretofore ſtood in the front of nervous Medicines; but the wicked Sophiſtications of our *Chymiſts* have debaſed them into Diſregard; and almoſt expelled them out of Practice. To give the Spirit an uncommon Pungency and Quickneſs of Smell, which is all they want to recommend it for Sale, a way has been found to quicken it with *Lime* and *urinous Volatiles*; and they have been ſo hardy herein as to own it, and give it a place in their Catalogue, of *Spiritus Cornu Cervi cum Calce*, Spirit of Harts-Horn with Lime. And now the Fraud is ſo far improv'd, that they will make it without any Harts-Horn at all; and in its ſtead with *Bittern*; that is, the Brine which they get from the Salters, *Urine*, and *Lime*, which will raiſe a ſtrong-ſcented Spirit: and this theſe very honeſt Men give ſome Scent and Colour to, with a little of the fetid Oil of *Harts-Horn*, and put it off for genuine; or without that Oil, for Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*. So that from eight and ten Shillings *per* Pound, which the genuine Medicine deſerved, theſe Gentlemen, to oblige a good Cuſtomer, can afford it now for as many Pence. But a curious Perſon may pretty eaſily diſcover this Cheat, by the rancid, urinous Smell of the ſophiſticated ſort; and its whitening the inſide of the Glaſs in which it is long kept. The volatile Salt too, which is now ſold in the Shops for that of *Hartſhorn*, is a perfect Cheat; and is more a *Cauſtic* than a *Cordial*; by the quantity of *Lime* and *urinous Salt* that is thrown up with it: whereas that which is carefully to be collected in the Diſtillation of the Spirit, about the Top and Neck of the Receiver, is truly an animal volatile Salt, ſoftened with ſuch a Portion of a highly ſubtilized Oil, as renders it an admirable and agreeable Medicine; but this is never to be met with, or made uſe of, unleſs the Phyſician will be at the trouble of attending the Elaboratory, or find a Perſon honeſt enough to make it on purpoſe for him. For 1 Dram of this genuine

nuine Salt may be ſtretched out into 1 Pound of that uſed in the Shops. [*Yet with Skill and good Oeconomy the Spirit and Salt of Hartſhorn may be made genuine, almoſt as cheap as the ſophiſticated Sorts. And there are ſome who have this Secret.*]

After the whole Proceſs is over, the pieces of Hartſhorn may be taken out of the Body, and in a Potter's Kiln, or any convenient Furnace, burnt, and that makes the *Burnt Hartſhorn* of the Shops; which is not at all the worſe for the Spirit, Oil and Salt being drawn off and preſerved; for when it is put freſh into a Furnace to burn, thoſe Parts are entirely forced from the Horn, and loſt in Vapour; which by Diſtillation are preſerved for very good purpoſes. This is reckoned a Sweetner, and of the ſame nature as the *Teſtacea*. It is much uſed in Decoction againſt *Diarrhœa's*; and Fluxes of the Belly; and makes that which is called the *White Drink*, when boiled in Spring-Water with a little Cinnamon.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi Aromaticus, *Aromatic Spirit of Hartſhorn.*

Take the Spirit, Oil, and Salt of Hartſhorn, after the firſt Diſtillation, and rectify them; put them when rectified into a clean Retort; to each Pound put of *Sal Volatile Oleoſum* 2 Ounces, *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* 4 Ounces; ſhake them well together, and ſet them in a very gentle Sand-heat: lute on a Receiver, and continue the Fire, not exceeding the ſecond degree, till all be diſtilled; and in the Receiver there will be a Spirit clear of all *Empyreuma*, and of a pleaſant Scent.

This is reckoned a powerful Diuretic and Diaphoretic; and to be endu'd with all the Virtues attributed to *Goddard's* Drops. Its Doſe is from 50 to 100 Drops. If it be once more rectified; its Scent will be yet much more agreeable.

Sal Cornu Cervi Succinatum, *Salt of Hartſhorn with Amber.*

This is made by ſubliming the genuine Salt of Hartſhorn, with half the quantity of Salt of Amber.

But with this neither are the Chymiſts to be truſted; by reaſon of their Tricks in adulterating both of them; as may be ſeen under each of their Proceſſes. The Virtues may be eaſily known from thoſe of the Ingredients ſeparate; which this Medicine retains.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi Succinatus, *Spirit of Hartſhorn with Amber.*

This is made by putting in half as much Amber as Hartſhorn; and then proceeding as in the ſimple Diſtillation.

The Virtues and Doſes here are the ſame as of the former plain Spirit. The Oil which comes over is not much uſed, or known in Preſcription; and therefore the more ſpared from the Cheats abovemention'd: but it is of great efficacy in Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains; if embrocated upon the Part affected: and there is hardly any one thing of greater force in ſuch caſes; eſpecially if it be artfully managed with ſome lixivial Salts, as in making the *Soap of Tartar*. But of this we ſhall have room to ſay more in an *Eſſay* upon the *Gout*, preparing for Publication.

To Elixirate, or make Eſſential, any Animal Volatile Salts.

Take of any Volatile Animal Salt half a Pound; put the ſame weight of tartarized Spirit of Wine to it, and it will coagulate, and is that which *Helmont* calls his *Oſſa Alba*: put this Salt into a Matraſs; pour upon it pure and ſtrong diſtilled Vinegar, by little and little at a time, till the Ebullition ceaſes: then ſet it in a gentle Heat of Sand, with a Head and Receiver well luted: there will firſt

come

come over a ſubtile Liquor, dropping from the Noſe of the Alembic; after that will ſublime into the Head a moſt glorious Salt, white as Snow, in figure like large Flowers of Benjamin; of a quick, pleaſant, penetrating Scent, and a very agreeable Taſte.

In this Operation a watchful Eye muſt be had, that as ſoon as the Cryſtals are perceived to *give* in the Head the Cucurbit muſt be drawn out of the Sand, and the Head and Receiver taken off; put the Spirit and Salt apart into Phials well ſtopt. This Salt will unite with Salt of Tartar; and readily diſſolve in Spirit of Wine. It is extremely penetrating; and a moſt effectual Diſſolvent of vegetable and animal Subſtances; as well as a powerful Diuretic and Sudorific; and is therefore good in all chron' Diſeaſes. Its Doſe is from 10 to 30 or 70 Drops, in any convenie' Vehicle.

[*Having examined the* Materia medica, *as diſtinguiſhable into Claſſes, with regard either to their Virtues, or Textures; and given ſuch Preparations of them as are performed by the Chymical Pharmacy; it may be next of ſome uſe to conſider them in their natural Productions, as they are diviſible into Flowers, Seeds, Barks, Roots, Gums, and the like, in order to preſerve them in the beſt manner poſſible for uſe; and to know them to have been thus ordered, or not, when we meet with them in the Shops; or whether likewiſe they have been adulterated by foreign Mixture. But it may be neceſſary, previous hereunto, to obſerve, that the Opportunities here taken for ſuch Inquiry, will admit Examination only of ſuch things as are conſtantly kept dry in the Shops, and as they ſtand in the uſual Catalogues; it being impoſſible to be acquainted with thoſe things which in their Seaſons come green to the Market, and are immediately uſed, but by frequenting the Phyſic Gardens, and Botanic Lectures.*

Of the former therefore, we are here more particularly concerned to be acquainted with. The Flowers, *which come firſt in order of Production, are few in number, and thoſe differing in degrees of goodneſs only, as they are freſh, and well ſcented, or have loſt thoſe Properties by time, or ill keeping. The* Saffron *is the only Simple of this Claſs, capable of, or worth adulteration, which is ſometimes practiſed by a Mixture of foreign Saffron, commonly the* Spaniſh, *with one part of* Engliſh, *or of old with new; both which are eaſily known by the Figure and Colour of the Chives, as alſo by the Stain they give in Tincture.*

There are likewiſe but few of the Herbs in the Druggiſts Catalogues; and none of them capable of foreign Mixture; ſo that it is requir'd only, that they be as freſh as poſſible; and for all Uſes, where they are to be reduced to Powder, and given in Subſtance, that they be pick'd clear from Stalks, and decay'd Leaves: but Diſtillation or Decoction requires leſs Care.

The Seeds *make a very large part of the* Materia medica, *but thoſe which are moſt in uſe, are ſufficiently in every one's acquaintance; and the only Inſtances of this Claſs, in which we are liable to be fraudulently impoſed upon, are the* Semina Cardamomi minora, *for which may be ſubſtituted the* majora, *commonly called,* Grains of Paradiſe; *and the* Semina Santonica, *which are the Seeds of a foreign Wormwood, but ſometimes mixed or counterfeited with our common Wormwood Seed. The Mark of Goodneſs in all other Seeds, is only their Freſhneſs, which is diſcernable by the quickneſs of their Scent and Taſte.*

The Roots *likewiſe ſupply a great many things of much Uſe and Efficacy; and the Goodneſs of them is judged by the Preſervation of their natural Scents and Soundneſs. The Aromatics and ſweet-*

ſweet ſcented Roots much the ſooneſt decay; and for that reaſon, in keeping, ought to be reſerved as cloſe as poſſible. The pungent and acrid Simples alſo of this Claſs, are liable to the ſame waſte, and therefore require the ſame Care in keeping; but the Roots, whoſe medicinal Virtues conſiſt chiefly or altogether in their Roſins, are ſubject to no other damage, than from Worms and Rottenneſs, which is very eaſily diſcover'd; and the Choice of theſe, when ſound, is determined by their Compactneſs and Weight; and in the Jalap *and* Ipecacuanha *particularly, by their blackiſh and ſhining Colour, becauſe ſuch contain the moſt Roſin.*

Some few of theſe, from their likeneſs, are liable to be confounded with, or ſubſtituted for one another, where their difference in price, or ſcarcity, may prove a temptation to ſuch Frauds, as the Zedoary *for the* Caſſamunair; Rhapontic *for* Rhubarb; *and the different kinds of* Valerian.

The Woods *uſed in Medicine are but few, and thoſe ſo well known, that there requires but little Examination of them; and the more eſpecially, as they are ſubject to but little Change in keeping, and liable to no adulteration of any conſequence.*

In the Barks *there is nothing remarkably different from the preceding Claſſes, but the difference of goodneſs in the* Cortex Peruvianus, *and the likeneſs of* Caſſia *to* Cinnamon, *which makes one often ſubſtituted for the other; but the former may be known by a Slimineſs in the Mouth, and an empyreumatical Taſte in Diſtillation, which the Cinnamon hath not; and of the latter, that is accounted beſt, which is moſt bright and bitter.*

The Gums *make a conſiderable Branch of the* Materia medica; *to which likewiſe may be added the* Balſams, Turpentines, *and* inſpiſſated Juices; *as they agree much in the manner of their Production, Texture, Management by Pharmacy, and liableneſs to ſpoil by keeping or ſophiſtication.*

The moſt common Marks of Goodneſs in all theſe are, to be free from dirt, or any accidental Mixture; and to have their reſpective Scents genuine, and ſtrong. But notwithſtanding all poſſible Care, theſe are frequently adulterated or counterfeited, either by reaſon of their ſcarcity, or likeneſs to other things of much leſs value. Thus even the Gum Arabic *is mixed with, or wholly counterfeited by common* Plumb-tree Gum. *The* Galbanum, *when ſtrained, is often mixed with* Burgundy Pitch; *for* Maſtich *is ſometimes ſubſtituted* Olibanum; *and* Franckincenſe *for both. The Balſams and Turpentines, beſides their particular Flavours, have ſomething likewiſe remarkable in their reſpective Conſiſtencies, which, by a good acquaintance with them, may be a help to ſhew their Goodneſs; but many of them are ſo like, that they either eaſily paſs for one another, or are ſo capable of Mixture, that the better may ſuffer. Thus the* Balſam Capivi *will mix with, and make worſe the* Balm of Gilead; *as likewiſe will any of the more fluid Turpentines. The* Straſburg *Turpentine will take in the common ſort, and the* Chio *the* Cyprus; *all to their detriment: which Cheats are not to be known, but by frequent reſort to Samples of thoſe which are genuine, till every deviation from them in Scent, Colour, and Conſiſtence can be diſcovered: Tho' ſomewhat may be done by boiling them in Water; for the finer and more ſpirituous Balſams and Turpentines, as the* Gilead *and* Capivi, *will not arrive to an hardneſs; whereas the common Turpentines will quickly be brought, by ſuch management, to the conſiſtence of Roſin. The* Tolu Balſam *is not eaſily counterfeited, but its Scent is eaſily imitated in its Preparations, either into a Syrup or Tincture, by* Benjamin *or* Storax; *and the* Balſamum Peruvianum *is liable to*

mix-

mixture with the Piſſelæum Indicum, *which is not eaſily diſcover'd. As to the* Styrax calamita *and* liquida, *which by ſome are confounded as the ſame thing, they are vaſtly different; the firſt being a fine ſcented Gum, and the other a fetid Subſtance, not agreed upon from what Production, nor ever uſed inwardly.*

Under the Diſtinction of Earths, *there are a few Medicinal Simples, and none of them of any great conſequence, beſides the* Terra Japonica, *which hath a black ſhining Colour, and a Roughneſs not eaſily to be counterfeited; but the* Bole *is commonly adulterated in the Shops, the true being of a pale red Colour, fattiſh, and very adheſive to the Tongue; whereas, what is commonly ſold, is higher coloured, much more crumbly, ana ſuſpected to be mixed with common* Red Earth.

All the teſtaceous Subſtances *uſed in Medicine, from their affinity in Virtues, may be ſubjoined to the preceding; but theſe have nothing in them farther remarkable, than what hath been taken notice of in their Preparations, unleſs that the* Oculi Cancrorum *(for they ſtand in this Claſs) are, when dear, counterfeited with* Tobacco-pipe Clay; *but the counterfeit ſort are more porous, and ſoft than the genuine. And if the* Bezoars *may be here reckon'd, it may be obſerved of them, that the Occidental are hardly worth Sophiſtication, being too cheap to encourage ſuch a Practice; and that the Oriental have ſomewhat ſo peculiar, that they cannot be eaſily palmed upon us, if not genuine; and their goodneſs is chiefly known by the Colour they ſtrike upon chalked Paper: tho' this indeed is counterfeited in the* Gaſcoign's Powder, *which may imitate it pretty nearly, but will not abide this Trial upon Paper.*

As there is nothing farther obſervable of the Medicinal Simples, as they are reducible under general Denominations, taken from their affinities in Production; what remains will beſt occur as they ariſe in that Alphabetical Order in which they are ranged in the common Catalogues. And of theſe the Aloes *requires particular Care, not only that the* Succotrine *ſort be uſed for all internal Preſcriptions, but that this ſort alſo be of a bright yellow Colour, and have as little Smell as poſſible.*

Of the Caſtor *there are ſeveral kinds, but the* Ruſſia *(which is the rounder Cod) being of an high red Colour, and of a pungent, tho' not ungrateful Smell, is much the beſt; for the* Hudſon's Bay *and* New England *ſort, are in longer Cods, of a dusky brown Colour, and much more fetid to ſmell of.*

In Manna *there are almoſt as many degrees of goodneſs, as in the common Sugars; there being from white, large, clear Flakes, which is moſt eſteem'd, to very brown and dirty; though the purgative Qualities are in the laſt as ſtrong, and therefore as good as in the finer, where it is required in Forms that will allow of a Clarification, or its Foulneſs be of no inconvenience, as in Glyſters.*

The Dragons-Blood *comes to us very different, ſome of it in large dark coloured Lumps, not unlike the* Bole; *but the beſt is in Drops, or little pieces, wrapp'd up in Flags, and of a bright red Colour; and this Colour it will communicate to Oil, by boiling in it, as is now the way of making the* Lucatellus's Balſam.

There is likewiſe to be met with in the Shops different kinds of Scammony; *ſome being very black and ſhining, which is ſuppoſed to contain moſt Roſin, and to be the ſtronger Purger; and from this there are intermediate ſorts to a whitiſh kind, that is horny, and more approaching to a gummy Subſtance, which is not quick in Operation; but both theſe have their Advocates,*

cates, ſome preferring one ſort, and ſome the other; tho' for making the Roſin of Scammony, *the firſt ſort is undoubtedly to be choſen.*

Sperma Ceti *differs in Goodneſs, according as it hath been more or leſs refined; for it is all made from a very foul, ſtinking Oil at firſt. The larger its Flakes are, and the whiter, and the leſs its Scent, the more it is eſteemed.*

The Succus Glycyrrhizæ Hiſpanicæ, *alſo comes into the Shops extremely different in Goodneſs, ſome being hard, brittle, bitteriſh, as if burnt in boiling to a conſiſtence, and frequently dirty, and gritty; whereas the beſt is tough, black, ſhining, and ſmooth in the Mouth.*

Thus much hath been thought neceſſary to take notice of, with regard to thoſe Medicinal Simples which have any thing particular as to their Production, Choice, and liableneſs to Adulteration. But in order to retain all thoſe Marks to know them by, which are to be had only from their Colours, Scents, Taſtes, and Conſiſtencies, it is abſolutely neceſſary to have frequent recourſe to the Things themſelves, and to compare them with the Deſcriptions given of them by Writers on the reſpective Subjects.

But altho' no pretence can juſtify the Adulteration of a Medicinal Simple for the worſe, or the Subſtitution of one for another, where their Virtues are different; yet there is ſometimes a neceſſity, when one thing cannot be had, of putting another in its room, which ſhall agree as near as poſſible to its Properties; and a Liſt of ſuch Subſtitutes Saſſenus *hath given us in his* Animadverſiones in Pharmacopœiam Bruxilienſem, *in the Chapter* De Succedaneis.] Quincy's *Lectures*, pag. 87,——93.

PART

PART III.

Of Officinal Compoſitions.

[*HAVING already taken ſuch notice of the Medicinal Simples as concerns them, either as they are diviſible into Claſſes, corresponding in ſome common Properties, and requiring particular management in Preparation; or as they afford Medicines of conſiderable Efficacy from the Chymical Pharmacy: we now come to inquire into the moſt advantageous way for managing them in Compoſition, and how to procure more important Effects from their united Virtues, than could be well had from them when ſeparate. For Medicinal Compoſition is, or at leaſt ought to be, a Contrivance to obtain Ends from thoſe Materials in conjunction, which cannot be anſwered to equal advantage from any of them ſingle: but for the very ſame reaſon we ought not to have recourſe to ſuch Trouble, where, with equal certainty, an Intention can be anſwered by a more ſimple procedure.*

As to the advantages of Compoſition in general, ſome carry their good Opinion of it ſo far, as to contend for an additional Efficacy thereby to the Virtues of particular Simples, which, without ſuch an Union of them with others of ſimilar Properties, would not be ſo ſtrongly exerted. Thus Diemerbroeck, *in his Notes upon the* Theriaca Andromachi, *frequently ſuggeſts, that the Compoſition is not only a more efficacious Medicine from the concurrent Powers of ſo many Ingredients, alike in Virtue, but that the ſeveral Simples contained therein, do, as it were, over-act their parts, by a mutual Emulation, which ſeparately, they would not be ſo provoked to do.* Charas *on the ſame Subject, inſinuates ſomething alſo of the like nature. But how much ſoever ſuch Conceits may lie beyond the common way of judging concerning theſe things; yet thus far may eaſily be conceived, how by a regular and well contrived Compoſition, ſome Intentions of moment may be anſwered much more effectually, and in ſome caſes with more ſafety, than from any ſimple Medicine.*

To obtain then the moſt important Ends, and the greateſt Advantages poſſible from Compoſition, the following Rules will appear abſolutely neceſſary to be particularly regarded.

1. *That one main Intention be purſued throughout the whole. To compound a Medicine with Ingredients of different Virtues, in order to make it more extenſively uſeful, very much hazards its being good for nothing; both on account of that Contrariety, or Diſagreement in the things themſelves, which may very probably hurt or deſtroy one another whilſt in conjunction; and the different manner in which they may affect a conſtitution by their Operation. So that where caſes are ſo complicated, that more than one thing of moment is to be done, the Means are much better ſought for in different Medicines, than in any one Compound. And it hath been plainly owing to a neglect of this Rule, that ſome of the old Diſ-*

penſatories

penſatories abound with Compoſitions which contain Ingredients, not only very remote, in Intention, but ſometimes even oppoſite, and repugnant in Qualities to each other. And it is greatly to be feared, moſt of the more complex Compoſitions are chargeable with this Fault; that is, of aiming at too much in one thing. But this Error is no where ſo remarkably fallen into, as in ſome of the old Emplaſters, where we ſhall frequently meet with Ingredients hot and cold, Repellers and Drawers, Diſcuſſers and Suppuratives together; as if the Contrivers, in diffidence of what way an obſtructed Matter might take to throw itſelf off, were reſolved to provide for it all ways; and ſo in reality made an application of what could do juſt nothing at all. The ſame bad way of judging, likewiſe uſed to furniſh us with plenty of Catholicons, and univerſal Purgers, where the Compoſition was deſigned to contain ſomething againſt all Humours; but theſe are now juſtly come into neglect. All the true advantage then of Compoſition, is to chooſe ſuch a ſet of Simples, whoſe Medicinal Virtues do all ſo contribute to the ſame End, that in conjunction, they may be more likely to anſwer that End, than any of them ſingly could be expected to do. Thus out of thoſe fetid Gums, for inſtance, which are generally preſcribed in hyſteric Affections, Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Opopanax, or any three or four of them, may be put together to advantage; becauſe every one of them ſingly might fail to reach the caſe in ſome particular Conſtitutions, whereas thus in conjunction, there is a much greater chance to ſucceed: And tho' the benefit may perhaps be aſſignable to ſome one, yet they all by a ſimilitude of Qualities have their chance to be that one, and therefore the End is more likely to be anſwered. Thus likewiſe in Stomachics, ſome variety of Bitters and Spices together are, for the ſame Reaſons, more likely to do ſervice, than any ſingle Ingredient, not only from the greater chance of ſome one amongſt ſo many agreeing with a particular Conſtitution, but from a concurrence of Properties, all conſpiring to the ſame End. The ſame may be obſerved of Pectorals, Emollients, or Compoſitions of any other view: But this by no means juſtifies mixing theſe different things one with another, tho' in caſes complicated enough to require more than one Intention to be anſwered at a time. An hyſteric Patient may want Stomachics, as alſo one labouring with an Aſthma, but Bitters are not therefore to be joined with fetid Gums in any one Form; or with Emollients, or Pectorals. But both on account of neatneſs, and efficacy in every Mixture, an uniformity of Intention is beſt preſerv'd; and complicated caſes are moſt conveniently provided for by different Forms, exhibited at times leaſt interfering with one another.

2. Another thing worth our conſideration in Compoſition is, that when a ſet of Simples are choſen, agreeing in Intention, too many of them be not crouded in together: a few of like efficacy may concur and aſſiſt each other in Operation, and anſwer with more certainty, by ſome little varieties in the ſame Qualities, extending the virtues of the whole farther than could be expected from either ſingly, as was before obſerved; but when a great many are crouded in, it is a great chance but ſome will rather prove clogs to the Efficacies of others, than aſſiſtants to them; and a much greater hazard is riſqued of having in them ſomething diſagreeable to particular Conſtitutions. Thus for inſtance, in ſelecting a ſet of Aromatics for a Cordial, in a diſtilled Water, or any other proper Form, not only the utmoſt Care is to be taken, that they be all of this Claſs, but likewiſe, that they are the moſt fragrant, and the moſt ſuitable in all their Qualities to this Intention; as Roſemary, Marjoram, Lavender, ana

a few more of like Flavour and Volatility: But if every thing, that claims a place in this rank from ſome one quality, was to be admitted, the compoſition, inſtead of obtaining an uniform, and an agreeable Scent and Taſte, would be confounded into a diſtaſteful and nauſeous Medicine: For after all thoſe, which excel in any one particular Property, moſt ſuitable to the main Intention of the Medicine, are choſen out; all Additions afterward cannot but make it worſe, either by ſubſtracting from the Efficacies of the better ſort, which then cannot be admitted in ſuch large proportions, or diſturbing their Virtues and Scents with thoſe not ſo agreeable. Herein alſo, many of the older Compoſitions are very culpable, and thoſe chiefly, which have been imported to us from foreign Writers: For many of them, which well enough agree in uniformity of Intention, do notwithſtanding take in ſuch a multitude of Ingredients, that they are more troubleſome, more unpleaſant, and leſs efficacious, than if fewer of the ſame Tribe only had been made uſe of.

But this Fault of crowding too many Ingredients into one Compoſition, does not always ariſe from an injudicious Fondneſs to enhance its Virtues, by ſuch Variety, but ſometimes alſo from a Notion of reſtraining and qualifying the too powerful Efficacies of ſome things, with others, which are commonly termed their Correctors, and this cuſtom hath moſt obtained in Cathartics. What we are ſtrictly and properly to underſtand by a Corrector, as it relates to this Claſs of Medicines, may be pretty eaſily conceived, becauſe no more is meant by it, than reſtraining ſome things of too violent Operation in themſelves, and cauſing them to work more mildly. Under ſome preparations of the Chymical Pharmacy before taken notice of, under Mercurials *and* Saline Cathartics, *it was ſhewn, how this was done by leſſening their* Stimuli, *only by Comminution, as in repeated Sublimations; by triture, and firing Spirit upon them; or, if they were of the reſinous kind, by dividing them with lixivious Salts: But there is yet a farther way, which more ſtrictly anſwers the natural import of this Word, and that is by a mixture of ſomewhat, that makes their irritations either leſs in themſelves, or leſs ſenſible to the Membranes; and this is commonly by a mixture of the warmer Spices, eſpecially the Seeds, or the eſſential Oils drawn from them. How theſe Materials anſwer this end, and obtain the name of Correctors, may eaſily enough be conceived by the direct oppoſition of their manifeſt Properties to thoſe of a ſharp Cathartic; which by their ſoft, oily texture, are fitted to cover, and leſſen the Force of a* Stimulus. *And upon the ſame Foundation it is, that Gruel and Broths are directed in the Operation of Cathartics. But this neceſſary Precaution by no means juſtifies loading a Compoſition with too many things, under ſuch a notion, eſpecially where the effective Ingredients are even in themſelves mild enough, and require ſuch large Quantities for a Doſe, as to render them troubleſome to take. And this ſeems to be the reaſon, why many of the larger compound purging Electuaries are rejected in the modern Diſpenſatories; and why thoſe which are ſtill retained, are not often met with in Preſcription; ſix Drams, or an Ounce of ſome of them, being requiſite for a Doſe.*

The Foundation of mixing Opiates with moſt alexipharmic Compoſitions, the larger ones eſpecially, might take up a good deal of thought to inquire into; but leſt it ſhould be judged not ſtrictly a part of our preſent Buſineſs, I ſhall only farther obſerve, that,

3. *Another very material regard in Compoſition is, that there be a natural fitneſs of every Ingredient to that particular Form it is to enter. A ſimi-*

litude

litude in their Medicinal Virtues only, is not sufficient to justify the Collection of Simples into a Compound, unless there be likewise a suitableness in their natural Textures for like Management, and to be preserved together in the same Forms. Thus in a Cordial Water, every Aromatic hath not a right to be there as an Ingredient, by virtue of that particular Quality, without a suitableness in it also from its natural Texture, which disposes it to give out its Virtues that way to advantage; tho' there may be as few Exceptions perhaps to this Form, taken out of this Class, as any; because that very Property which entitles them to the appellation of Aromatics, furnishes them with something capable of being brought over in Distillation; but when a spicy cordial Flavour arises from Substances which are tenacious, fat and oily, they are not fit for this Form, because they will send over what will make a Water foul, turbid, and milky: so that Gums and oily Seeds are but sparingly, if at all, to be received herein. And thus particular instances may be produced of the particular Forms, into which all the Simples of any one Class, are by no means reducible, on account of some natural unfitnesses in their Texture for such Forms. So that an uniformity and similitude of Texture, as well as of Intention, is necessary to be observed in every Composition. But the fitness or unfitness in this respect will so easily appear from the things themselves as they occur in Dispensation, that it is needless to enumerate more particular cases here.

4. *All Compositions ought to be render'd as agreeable as possible to the Sight, Smell, and Taste; and to be of efficacy enough to render a sufficient quantity for a Dose, easy to be taken. Thus in the liquid Forms especially, every thing ought to be avoided that gives an unsightly Colour, as green or black, as all alkalious Substances mixed with red will occasion. All fetid Substances are likewise inconvenient herein, because their Scents are more diffused, and more perceived in taking, than in the dryer Forms. And all things very brackish and saline, for the same reasons, are to be confined only to the dryer Forms, as the* Sal Succini, Ens Veneris, *and the like; because they are very nauseous in liquid Mixtures. But instances of all cases necessary to direct us herein, will sufficiently occur in passing through the several Forms themselves.*

Thus much it hath been thought needful to observe concerning Composition in general; what farther of consequence requires our attention, arises upon its division into Officinal *and* Extemporaneous Compositions.

The first of these we have recourse to, either upon account of Necessity, or Convenience. Abundance of our Materials are supplied only at certain Seasons of the Year; all Medicines therefore from that stock are so directed, that they may be made at those Seasons, and preserved in readiness in the Shops for present occasions: Thus many of the Waters, most of the Syrups, all the Conserves, as likewise almost all the Ointments and Oils, are to be made only at the Season, when their respective Ingredients are to be had in greatest perfection. So that one great End in Officinal Prescription, that is, the compiling a set of Rules, as a Standard for the Shops to go by, is to take in all those Medicinal Simples, which afford their Virtues but at certain Seasons, or then to the greatest advantage, into some Form or other, most suitable to their make or natural production. All that branch of Pharmacy, which is now got into the hands of the Confectioners, hath been the result of this necessity. What the Apothecaries yet retain from this Foundation, as Syrups and Conserves, are so necessarily clogged with Sugar for their keeping, that many of them grow into diseasteem, as

Medicines of themſelves not to be truſted to; nevertheleſs they have their uſe, in giving to other Forms the neceſſary Conſiſtence, or as Vehicles to more efficacious Medicaments.

The other occaſion of officinal Compoſition ariſing from Convenience, furniſhes us with all thoſe Medicines which require much Trouble and Time to make; and the main end of ſuch Contrivances, is to have in readineſs more efficacious Remedies, than can be procured in that haſte in which many Exigencies require them.

One of the moſt obvious Regards then in ſuch Compoſitions is, that nothing enter into them which is of itſelf ſoon liable to ſpoil, or to hurt other things with which it is put in company. Thus every thing apt to ferment, grow rancid, or mouldy, or any way indeed to deviate from its natural and required Properties, ought not to come into this Rank of Medicines: There are many things alſo which require an higher Conſiſtence for their Preſervation, than is neceſſary to the ſame Forms in extemporaneous Practice. A neglect in both theſe reſpects is the Cauſe, that ſometimes we meet with very bad Medicines in the Shops, which at firſt may have been made of very good Materials. And theſe Defects occur in nothing oftener than in the Species Haly, Diatragacanthi frigid. *and the Lenitive Electuary, with ſome others of like make: The firſt ſpoil from the Oilineſs of their Ingredients, which will not ſuffer them to keep without growing rancid; and a want of due Conſiſtence, which is a Fault in the Maker only, and not the Preſcriber, tho' it ought to be looked after by the latter, is the reaſon why the others fall into Fermentation, and are utterly ſpoiled thereby. The* Pilulæ Fœtidæ *is likewiſe an Inſtance of a Compoſition where things are put together which cannot keep long without growing mouldy. But how to avoid theſe Faults, will more readily occur in examining ſome particular Compoſitions.*

But not only care is to be taken, that in officinal Compoſitions ſuch things be put together, as will keep in Company, without loſing or changing their Properties, but alſo, that they have a Fitneſs in themſelves to preſerve an uniform Conſiſtence; though an Error in this reſpect can hardly be fallen into, unleſs in the larger Electuaries, or Confections, whereinto, if ſome of the heavier Species are ordered, and particularly the teſtaceous Powders, with any Liquor or Moiſture, not thick enough to ſuſpend them, they will fall to the bottom, and make the whole of a very unequal Conſiſtence. The Confectio de Hyacintho, Alkermes, Electuarium è Saſſafras, *with ſome others, have been chargeable with this Fault; but the College have now avoided theſe Inconveniencies, either by altering thoſe Compoſitions, or expunging them.*

In the laſt Edition of the London Diſpenſatory, *there are a few Medicines, under the Title of* Infuſions, *which cannot be ſuppoſed to ariſe from that of the aforementioned Conſiderations, either of Neceſſity or Convenience, in having them ready, becauſe they may be made at all times, and will not keep; ſo that they muſt be made only when called for in extemporaneous Practice. And therefore their Preſcription in an Officinal* Diſpenſatory *ſeems only to ſave the trouble of directing theſe Ingredients ſeparately on all Occaſions, as they are called for; and to give to every Preſcriber a Form, for what before was directed with much uncertainty. And as far as is conſiſtent with the Diverſities of Caſes, and Circumſtances, ſuch Standards might be of uſe in other Forms, which have not hitherto been made Officinal.*] Quincy's *Lectures*, pag. 97, ——107.

In

In this Part are intended to be given all the Compositions of the *College*, according to their last Amendment of the *London Dispensatory*. Next will be collected many from Dr. *Bates*'s *Pharmacopœia*; and afterwards from any other Author, or Person, whose Compositions have had Merit enough to bring them into the Shops; and give them a place in Prescription. Some Recipes also will be retained, that have fallen into disregard; either thro' the difficulty of making, or their liableness to Sophistication, but are of uncommon Efficacy; and likewise some inserted, which may be presumed worth bringing into the Rank of Officinal Medicines; both upon account of their easy Composition, convenient keeping, and their Efficacy in many Intentions of Cure.

Those of the *College* are given exactly as they stand in their own *Dispensatory*: and in the subjoined Remarks notice is taken of the particular Alterations made from the former; with some Suggestions of the Reasons for so doing. The whole Materials of this Part are distributed, as much as could be, under divers Sections, according to their nearest Affinity and Conveniency in Preparation; for the Method in the preceding Part, *Of Simples*, which has been directed by their Virtues and Intentions in Cure, would have made this too perplexing, and have given more trouble than the Advantages of it could answer. And in this likewise, as in the former, what Medicines are not well reducible under any particular Division, have a Section given them apart at the latter end.

SECT. I.

Of Waters, Spirits, and Essential Oils.

IN this Division is intended to be given all that is to be performed by Distillation, which has not already come in our way, under some of the Preparations of the foregoing Part, and which is more properly reckoned amongst the *Compositions*. And as the *Rationale* of this Process, or Manner of Preparation, has already been given *Part* I. *Section* 13. and many necessary Remembrances dropt concerning it, in many of the foregoing Pages; it will be needless to say any more by way of Preface to this Section, than that for the Reasons before given, there can be expected no Medicines under it, but for the Intentions either of *Cordials*, *Diuretics*, or *Diaphoretics*: for, to shorten the Controversy, if a *Balsamic*, *Cathartic*, or *Opiate*, could be raised by Vapour; yet the very Contenders for that Opinion allow, that those Properties are much more conveniently drawn out by other Processes: and therefore it may be concluded, that no wise Person will expect in a distilled Water any thing else than such subtile and light Parts of a medicinal Simple, as can fall in with the forementioned Intentions; and indeed for this reason very little under this Division comes over weighty enough to affect even the Urinary Secretions: and therefore all which require grosser and more efficacious Instruments, are excluded from hence; as all that is to be done by the minutest Agents, and immediately concerns the nervous System, and its proper Moistures, commonly called the Animal Spirits, is most naturally comprehended herein.

[*The firſt way of managing the* Materia Medica *in the Galenical Pharmacy, according to the Method uſually taken by* Diſpenſatory *Writers, is that of Diſtillation.*

Before we examine the fitneſs of ſome of the medicinal Simples for this Proceſs, it may be convenient to obſerve, concerning the Inſtruments employed therein, that they uſually have been of two kinds, commonly called the cold *and the* hot Still. *The Contrivance of the firſt of theſe is ſufficiently in every one's acquaintance, ſo as to want no Deſcription; and the reaſon why it hath been called the* cold Still, *ſeems to be, becauſe no more Heat is required than to raiſe a Vapour, which is returned down ſlowly by Drops into a Receiver. The other is a Copper Veſſel, worked by a ſtrong Fire, which boils the Materials, and ſends over the moſt volatile Parts in an hot Steam; which is condenſed, and cooled in its Deſcent, by a long ſpiral Pipe, contained in a Veſſel of cold Water, called its* Refrigeratory, *from whence it falls in a continual Stream.*

The firſt of theſe ſeems beſt fitted to draw off the Virtues of thoſe Simples which are valued for their fine Flavour, when green; which is very apt to be loſt in drying. Thus Baum, Meadow-ſweet, Damask *or* White Roſes, *and all things of like Properties in this reſpect, give over much finer ſcented Waters this way than by the hot Still: The Heat there required, and the quantity of Water neceſſary to prevent their burning to the Still, very much injuring their natural Flavours. But when thus managed they require no Water to be put to them, nor to be bruiſed, but ſhould be committed to the Still juſt as they are freſh gathered; and as much is to be drawn off as their natural Moiſture will allow; the Fire required in this caſe being not ſufficient to cauſe any* Empyreuma, *becauſe 'tis only juſt enough to make the top of the Still moderately warm: Whoever hath ſeen what in the Shops is called a* Roſe-cake, *may eaſily conceive in what Condition the Materials are left, which are thus diſtilled: And as to the Damask Roſes in particular, after they have been thus treated, they will give to a Decoction all their purgative Virtue, and make the Syrup ordered with them better than when managed any other way. And it is not only very remarkable concerning Materials thus to be ordered, that they are hurt by the leaſt Mixture of Water, which makes it a Rule to gather them dry, whilſt the Sun is upon them, and commit them forthwith to the Still, in order to have their Scents in Perfection; but that even bruiſing them deſtroys their fine Flavour, as any one may be eaſily convinced by trial.*

But the latter Contrivance of the hot Still *ſeems beſt calculated to raiſe thoſe Materials which have vigorous ſtrong Scents, and which will not be injured by Fire, or any Mixture of common Water with them; ſuch as* Hyſſop, Penniroyal, *and the like; which from their natural Production have ſomething hot and fiery in them. But then we are taught by common Experience, that theſe give over their Virtues this way much better when dried, than when green; as every one may obſerve in Infuſion, or Decoction of theſe things; for when green they make either of them more foul, and yield leſs Taſte of the Plant than when dried; and Water ſo drawn hath the ſame Diſadvantages.*

That Diverſity in the Materials coming under this Management, which requires ſuch different Treatment, ſeems chiefly to conſiſt in this. The lighter and finer ſcented Plants, whoſe natural Flavour cannot be preſerved to them in drying, and which we moſt covet to preſerve in their diſtilled Waters, are beſt ordered by a ſlow Heat, without any Mixture; becauſe by their drying it appears, that their proper

Juices

Juices are the best and only Vehicles for those Flavours. But things, whose Scents and Medicinal Properties consist in somewhat more gross and fixed than will exhale with their natural Moistures, do better give out to common Water, by Infusion, those very Parts which we want to force from them by Distillation. And in nothing are we more obviously directed by Nature, than in this Procedure. Where we want to blend something into this Form, that is so light and volatile as not to subsist in open Air any longer than it is in its Growth, it is certainly best removed from the Condition Nature left it in, into a Contrivance where, as it dries, those volatile Parts can be collected and preserved. And what we call the cold Still, *is nothing else than this Contrivance, where the drying of the Plant or Flower is only forwarded by a moderate warmth, and all that arises from it saved for the Purposes of Medicine. But when what we want from a Plant is not volatile enough to rise with its natural Juice in leisurely drying, it is highly reasonable to think this way insufficient to raise it; and therefore to have recourse to such means as have been taken notice of in the other Process of the* hot Still.

And here doth so naturally occur our chief Rule for drying all Simples of this kind, that it would be blameable not to take notice of it; and that is, always to proportion the Heat made use of, to the particular Disposition of the Simple to part with its aqueous Humidity, without exhaling its natural Flavour or Scent along with it. Thus all the Aromatics, Flowers, and the finer scented Plants will not bear the Sun, nor to lie so near it, even in shade, as those, whose medicinal Virtues reside in Parts not so volatile; and indeed there are very few that will bear the Sun at all, but are much better dried leisurely in the shade; those few having their Virtues in saline, earthy, and heavy Parts, or in such which are viscid and tenacious. Such are most of the bitter and mucilaginous Plants and Simples; as Fumitory, Centaury, Carduus, Marshmallows, Comfrey, *and the like; but the very same Properties forbid them from ever coming into Distillation.*

What is applicable to Simples from either of these Circumstances in Management, is so likewise to Compositions of similar Properties and Intentions; but howsoever conformably these may be directed to the Rules here observed, yet the much greater tediousness and expence of working with the cold Still than the hot one, makes very few care to comply with it; so that where any thing of moment is depended upon from this particular way, great care ought to be taken not to be deceived therein.

But to avoid the tediousness of the one, and the inconveniencies of the other of these ways, there hath lately obtained a Contrivance something between both; which is by suspending in a Copper Still, conveniently filled with Water, a Pewter Body, which is to hold the Materials to be drawn off; an Head is fitted to the latter, which joins to a spiral Worm, in a Refrigeratory of cold Water, as in the common hot Still. Ingredients thus distilled, which is properly in Balneo, *have a greater Heat given them than in the cold Still, and yet by the Interposition of the Water, in which the Vessel containing them is suspended, they have not the Fire so forcibly acting upon them, as in the common way of the hot Still. So that all those things, which require a middle way between the other two are hereby well provided for; as, amongst the Simples,* Mint, Angelica, Camomile, *and some others, which are of a Texture between very volatile and very fixed: And amongst the Compositions the* Aqua Lactis alexiteria, *the softer Snail-Waters, and those of similar*

Properties; but neither the very fine scented Simples, nor the heavier Compounds can be thus ordered but to disadvantage.

One of the greatest advantages of this Contrivance is, that Waters so drawn come over much cooler than from the hot Still; that is, they have not so much of the Fire in them, (as it is commonly termed;) so that an hot spicy Water, thus ordered, shall taste as cool upon the Palate when just drawn, as in the other way it would do after it had acquired a considerable Age. But another great Benefit is likewise obtained this way; and that is, the avoiding that Foulness in the Water coming over, which arises from too great Proportions of oily Ingredients in the ordinary Distillation: For tho' a Composition be considerably overcharged with things of this Disposition, yet by the relaxation of Heat in this Contrivance, they are so much less forced over, that the Water will be much finer. Yet whether a Diminution in the quantity of Ingredients, or in the force to raise them, is the more eligible way to avoid this Inconvenience, I will not pretend to determine; tho' I most incline to the latter, because, without doubt, they are the finer parts of the Aromatics, which first rise; and consequently they must be best which come over with the least force. But this way is practicable only with those Waters which are to come over highly spirituous, because there is not here force enough to raise the others.

In this view, if we pass over the Simple Waters wherein we are directed to draw these Properties, we shall find, that both the Wormwoods, *the* Carduus, *and the* Fumitory, *are in no respect fitted for this Management: As to the first, if they have any Scent that will come over, it is so much the worse; because they are to most very offensive, especially that of the common Wormwood: and all of them have their Medicinal Virtues only in a bitter, earthy Salt, that will not rise in the Still, and is to be come at only by Decoction.* Celandine, Parsley *and* Saxifrage, *have nothing in them volatile to send over in Distillation; but abound with a nitrous Salt, that proves Diuretic, when ordered in proper Forms: and the* Plantain *and* Oak *Buds yield only a viscid, mucilaginous Juice, which will afford nothing over the Helm but an insipid Phlegm, that will soon mother and grow ropy. The same is chargeable upon the* Frogs Spawn, Succory *and* Eyebright, *which likewise give over nothing discernible in a Water: and what comes from* Fennel, *soon goows rank, and is so ill scented as not to be endured; besides its aptness to grow ropy. From Flowers, as those of* Oranges, Camomile, Rosemary, Damask Roses, *and* Elder, *the most fragrant Waters are procurable; but from the rest very little of value. The* Citron Peel *also, among the Fruits, makes a most delightful Water: but neither* Raspberries *nor* Walnuts *send over any thing that will smell, taste, or keep. The Water from* Black Cherries *seems by much the best we have in the Shops for a Vehicle; the Kernels give it an agreeable Flavour; and there is so much of a Spirit in the Juice, as preserves it the Year round, when carefully distilled, without decay. But this we are frequently cheated in, some making it from the Stones only, which those who express the Juice for other Purposes, sell at a cheap rate; tho' those taken out from Brandy, where the Stone hath not been before broken, make this Water well enough; but some are not contented only with these pieces of good Husbandry, but make it from other Kernels, and often from nothing but bitter Almonds. These Frauds are not easily discovered, unless the substituted Materials be crouded in such quantities, (which commonly happens from the encouragement of their Cheapness)* that

that they shew a foulness, which is not at all perceivable in the genuine Water.

It may indeed, in some cases, with good reason be requir'd to have Simple Waters under the Denomination of Coolers, *or such as have no other property than being soft Vehicles to other things; and these are best procured from inodorous or soft Substances, as* Plantain, Frogs Spawn, *and the like. And certainly a distilled Water is more strictly and simply elementary, and more a Diluter than any other; but it is almost impossible to keep these the Year round, which can be had only from Vegetables at certain Seasons; and therefore such as are desired for mere Diluters, or Coolers, may possibly be had fresher drawn, at any Season, from Substances of like smoothness and texture. The Simple Waters indeed from the lighter scented Plants, as* Baum, *and the like, are very subject to the same Decay; but that may in some measure be remedied by sprinkling the green Herb, before it is put into the Still, with a little Spirit; which will be so far from a Prejudice to the Flavour of the Water, that it will rather help and improve it.*

What chiefly concerns us to know about the distilled Spirits and compound Waters, may be deduced from the Rules laid down for Composition in general, in the preceding Lecture; but the most principal Regards herein are, that every Ingredient be fitter than any other for this Form, both on account of it Virtues, and Texture; and that they be proportioned in such quantities to one another, that each may contribute its share to the whole, and be no impediment to any other in its Efficacy.

Those odorous Simples, which are, singly, or in conjunction only with some spicy Ingredient, most suitable in Intention, drawn over with a factitious Spirit, or as it now is commonly ordered with French *Brandy, make, what are entitled in the Shops, the* lesser Compound Waters, *or Spirits distinguished by the Name of the things they come from; as the* Aqua Absinthii, *and* Angelicæ minus composita, *the* Spiritus Croci, *and the like; and this Management admirably fits the finer scented Plants, or any of the Spices; which may be so preserved as high as a Cordial can be taken; or diluted as low as any Case can require in extemporaneous Practice.*

In this way of drawing off the more volatile and scented Parts of many Simples, some also afford a very good Medicine in their Residuum. *Thus when the* Spirit of Saffron *is made, the Remainder may be formed into an Extract of great Virtue and Efficacy; not as a Cordial, because those Parts mostly arise with the Spirit; but as a most powerful Detergent in* icterical *Cases, and all chronic Affections, where the* Viscera *are foul. It may also be ordered to make the* Syrupus Croci *with this* Residuum; *for those who look upon it as a Cordial in this Form, use it to the worst advantage possible; the very Term of a* Cordial Syrup *almost implying an Absurdity; considering to how much better Purposes things of that Intention come into other Forms. In the same manner, after the* Aqua Gentianæ composita *is come over, the* Residuum *may as conveniently be exhaled into an Extract, as if no Distillation had been made; and in this last Instance it is much to be questioned whether the* Residuum *be not the better Part on this account; for neither* Gentian *nor* Centaury, *tho' good Stomachics in Infusion, seem fitted to send over the Helm any thing valuable in that, or in any other Intention. After the Distillation likewise of the* Damask Roses, *(as was before observed on another Occasion) may the purging Syrup be made of the* Residuum *to the best advantage. Other Extracts have been procured by the same good Husbandry in the old Dispensatories, with the*

Reſidua *of the* Aqua Theriacalis, Aqua Bryoniæ compoſita, *&c. but the modern Practice hath ſo much neglected them, that they are now come intirely into diſuſe.*

The more compound Waters we may diſtinguiſh into Cephalics, or Cordials, Alexipharmics, Carminatives, Hyſterics, and Nephritics. Amongſt the firſt, I reckon the Spiritus Caſtorei, Croci, *and* Lavendulæ; Aqua Pæoniæ compoſita, Aqua Imperialis, Mirabilis, Stephani, *and the* Cinnamomi. *Under the ſecond Diviſion, the* Aqua Epidemia, Theriacalis, Protheriacalis, *and* Lactis Alexiteria. *Under the third, the* Aqua Abſinthii, *and* Angelicæ magis compoſita, *and the* Aqua florum Chamæmeli compoſita. *To the fourth belongs only the* Aqua Bryoniæ compoſita; *and to the laſt, the* Aqua Raphani *and* Aqua Nephritica; *the* Aqua Limacum *remaining under a different Intention from them all, being deſigned for a Reſtorative, or Strengthner: And the* Aqua Gentianæ, *and* Aqua Abſinthii minus compoſita *for Stomachics.*

As this Claſs of Medicines ſtands thus ranged under ſome common Intention, we ſhall be the better able to obſerve the ſuitableneſs of their reſpective Ingredients to the main Deſign of each Compoſition: And the Liberty taken in ſuch Inquiry (it is hoped) will by no means be thought inconſiſtent with that regard we owe to the Authority which hath eſtabliſhed them for Officinal Medicines, becauſe, in ſuch Eſtabliſhments, the reſpect due to the Antiquity and long Uſage of ſome Compoſitions, make it almoſt impoſſible to alter them in every Circumſtance as much as a private Judgment might perhaps wiſh them to be. And the notice here taken of ſuch Defects, is only in order to direct our Choice of ſuch things wherein they leaſt appear.

Under the firſt Diviſion, in the Spirit of Lavender, *the* Matricaria *is too fetid a Plant, and much better fits the* Aqua Bryoniæ, *wherein it is an Ingredient; all the other Ingredients that are ordered in Diſtillation ſuiting well enough to the whole, or doing no harm; for in Diſtillation an inſipid Ingredient, as ſome of theſe nearly are, will not hinder the Aſcent of thoſe which afford ſomething of Efficacy: whereas it is quite otherwiſe in Tincture; becauſe then they do Miſchief by helping to load the* Menſtruum, *and render it leſs able to take up Parts which would be of conſequence: And thus the* Red Saunders *and* Red Roſe Leaves *would hardly be worth putting into the ſecond Proceſs of this Medicine, were it not for the Tincture that is expected from them; but eſpecially the* Saunders, *to which it owes a moſt beautiful Colour. The* Spirit of Caſtor *is very remarkable for the exact agreement of its Ingredients in every reſpect; but it is attended with an inconvenience common to all Spirits or Tinctures loaded with ſuch Subſtances, of changing milky when diluted for taking. The* Aqua Pæoniæ compoſita *hath ſome Ingredients in it of little or no efficacy to the main Purpoſe, and others intirely unfit for this Form: Of the firſt are the* Radix Dictamni albi, *and* Ariſtolochiæ longæ; *neither of which will ſend any thing diſcernible over the Helm. The* Semina Pæoniæ, *and* Viſcus Quercûs *likewiſe, howſoever agreeable they may be to this Intention in other Forms, will not ſend out any thing of that kind by Diſtillation. The Seeds will make well enough into an Emulſion, when husked, and the* Miſletoe *is beſt reduced into a Powder; but husking the Seeds to be diſtilled, were they proper for it, is a Circumſtance very trifling. The* Caſtor *is here increaſed in its quantity to what it was before, but altho' it may be the moſt conſiderable Ingredient in the whole for the main Intention, yet the more it ſends over the Helm, the more will it deform the Water with a milkineſs and diſagreeable*

Scent;

Scent; and therefore it is much better contrived into other Forms, tho' in the quantity it now stands here, it is too little to do much harm in this respect; so that this Water in the main is pleasant enough, and now obtains in common Prescription beyond any other of the same Rank.

The Aqua Imperialis *is very uniform, both in the Virtues of its Ingredients, and their fitness for Distillation: but some of the oily Spices, as the Nutmegs and Cloves, are in such large quantities, that the common way of drawing by the hot Still will make it come over very foul and milky; however, this happens to be so seldom prescribed, that it is rarely to be met with in the Shops.*

The Aqua Mirabilis *is unexceptionable, unless in regard to the large quantities of its oily Spices; and the* Succus Chelidonii, *which seems to contribute so little to it, that very few give themselves the trouble to put it in.*

The Aqua Stephani *is in a less degree culpable in this respect, so that it makes a very agreeable Cordial; but the* Penniroyal *is no advantage to it, the fetidness of that better suiting it for an Hysteric in the* Aqua Bryoniæ comp.

The Aqua Epidemia *takes in many things for which it is not much, if at all, the better; as the* Celandine, Agrimony, Carduus, Centaury, Betony, *and* Gentian Roots; *and indeed the whole is by many not so well esteemed as the foregoing, either for its uniformity of Intention, or Efficacy.*

The Juices of Walnuts, Carduus, *and* Marigolds, *are reckoned to contribute but little to the* Aqua Theriacalis. *The rest of the Ingredients agree in every respect; and the* distilled Vinegar, *as now ordered to be put in, is a very great Improvement to the Medicine.*

The Aqua Protheriacalis *is so seldom made or prescribed, that we need not be very careful about it; tho' it hath some Ingredients for which it is little the better; as the* Scabious, Carduus, *and* Goats Rue.

The Aqua Lactis alexiter *is likewise chargeable with redundancy in the* Carduus, Goats Rue, *and* Meadow-sweet; *unless it is designed as an Insipid, and for the same purpose as was taken notice of concerning some Simple Waters from* Plaintain, Frogs-Spawn, *and the like; but then the* Wormwood, Rue, *and other Ingredients would be blameable, and its Title* Alexiterial *would be wrong: However, this is the common Diluter or Vehicle in the Shops, used for Juleps and Draughts.*

Amongst the Carminatives, the Aqua Absinthii *and* Angelicæ magis composita *are sufficiently uniform in their Intentions, but have too many of the oily Seeds to let it come over fine, especially the latter; but they are neither of them much prescribed or made. The* Aqua Florum Chamæmeli composita *begins greatly to obtain in Prescription; and would be a much more pleasant Medicine, were the common* Wormwood *and* Penniroyal *omitted; because they both send over an ungrateful Flavour.*

The Aqua Bryoniæ composita *takes in some of the most efficacious of the fetid Simples, and seems admirably well contrived for the Intention of an Hysteric, so far as their Virtues are procurable this way: But they who would have it good, must expect it very foul and milky; for where it is otherwise, either it hath been defrauded of its due quantity of the best Ingredients, or their better Parts have been precipitated with* Alum, *or taken out with the Filtre.*

The Aqua Raphani composita *aims at the Intention of a Diuretic; but will, if good, be attended with the like Foulness as the former. The same also happens to the* Aqua Nepritica, *from the quantity of* Nutmegs *in it.*

The

The Aqua Limacum tenuis *conſiſts ſo much of mucilaginous Ingredients, that what comes over ſoon grows ropy and ſour, eſpecially in warm Weather; and the quantity of* Canary *directed in the* Aqua Limacum fortis, *will not without good care preſerve it from the ſame Inconvenience: ſo that all of this Intention are much better directed in extemporaneous Preſcription, not only on account of having them freſh, but alſo better ſuited to the Circumſtances of particular Caſes, which frequently vary in the Patients requiring them.*

If we conſider the Wormwood *and* Gentian Waters *as Stomachics, little can be expected from them; becauſe the Materials they are drawn from are not ſuited to ſend any thing over by Diſtillation, that comes within this Intention: ſo that if there be any thing good in them, we are more beholden to the Spirit than the Ingredients for it. After the* Gentian Water *is drawn, the Extract is eaſily made from its* Reſiduum, *as hath been already obſerved.*

Amongſt the Aquæ Medicamentoſæ, *the* Sapphirina *is moſt in uſe as a* Collyrium, *and remarkable chiefly for its beautiful Colour. The* Aqua Aluminoſa *is uſed chiefly as a Lotion in cutaneous Foulneſſes; but 'tis ſeldom preſcribed.*

Very little by Diſtillation comes under the Care of the extemporaneous Preſcriber, becauſe the time required for ſuch Medicines ſeldom ſuits with the urgency of acute Caſes; and they are ſeldom had recourſe to in chronic Diſtempers, but in Circumſtances where the Snail-Waters *are directed; and thoſe are varied by the Preſcriber, as his Judgment is determined by particular Symptoms.*] Quincy's *Lectures*, pag. 110,——124.

A *Simple Water* is intended to draw out the Virtues of any *Herb, Seed, Flower, Root,* &c. which may be more conveniently given in that Form, than in any other; but becauſe the *Phlegm* or watry Parts of any medicinal Simple, is no better than common Water undiſtilled; therefore all thoſe Ingredients which in Diſtillation afford nothing but a *Phlegm*, as may be diſcovered by the Scent and Taſte of what comes over, are not fit for the *Still.* For which reaſon the *College* have now rejected all that they judged uſeleſs for their Purpoſes; and have retain'd only the following.

From the Leaves *and* Buds *of*

Both the Wormwoods, Angelica, Carduus B. Succory, the greater Celandine, Eyebright, Fennel, Fumitory, Hyſſop, Marjoram, Baum, Mint, Parſley, Plantain, Penniroyal, Oak, Rue, Saxifrage, and Meadow-ſweet.

From the Flowers *of*

Oranges, Camomile, Beans, Lilies of the Valley, red Poppies, Cowſlips, Piony, Roſemary, White, Red and Damask Roſes, Elder, and Limes.

From the Fruits *of*

Citrons (the Peel) Raſp-berries, Green Walnuts, and Black Cherries: from 12 Pound, of the latter of which, bruiſed with the Stones, draw 1 Gallon.

From an Animal.

Frogs-Spawn.

Herein is made a very great Reduction of the Simple Waters; and certainly with good reaſon; becauſe there were not only many before ordered of no Efficacy, but likewiſe they were ſo numerous, that a great deal of needleſs trouble and expence were employed to keep them all in readineſs. It may poſſibly be diſputed, whether all theſe now retained, are of Imporance or Efficacy enough to deſerve it; but it is to be remember'd, that very little dependance

ance is had upon any Simple Water; they being seldom used but as Vehicles to things of greater Virtue: and in many Circumstances a Vehicle is so much the better, for being destitute of any Medicinal Flavour or Taste, as it the more gratefully conveys down what the greatest stress is laid upon. But here it may not be amiss to advertise the Reader, that whatsoever Properties any *Simple* has from the Grossness or Solidity of its Parts, which make it act as an *Emetic*, *Cathartic*, or *Astringent*; the *Residuum*, which is left after Distillation, will remain in full possession of them; and therefore the Operator may husband it accordingly. Thus the purging *Syrup of Roses*, is as well made after the Damask-Rose Water is drawn off, as if the Flowers were juiced, or put into Infusion; because nothing of a Cathartic Quality rises with the Water; and the Syrup of dry'd *Red-Roses*, may be as well made with the *Residuum* after the Water is drawn off, for the same reason; and so of many others. The same also holds good as to *Extracts*, of Virtues not communicable to what rises in Vapour; and therefore all such Extracts, as of *Gentian*, and many others, are most conveniently made with what is left after Distillation; concerning which we shall see further when we come to *Extracts*, under another Section.

Of these Waters, tho' they all bring over something besides Phlegm, as is manifest from the Smell and Taste of the respective *Simples* whence they are drawn; yet it is so faint in some of them, that they will not keep long without mothering and growing ropy. Such therefore should have a small quantity of Spirit thrown into the Still with them; about one Pint to each Gallon intended to be drawn; which will not alter the Virtues, but make the Water keep much longer. The *Black-Cherries* for Distillation, ought to have their Stones all broke; because from the Kernel proceeds the chief Part required; for which reason many make the Water from the Pressing, after the Juice is taken out for other uses; and some even from bitter Almonds, as they yield a Water not to be distinguished from the other. The Waters, whose Excellency consists in their Flavour, as the *Orange-Flower*, and *Damask-Rose Waters*, ought to be drawn into a Receiver fitted to the Worm with a Bladder, as before directed under the Preparation of *Simples*; so that no Particles may exhale and be lost. As for the *Red* and *White-Rose Waters*, which are expected in the Shops; they are very honestly deceived, who have *Damask-Rose Water* diluted, put upon them for the other; because there is nothing rises from either in the Still, but what is common to them all; which is in the Scent: and therefore, as the *Damask* most abounds with that, it is very imprudent and ill husbandry to distil the other; altho' the *Residuums* are as different as can be; that of the *Damask* being *purgative*, and that of the *Red astringent*, as was before observed.

[*The* Simple Waters *are rarely met with in Perfection; for want of duly attending to the necessary Directions for drawing them. Some Vegetables are best distilled green; as* Baum, *&c. others dry; as* Penniroyal, *&c. In general they should have twice their own weight of Water added to them in the Still; and not above a fourth or sixth part of it drawn off. For if drawn too low, Simple Waters have their* Faints, *as well as the spirituous or compound kind. Again, some require to be several times cohobated, or returned upon fresh Parcels of the Plant, to give them a sufficient degree of richness; as* Baum Water *in particular; and others are too much impregnated with Oil at the first Distillation; as* Penniroyal, *&c. whence all*

all the Oil that floats upon them should be carefully taken off. Lastly, those that contain a more fixed Oil, should be imperfectly fermented before they are distilled; as Carduus, Camomile, *&c.*]

College Compound Waters.

Aqua Absinthii minus Composita, *The lesser Composition of Wormwood Water.*

Take of the Leaves of dried Wormwood 2 Pound; of the lesser Cardamom Seeds 2 Ounces: and of Coriander Seeds half a Pound. Infuse them all in 4 Gallons of *French* Brandy; and draw off the same quantity by Distillation.

This differs chiefly from the former, by substituting Cardamom and Coriander Seeds in the room of the Aniseeds; which make it more cordial and grateful to the Stomach; the Aniseeds yielding too foul an Oil to suit it for such Purposes. After the same manner, omitting the Seeds, may be made the Spirit of any medicinal Plant whatsoever; that is thought proper for such Management. This indeed is commonly used in *Stomachic* Infusions, on a supposition that it claims a Right to such Virtues from the Wormwood; but the Water rising from it, partakes not of those Qualities which belong to it in Tincture; so that it seems only to be *carminative* from the Spice and Seeds now ordered in it.

Aqua Absinthii magis Composita, *The greater Composition of Wormwood Water.*

Take of common Wormwood and that of the Sea, dried, each 1 Pound; of Sage, Mint and Baum dried, ana 2 Handfuls; of the Roots of Galangal, Ginger, Calamus Aromaticus, and Elecampane; of the Seeds of sweet Fennel and Coriander, each 3 Drams; Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs, ana 2 Drams; of the lesser Cardamoms and Cubebs, ana 2 Drams. Cut and bruise the Ingredients as they require; and after some time infusing of them in 12 Pound of *French* Brandy; draw off the same quantity by Distillation.

This differs from the former in rejecting Liquorice Root and Raisins; which can have no effect in Distillation; and in allowing a greater proportion of Spirit; and more to be drawn off; the former being too much loaded with the oily Ingredients, to admit either of its being fine to the Eye, or grateful to the Stomach.

Aqua Angelicæ magis Composita, *The greater Composition of Angelica Water.*

Take of Angelica Root, and the Leaves of Carduus, ana 6 Ounces; of Baum and Sage, ana 4 Ounces; of Angelica Seeds 6 Ounces; and of sweet Fennel Seeds, 9 Ounces. Let the dried Herbs and Seeds be grossly bruised; and add to them of Cinnamon 2 Drams; of Cloves and Mace, ana 1 Dram and half; of Nutmegs, and the lesser Cardamom Seeds, ana 1 Dram; of Cubebs and Galangal Root, ana 1 Dram and half; of Jamaica Pepper and Saffron, ana 1 Dram. Infuse them in 2 Gallons of *French* Brandy; and draw off as much by Distillation.

This hath rejected the *Species Diamoscu Dulcis*, and *Aromaticum Rosatum*, that were in the former; one of those Compositions being wholly expunged the new Dispensatory; and in their room are added Spices more conveniently answering the same Intentions. But in this the Carduus avails nothing, and the *sweet Fennel* Seed is in too great a Quantity: which will make the Water foul and milky. The last Runnings of all the foregoing Waters are worth keeping separate, for *carminative* Juleps, and such like Intentions.

Aqua

Aqua Bryoniæ Comp. *Compound Bryony Water.*

Take Juice of Bryony Roots 4 Pound; the Leaves of Rue, and Mugwort, ana 2 Pound; Savin, 3 Handfuls; Feverfew, Catmint, Penniroyal, ana 2 Handfuls; Baſil, Dittany of Crete, ana 1 Handful and a half; Orange-Peels 4 Ounces; Myrrh 2 Ounces; *Ruſſia* Caſtor 1 Ounce; *French* Brandy 8 Pound; Diſtil 12 Pound after proper Maceration; for the longer things of this kind infuſe together, the better is the Water.

If this Water be drawn too low, the oily Parts of the Ingredients will make it milky and foul; which ſome throw down with a little burnt Alum; but that ſpoils the Medicine: and therefore it is better kept white as it is; or to be drawn ſtrong enough to ſuſpend thoſe ſulphureous Parts tranſparent. But the former is the beſt; becauſe otherwiſe the latter Running, which will continue very ſtrong of the Ingredients, will be loſt. This is a very untoothſome Compoſition; but admirably well ſuited to the Intention of an *Hyſteric*; and there is not one Ingredient in it, except the *Dittany*, which does not contribute thereto. The Ingredients ordered to be juiced, are themſelves better put into the Still, only they take up more room: for a great deal may remain in the Preſſings, which would riſe, and come over with the Water. This is much preſcribed in *Hyſterical* Caſes; and is very forcing upon the *Uterus*; which makes it given to promote Delivery, and forward the proper Cleanſings afterwards; as alſo to open menſtrual Obſtructions, and in abundance of other Female Complaints. It is likewiſe good againſt Convulſions in Children; and of ſervice in any *nervous* Complaint in either Sex. Its Doſe is from 2 Drams to 2 Ounces, with any convenient Diluter. From the *Reſiduum* ſtrained and evaporated is ordered an *Extract*; but it is never uſed.

Aqua Fl. Chamæmeli Compoſita, *Compound Camomile-Flower Water.*

Take of dried Camomile-Flowers 1 Pound, of the outer Peel of Oranges 2 Ounces, of the Leaves of common Wormwood and Penniroyal, ana 2 Handfuls; of the Seeds of Aniſe, Cummin, and ſweet Fennel; of the Berries of Bay and Juniper, each 1 Ounce; infuſe them in 1 Gallon of *French* Brandy, and draw off double that quantity by Diſtillation.

This is taken, with ſmall Variation, from *Bates*, and is well calculated for a *Carminative*; in which Intention it may be uſed at diſcretion.

Aqua Cinnamomi Tenuis, *Small Cinnamon-Water.*

Take 8 Pound of Spring Water, and 12 Ounces of bruiſed Cinnamon: infuſe and draw off by the Alembic.

Aqua Cinnamomi Fortis, *Strong Cinnamon-Water.*

Take 1 Pound of Cinnamon groſly powdered, and 1 Gallon of *French* Brandy: draw off by Diſtillation 10 Pound.

The former of theſe is not in the old Diſpenſatory; but ſomewhat like it is ordered in that of *Bates:* and the latter is before under the Title of *Spirit of Cinnamon.*

Aqua Cœleſtis.

Take Cinnamon 1 Ounce, Ginger half an Ounce, of all the Saunders, ana 6 Drams; Cloves, Galangal, Nutmegs, ana 2 Drams and a half; Mace and Cubebs, ana 1 Ounce; Cardamoms the greater and leſſer, ana 3 Drams; Zedoary half an Ounce; Seeds of Fennel 3 Drams; of Aniſe, wild Carrot, and Baſil, ana half a Dram.

Dram. Roots of Angelica, Avens, Liquorice, Valerian, *Calamus Aromaticus*, Leaves of Clary, Thyme, Calamint, Penniroyal, Mint, Mother of Thyme, Marjoram, ana 2 Drams. Flowers of Red Roſes, Sage, Roſemary, Betony, Stæchas, Borrage, Bugloſs, ana 1 Dram and a half; Citron Peel 3 Drams: bruiſe them all together into a groſs Powder; and infuſe them two or three Weeks in 12 Pound of *French* Brandy; then draw off as much by Diſtillation; and put to the Water of the *Species Diambræ*, *Aromaticum Roſatum*, *Diamoſcu dul. Diamarg. frig. Diarrhod. Abbat.* and *Elect. de Gemmis*, ana 3 Ounces; yellow Saunders 2 Drams, Ambergreaſe and Musk, ana 1 Scruple; and of the *Julapium roſatum* 1 Pound: let them all ſtand together for one Month; frequently ſhaking the Veſſel; and then decant or filter the Liquor for uſe.

The firſt Inſerters of this in the *London Diſpenſatory*, ſeemed by the Name they gave it, of *Heavenly Water*, to have a great eſteem for it; but it is not ſo much valued of late, for we do not often find it preſcribed; and 'tis now quite left out by the *College*; tho' it is a wonderful good *Cephalic* and *Cordial*, where Perfumes are not offenſive. In the Decays of Age, and languiſhing Conſtitutions, there is hardly any Compoſition excels it, for ſuddenly reviving the Spirits. It greatly warms the Blood, and quickens its Circulation: for which reaſon alſo it provokes Venery. This little differs from the *Aqua Vitæ Matthioli*, which is in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, under the Title of *Elixir Vitæ*; and there ſtands recommended for all nervous Infirmities, and particularly ſuch as are the Conſequences of Apoplexies and Epilepſies; as Palſies, Loſs of Memory, and the like. It may be given from 2 Drams to 2 Ounces; but 1 Ounce is pretty well for a Doſe: and it is better to repeat it often, than to take too much at a time.

This is a tedious perplexed *Recipe*; and ſome of the compound Species ordered in it are ſeldom made; their Ingredients therefore may be afreſh diſpenſed for this purpoſe; tho' there are many which may as well be omitted; too numerous to particularize here. They are to be diſtinguiſhed by their want of an Aromatic Flavour; for whatſoever has not that, cannot fall in with the Intentions of this Compoſition. *Zwelfer* greatly blames ſome parts of this, in his Animadverſions upon the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*; and gives a new *Recipe* of his own, which is every jot as tedious, and many things in it as ſuperfluous; but the moſt conciſe of the *Germans* are very prolix and redundant in their Preſcriptions.

Aqua Epidemia, *Plague-Water.*

Take of the Leaves of Celandine, Roſemary, Rue, Sage, Roman Wormwood, Dragons, Agrimony, Baum, Scordium, the leſſer Centaury, Carduus Ben. Betony, and Mint, ana 2 Handfuls; of the dried Angelica Root, Zedoary, and Gentian, ana 1 Ounce; of the *Virginia* Snake-root half an Ounce. Let them be infuſed in 1 Gallon of *French* Brandy; and draw off 10 Pound by Diſtillation.

This very much differs from the old Diſpenſatory; and beſides the addition of many new Herbs, leaves out the Maſter-wort, Piony, and Butterbur Roots; inſomuch that the Intention of the Medicine ſeems changed from an Alexipharmic into a Cardiac. It is taken from *Shipton*'s Additions to the former Diſpenſatory; and is not by many ſo much eſteemed as the former *Plague-Water*; ſeveral Ingredients of moſt Efficacy there, being here neglected; and many in this either uſeleſs or foreign to the Intention.

[*The* Aqua Epidemia *of the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory ſeems much preferable to this; and is ordered thus.*

Take of the Roots of Maſter-wort, and Butter-

Butter-bur, each 4 Ounces; wild Valerian, Snake-root, and Zedoary, each 1 Ounce and a half; the Leaves of Baum, Rue, and Scordium, each 3 Ounces; the Seeds of Angelica and those of Lovage, Juniper-berries, and Bay-berries, each 2 Ounces. Bruise, slice, or cut the Ingredients as they require; pour thereon of French Brandy *2 Gallons and a half; and when they have stood to digest for four Days, draw off the like quantity.*]

Aqua Gentianæ Comp. *Compound Gentian-Water.*

Take of Gentian Root sliced 1 Pound and a half; Centaury the lesser, with its Flowers, ana 4 Ounces: infuse them for some Days in 6 Pound of *French* Brandy; and then distil 1 Gallon.

This Water is frequently prescribed as a *Stomachic*; and commended as a Deterger to do service in Dropsies, the Jaundice, and any Obstructions of the *Viscera*; and is given from 2 Drams to 2 or 3 Ounces at a Dose. But in truth these Ingredients give so little that will rise in Vapour, that the Spirit comes over but with a very small alteration; so that they who are fond of the Virtues as they stand recommended in those Ingredients, must look for them in the Extract, or never distil them; and that is easily made by straining and evaporating the *Residuum*; and is much used in the Shops, chiefly with Stomachics and Deobstruents, when they are prescribed to be made into Pills. *Salmon*, in his Notes upon this Water, says it is a Preservative in Pistilential Seasons, excellent against the Rickets, helps Stiches in the Side, and provokes the Terms and After-birth; and with equal Reason and Consistency, that wretched Scribbler might have said it would cure Corns, broken Bones, and Apoplexies.

Aqua Hungarica, *Hungary, or the Queen of* Hungary's *Water.*

Take Flowers of Rosemary 20 Ounces, rectified Spirit of Wine 30 Ounces: let them infuse for some Days; then draw off as much as there was Spirit put on.

This is most conveniently made by the Copper Alembic; taking care that the Receiver is closed with a Bladder to the End of the Worm. And this way common Spirit may be as well used as the rectified; observing not to draw it so low as to be cloudy: for after a certain Standard, the oily part of the Flowers, which is considerable, will turn it milky. What runs afterwards, as a great deal will, which yet smells and tastes strong of the Flowers, may either be kept to throw into the Still again, when the same is to be made; or used in the Shop for a small Spirit of Rosemary: and the last Runnings of all may pass for a Simple Water under the same Title. The Virtues of all these are to be known from the *Simple*; which see *Part* II. *Sect.* 1. The *College* have rejected this out of their new *Dispensatory*; and indeed what is imported from *France* and Countries where the Rosemary most abounds, is so good and cheap, that it is hardly worth any body's while to make it here, unless the wholesale Dealers; for these Gentlemen can, in an instant, brew the largest quantity, at a very small expence. Their way is to impregnate rectified Spirit of Wine with the chymical Oils of Rosemary and Lavender; and this with a good Assurance, and a *French* Title, they palm upon the Nation for right *French* Hungary Water.

Aqua Imperialis, *Imperial Water.*

Take Peels of dried Citrons, and Oranges, of Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cinnamon, ana 2 Ounces; Roots of Cypress, *Florentine* Orrice, *Calamus Aromaticus*, ana 1 Ounce; Zedoary, Galangal, Ginger, ana half an Ounce; Tops of Lavender and Rosemary, ana 2 Handfuls; Leaves of Bays, Marjoram, Mint, Sage, Thyme, ana 1 Hand-

Handful; freſh Flowers of white and damask Roſes, ana 1 Handful and half; infuſe them in 4 Pound of damask Roſe-Water, and 1 Gallon of Brandy; then diſtil off 10 Pound.

This is almoſt neglected in Preſcription; and not much kept in the Shops; but it is a good Cephalic Water, and makes a very convenient Julep in any nervous Caſes whatſoever; and tho' it is ſo much ſlighted in the preſent Practice, this may be ſaid of it, which can be ſaid of few beſides in the whole *Diſpenſatory*, That all the Ingredients coincide in one Intention; and are all ſuch as will part with their Virtues by Diſtillation. It may be given from 2 Drams, to 2 Ounces in any convenient Vehicle. It is alſo a pleaſant Cordial Dram alone; and very good upon any ſudden Sickneſs of the Stomach.

Aqua Lactis Alexiteria, *Alexiterial Milk-Water.*

Take of the Leaves of Meadow-Sweet, Carduus B. and Goats-Rue, ana 6 Handfuls; of Mint and Wormwood, ana 5 Handfuls; of Rue 3 Handfuls; of Angelica 2 Handfuls; Pour 3 Gallons of new Milk upon the Ingredients when bruiſed; and diſtil in *B. M.* or an Aſh Heat.

The Ingredients in this are the ſame as in the former *College-Diſpenſatory*; tho' in the opinion of many they are very ill choſen; but the Quantities in the preſent are ſomewhat altered.

Aqua Limacum Tenuis, *A ſmall Snail-Water.*

Take of the Leaves of Baum, Mint, Hart's-tongue, and Ground-Ivy; of the Flowers of Archangel, Mallows and Elder, ana 1 Handful; of Snails waſhed, and the Whites of Eggs, each 4 Ounces; of Nutmegs half an Ounce; and of Cows-Milk 1 Gallon; diſtil according to Art, either in *B. M.* or a Sand-Heat.

If this be drawn with 6 Pound of Cows-Milk, and 2 Pound of Canary, it is called the *Stronger Snail-Water.*

This very much differs from any before ordered in the old *College Diſpenſatories:* all the Ingredients are eaſily procured, when the Snails are in Seaſon; and the Water may be made either way, without much trouble; care being taken to prevent an *Empyreuma.*

Aqua Mariæ, *The Ladies Water.*

Take Sugar-Candy 1 Pound, Canary-Wine 6 Ounces, Roſe-water 4 Ounces; boil them into a *Syrup*, and mix with it of *Aqua Cæleſtis* 2 Pound, Ambergreaſe and Muſk, ana 18 Grains; Saffron 15 Grains, yellow Saunders infuſed in *Aqua Cæleſtis* 2 Drams. Let it ſettle, and decant the Liquor off fine by Inclination.

This bears a juſt Title; for it is much fitter for the Cloſet than the Shop; both on account of its Coſtlineſs as well as Uſes. Where Perfumes can be bore with, it is an extraordinary Cordial; and greatly raiſes the Spirits, and is good in all ſinkings and nervous Decays. The Doſe is from 2 Drams to 1 Ounce, or more, diluted with ſome proper Liquor; for it is too rich to drink alone. This is ſeldom preſcribed, but very well worth the making, for ſuch as will not be contented without the higheſt of Cordials; tho' it is omitted in the new *Diſpenſatory* of the *College.*

Aqua Mirabilis, *The Wonderful Water.*

Take of Cloves, Galangal, Cubebs, Mace, the leſſer Cardamoms, Nutmeg, and Ginger, ana 1 Dram; Juice of the greater Celandine half a Pound, *French* Brandy 2 Pound and a half: digeſt together for twenty four Hours; and then diſtil off 2 Pound and a half.

[*The* Aqua Mirabilis *of the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory ſeems much better contrived than this; and is ordered as follows.*

Take

Take of the lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Cubebs, Galangal, Mace, Nutmeg, and Ginger, each 1 Dram; the yellow part of Citron Peel, and Cinnamon, each 3 Drams; Leaves of Baum 3 Ounces: bruise them together, digest them with three Pints of French *Brandy; and draw off the like Quantity by Distillation,*]

The Juice of Celandine has nothing to do in this Composition; for its Parts will afford nothing more than common Water. It is generally dulcified with Loaf-Sugar at pleasure. If it be drawn low, the oily Parts of the Spices will shew themselves in a milky Cloud, and render it unsightly, It is best therefore not to draw it lower than will keep its Transparency; and it will then be enough sated with the Spices. What runs afterwards will make an excellent Carminative Water; which may be preserved under that Title. Some who draw it lower, fine it with *Alum*; but that throws down the best part of the Ingredients, and leaves the Water much worse. Great Age will make it fall without any such help; or it may be filter'd out; which is the better way of the two. It is a pleasant and good Cordial; and greatly breaks the Wind of the Stomach, and disperses Flatulencies. Some put *Pimento* instead of all the Ingredients; in the Proportion of 2 Ounces to 1 Gallon of Spirit: and if the Spirit be good, it can hardly be any way distinguished from the genuine sort: So that among the Frauds which Pharmacy is over-run with, this may pass for a venial one.

Aqua Nephritica, *Water against the Stone.*

Take of the fresh Flowers of White-Thorn 4 Pound, of Nutmegs bruised 3 Ounces: infuse them together in a close Vessel with 2 Gallons of generous White-Wine; and draw off by Distillation 12 Pound.

This was much prescribed by the late Dr. *Radcliffe*; but was not in the former *College Dispensatory*.

Aqua Pæoniæ Composita, *Compound Piony Water.*

Take Lilly of the Valley Flowers fresh gathered 1 Pound, and infuse them in 2 Gallons and a half of *French* Brandy; to the same put of Lime-Flowers half a Pound, of Piony 4 Ounces, of the Male Piony Root 2 Ounces and a half, white Dittany and long Birthwort, of each half an Ounce; of Mistletoe of the Oak and Rue, of each 2 Handfuls; of Piony Seeds husked 10 Drams; and of the Seeds of Rue 3 Drams and a half; of *Russia* Castor, Cubebs, and Mace, of each 2 Drams; of Cinnamon 1 Ounce and a half, of Rosemary Flowers 6 Pugil, of *Arabian* Stœchas and Lavender Flowers, of each 4 Pugil; of Betony, Clove, and Cowslip Flower, of each 8 Pugil; of the Juice of Black Cherries 4 Pound: and from the whole draw off by Distillation 4 Gallons.

The new *College Dispensatory* hath left out some of the insignificant Ingredients that were in the former, particularly the Squills; and avoided also the Trouble of a double Distillation, which was altogether needless: but still retains many things that do not seem fitted to yield any Virtues in this Form; as the *Dittany, Birthwort, Mistletoe, Betony*, and *Cowslip Flowers*. This is the same as was originally inserted by the *College* in their first *Dispensatory*; under the Title of *Aqua Antiepileptica Langii*. The quantities also of some of the Ingredients are blameable, as 3 Drams and a half (extremely exact!) of the Seeds of *Rue*; when the whole might be taken in Substance at one Dose, without any visible Effect. The like may be also observed of some of the Ingredients of Efficacy. As this Medicine therefore is so very faulty in its Contrivance; and is very much used in

the present Practice; we shall, with due Submission, offer an Amendment of it, to be made use of as the Prescriber pleases to direct.——Take Lillies of the Valley fresh gathered, and without any Stalk, 1 Pound; infuse them forthwith in 4 Gallons of Spirit of Wine; to which put Piony Root 1 Pound, Cinnamon and Cubebs, of each 4 Ounces; Rosemary and Lavender Flowers, of each 1 Handful; Damask Rose Water 6 Pound: draw off four Gallons. We omit the Lime and Piony Flowers, because they afford nothing in such a Process; and the Castor, because it spoils the Water as a Cordial; although it falls in well enough with the Intention of a *Cephalic* in many Cases. If it be thus made, it is an excellent Cordial, and can be exceeded by nothing, in all nervous Cases, both in Children and grown Persons. It may be diluted into a Julep with Black-Cherry Water, or any such Vehicle; and may be given from 1 to 3 Drams to Children, and from half an Ounce to two Ounces to grown Persons; and if the Case requires it, repeated every 6 or 8 Hours. But Cases of moment are not trusted to such Helps as this alone.

Aqua Protheriacalis, *A Succedaneum for Treacle-Water.*

Take Scordium, (*i. e.* Water-Germander) Scabious, Carduus Bened. Goats Rue, of each 2 Handfuls; fresh Citron and Orange Peel, of each half an Ounce; Seeds of Citrons, Hartwort, and Treacle Mustard, of each 1 Ounce; Flowers of Marigold and Rosemary, of each 1 Handful; Cinnamon 2 Drams, *French* Brandy 2 Pound; and draw off 6 Pound.

This is designed to use as the *Treacle-Water*; when that proves deficient in Seasons not fit to make it. The Seeds of Carduus, and its distilled Water, were before ordered; but are here justly left out as insignificant: and the Cinnamon is a good addition: but were also the Carduus and Goats Rue omitted, the Medicine would not suffer in its Virtues.

Aqua Raphani Composita, *Compound Horse-radish Water.*

Take of the Leaves of both the Scurvy-grasses, fresh gathered in the Spring and cleansed, each 6 Ounces; bruise them, and press out the Juice; and to it add the Juices of Brook-lime and Water-cresses, each 1 Pound and a half; of Horse-radish Root 2 Pound, of Arum Root fresh 6 Ounces, of *Winter*'s Bark and Nutmegs, each 4 Ounces; of Lemon Peels dried 2 Ounces, of *French* Brandy 4 Pound; and draw off by Distillation 8 Pound.

In this is rejected the Briony Root, which was ordered in a large quantity in the old *College Dispensatory*; but nauseates the Flavour of the Water, and gives no Virtues suitable to the main Intention of the whole. The Arum Root is likewise here increased in its Quantity; (but half an Ounce being ordered in the former) whereby the Medicine is render'd yet more pungent, and more efficacious as an Antiscorbutic, or a Nephritic; both which Purposes it is calculated for. All the Ingredients herein are of a subtile, penetrating nature, and greatly abound with volatile Salts; which in many gross and fizy Constitutions of Blood do great service by dividing it, and rendering it more fluid; which will increase the Discharges by the Kidneys; and likewise wash thro' any Obstructions in those Parts. In all Obstructions also of the other *Viscera* it is an excellent Medicine; and prevails against the Jaundice, Cachexies, and Dropsies; and in scorbutic Cases there is nothing beyond it; as it greatly forces those minute Passages, promotes Transpiration, and cleanses the Skin, and other small Glands, which entertain gross Particles to the detriment of their proper Offices. It may be given from half an Ounce to 3 or 4 Ounces, unless immediately after Di-

Distillation; because then it is so pungent, as makes it difficult to take without much diluting. This ought to be drawn with the Receiver fixed close to the Worm by a Bladder; otherwise a great deal of the best part will fly away.

Aqua Scordii Comp. *Compound Scordium-Water.*

Take of the Juices of Goats Rue, Sorrel, Scordium, and Citrons, each 1 Pound; *London* Treacle 2 Ounces: Digest for three Days, and then distil off the Water.

This will keep better, if the Herbs, tho' none signify much besides the *Scordium*, be put into an Alembic with a sufficient quantity of Water, and 2 Pound of Spirit of Wine with them; drawing off about 1 Gallon: for otherwise the Water will not keep long without souring. Its Virtues may be best known by those of the *Simple*, whence it takes its Name, in *Sect.* 6. *Part* II. It grows rather more and more out of use; is seldom met with in Prescription; and the *College* have now quite rejected it: altho' it as well deserves Continuance as any in this Class; being suited for a very efficacious *Sudorific* in malignant Cases; and if joined with some Acid, is much preferable to the *Treacle-Water.*

Aqua Doctoris Stephani, *Dr.* Stephen's *Water.*

Take of Cinnamon, Ginger, Galangal, Cloves, Nutmegs, Grains of Paradise, of the Seeds of Anise, Sweet Fennel and Caraway, each 1 Dram; of the Leaves of Thyme, Mother of Thyme, Mint, Sage, Penniroyal, Rosemary, Flowers of Red Roses, Camomile, Origanum, and Lavender, each 1 Handful; *French* Brandy 6 Pound; and draw off 1 Gallon by Distillation.

This agrees with the former Prescription in the old *Dispensatory*; unless in the exchange of Wine for Spirit; and all the Ingredients well suit the main Intention of a Cephalic, a Cordial, and Carminative. It is likewise something Hysterical; and therefore frequently used by the Midwives amongst their Women; tho' some for the Pleasantness only of it to the Palate, leave out the Penniroyal; but then they rob the Medicine of a principal Ingredient. If it be dulcified, it makes an admirable Cordial Dram; and is also a good Carminative. It is much prescribed, from 2 Drams to 2 Ounces, or more, for a Dose.

Aqua Theriacalis, *Treacle-Water.*

Take of the Juice of green Walnuts 4 Pound, of the Juice of Rue 3 Pound, of Carduus, Marigold and Baum, each 2 Pound; of fresh gathered Butter-bur Roots 1 Pound and a half; of Burdock 1 Pound, of Angelica and Master-wort, each half a Pound; of green Scordium 4 Handfuls, of old *Venice* Treacle and Mithridate, each 8 Ounces; of Lemon Juice 1 Pound, of *French* Brandy 1 Gallon and a half: draw off by Distillation 3 Gallons and a half: and then add 4 Pound of distilled Vinegar.

The new *Dispensatory* omits the needless Circumstance in the former, of depurating the Lemon Juice before Distillation; and very prudently adds the distilled Vinegar afterwards, instead of putting it into the Still; because with such Management, it effectually answers all its Intentions; and risks less hazard of carrying along with the Medicine any part of the Metal, with which the Alembic is made; as all Acids are apt to do. [*And doubtless it would be better to add the Lemon Juice also after Distillation, if the Water is designed to contain much of it.*] This stands in the old Dispensatories under the Title of *Aqua Theriacalis Stillitia*, to distinguish it from the *Aqua Theriacalis per Infusionem*, ordered in the *Leyden* and some other *Dispensatories*. This Water is the most used of any in the Shops;

altho' its Compoſition is blamed by many; for the Juices can contribute very little to its Virtues; and upon account of the proper Seaſon to obtain them, it cannot be made at all times, how much ſoever wanted; unleſs as ſome do, the Juices are expreſſed in their Seaſon, and kept on purpoſe: but then they are good for nothing; for ſo little as is of a volatile Nature in ſuch *Simples*, will very ſoon be loſt. The reſt indeed of the Ingredients agree well enough to the main Intention of an Alexipharmic and Sudorific; and the Acids contribute much to that purpoſe. The Hoſpitals for the *Venice* Treacle and Mithridate, put *London* Treacle and *Philonium Romanum*; but whether for the better, I leave others to judge.

Its Doſe is uſually to grown Perſons from half an Ounce to a whole one, which is too little; for 4 Ounces is but a moderate quantity to have any reliance upon; eſpecially to Perſons who are uſed to high Living, as moſt are, unleſs the meaneſt of the People; and in ſuch a Doſe it can do no harm. But this Medicine, notwithſtanding the good which might be done with it, if properly applied, is amongſt thoſe things which are become familiar to the good Women, and ſuch like Pretenders to Phyſic; who obſerving it to be frequently ordered in Fevers by the ableſt Practitioners, thence conclude, they being ignorant of the real Effects of any Medicine, that there is nothing more to be done to cure, but to give this, or ſome ſuch Cordial Water, together with *Gaſtoign's Powder*: whereas oftentimes Symptoms will ariſe that can never be overcome by ſuch languid Medicines. And it is the proper Office of a real Phyſician to diſtinguiſh when only ſuch gentle means are to be uſed; and the critical Point of Time, wherein more efficacious ones ought to be ventured upon. Which part of Skill is out of the Capacity of any of theſe Pretenders; who would never dare to preſcribe, but that they imagine what they adminiſter is harmleſs. This Neglect is often of pernicious conſequence; and many a Life is loſt for want of a Remedy powerful enough to ſupport Nature labouring under the Fury of a Diſtemper.

From Bates's *Diſpenſatory.*

Aqua Antiſcorbutica, *Antiſcorbutic Water.*

Take of the Leaves of Fumitory, Water-creſſes, both ſorts of Scurvy-graſs, and Brook-lime, each 12 Handfuls; Harts-tongue, Succory, Pine-tops, Germander, Hoarhound, Agrimony, and the leſſer Centory, each 10 Handfuls: Roman Wormwood, Liverwort, each 4 Handfuls; Briony Roots half a Pound, Roots of Female Fern, ſharp-pointed Dock, the inner Barks of Bitter-ſweet, and Aſh, each 6 Ounces; Seeds of Aſh (*i. e.* what are called the Aſhen-Keys) 1 Ounce and a half; Angelica half an Ounce: Let them be all bruiſed together, and put to a Pound of Rheniſh Wine, in which a piece of Iron of a Pound has been twenty times quenched; then let all be ſtrongly preſſed from the Ingredients, and put into a Glaſs Body; to which fit a Receiver; and in a Sand-heat draw off till the remainder grows as thick as Honey; which may be kept under the Title of *Extractum Antiſcorbuticum*; ſtirring into it in fine Powder, Troaches of Capers 6 Drams, and of the prepared Filings of Iron 1 Ounce and a half.

This has ſome uſeleſs Ingredients, but makes a very good Water for the Purpoſes expreſſed by its Title; and may be uſed in about the ſame quantity, and in the ſame caſes as the Compound Horſe-radiſh Water of the *College*. Its Extract likewiſe will make a good Medicine; taking care to ſtir it down often at firſt, if the Powder of Iron ferments; which it is very likely to do ſome time after Mixture. This is not kept in the Shops; or made but by particular Preſcription.

A-

Aqua Benedicta.

Take Quick-lime 1 Pound, and pour upon it 8 Pound of boiling Water; after some time settling, pour it off by Inclination, and filter for use.

This stands commended for an extraordinary Medicine in many Cases of Obstinacy; and if 3 or 4 Ounces of it be drank three or four times a-day, is said to cure red pimpled Faces, *Struma's*, Dysenteries, the Whites, Rheumatic Pains, and the *Diabetes*. It is certainly a powerful Dryer; and very proper to use in Decoctions of the Woods, and all Ingredients of that Intention: but tho' the making of it is easy enough; yet here in *London* it may be had at any time from the *Sugar Bakers*, by the Name of *Lime-Water*, as it happens to be wanted; because they use it much in refining their Sugars. This is also much praised for cleansing and drying up old foul Ulcers; both by its internal use, and washing them frequently with it. This indeed cannot properly be called an Officinal Water; because it is so easily or suddenly made or procured, as to prevent its being kept in the Shops; but by reason of its frequent use, it was thought not amiss to give it a place here.

Aqua Camphorata, *Camphorated Water.*

Take Roman Vitriol and Bole Armoniac, each 4 Ounces, Camphire 1 Ounce; and powder them together. Of this Mixture sprinkle 1 Ounce at a time into 4 pound of boiling Water, in which stir it well about: then take it off the Fire; let it settle, and decant that which is clear, by Inclination.

This is an excellent Medicine for many Purposes externally; and therefore deserves to be more regarded than it is at present. It greatly cleanses Ulcers, by washing them frequently with it warm. It is good against all Inflammations; and almost infallibly cures Defluxions of Rheum upon the Eyes. If it be too sharp for that use, it may be diluted with a little Spring-Water, at the time of Application. It keeps the Gums clean and firm to the Teeth; if they are frequently rubbed with it. And in the *Itch*, it is both safe and efficacious; by frequently washing the Eruptions and Parts affected with it.

Aqua Cephalica, *Cephalic Water.*

Take Male Piony Root 4 Ounces, Angelica, and Valerian, each 1 Ounce and a half; Avens 1 Ounce; Leaves of Sage, Rosemary, Betony, Marjoram, Baum; Flowers of Lavender, Betony, Piony, Marigolds, Sage, Rosemary, Lillies of the Valley, and of the Lime Tree, each 1 Handful; Stœchas 1 Ounce and a half; Red Roses, Cowslips, each 2 Handfuls; Rhodium Wood, yellow Saunders, each 6 Drams; Nutmegs 1 Ounce and a half; Galangals half an Ounce; Cardamoms and Cubebs, each 3 Drams: Bruise and infuse them all in 14 Pound of the best White-wine, for ten Days; then add 1 Pound of Cinnamon, which let stand in Infusion two Days longer; and then distil off as much as the Wine put on.

This is, in the main, an excellent Composition for the Purpose its Title expresses; there being not above two or three Ingredients, but what are effectual to that Intention; but there are rather too many for the quantity of Liquor ordered; and therefore if a clean good Spirit be put for the Wine, and somewhat more in quantity, it will make a most agreeable Water; and if it be dulcified with a little Sugar, about 1 Ounce to each Pound, it will be very palatable, and an excellent Cordial, from half an Ounce to 2 Ounces at a time, in any Faintings or Sinkings of the Spirits; or upon any sudden Sickness at the Stomach. This has not yet got into the Shops, but very well deserves it.

Aqua Hormini Comp. *Compound Clary Water.*

Take fresh Leaves of Clary 12 Handfuls; sprinkle upon them 1 Pound of Spirit of Wine, and distil to dryness in a cold Still: to what comes off put 10 Handfuls of fresh Leaves, of Flowers of Archangel 6 Handfuls, and make a second Distillation; which repeat with fresh Ingredients, and the same Liquor, a third time; adding to the last 1 Ounce of Nutmegs, and letting the Water distil upon 6 Ounces of fine Sugar in a Bottle; wherein is suspended in a Rag 3 Grains of Ambergrease.

All these Materials, except the Nutmegs, are very unfit for Distillation; but the frequent Repetition makes the Water somewhat partake of them. It is very pleasant, and amongst the good Women in great esteem against Abortion, the Whites, and other Female Weaknesses. But the Ambergrease will give the Vapours to a great many, with whom such Sweets do not agree.

Aqua Opthalmica Sapphirina, *Blue Eye-Water.*

Take Lime-Water (or the *Aqua Benedicta* before described) 1 Pound, Sal Armoniac 1 Dram and a half: let them stand till the Salt is dissolved in a Brass Pan, and the Liquor acquires a blue Colour; then filter, and put it up for use.

Its Title expresses its principal use; and by some it is greatly esteemed for clearing the Eyes from Specks and Films; if two or three Drops be frequently instilled into them. The *College* have taken this into their last Dispensatory, [*under the Title of* Aqua Sapphirina] with little Variation; as also the following, under the Title of *Aquæ Medicamentosæ.*

Aqua Calcis, *Lime-Water.*

Take 1 Pound of Quick-lime, and pour upon it 12 Pound of boiling Water; After the Ebullition ceases, and the Lime is settled to the bottom, pour off the clear for use.

This is kept in readiness for various uses; both internal and external.

Aqua Styptica Camphorata, *Camphorated Styptic Water.*

Take of camphorated Vitriol 1 Ounce; steep it in 3 Pound of Spring-Water, and let it stand till the *Fæces* are fallen to the bottom.

Aqua Aluminosa, *Alum Water.*

Take of red Rose and Plantain-Water, each 1 Pound; of white Mercury Sublimate and Roch-Alum, each 2 Drams: Let the Alum and Sublimate be rubbed together, and be both boiled with the Waters, in a Glass Vessel having a narrow Neck, to the Consumption of half the quantity; and after five Days, when the *Fæces* are settled, pour off the clear for use.

These are chiefly for external uses; and most commonly come under the Direction of the Surgeon, in Ulcers and cutaneous Eruptions. The Steam of the Alum-water when boiling, is carefully to be avoided by the Operator; because it may have bad Effects from its poisonous Qualities. It was first prescribed by *Fallopius*, *Cap.* 93. *De Morbo Gallico.*

From the Augustan *Dispensatory.*

Aqua Arthritica, *Gout-Water.*

Take Flowers of Camomile, Leaves of Pennyroyal, Lavender, Marjoram, Rosemary, Sage, Ground-pine, each 2 Ounces; Myrrh 1 Ounce, Cloves, Cinnamon, each 2 Drams; Roots of Piony half an Ounce, Pellitory of *Spain*, Cypress Orrice, each 2 Drams; the lesser Cardamoms, and Cubebs, each 1 Dram; of Nutmegs half an Ounce. Infuse all together, well bruised for fourteen Days, in 1 Gallon of rectified Spirit of Wine; and then distil the whole.

Zwelfer much approves of this Composition, because the Ingredients coincide in the main Intention; which he

he is mighty critical in observing. There is no occasion of rectified Spirit of Wine, if it be drawn by the Alembic, which is most proper; unless it be thought that a lower *Menstruum* will not extract the Virtues of the Ingredients; and therefore double the quantity of common Proof Spirit may serve as well. It may be dulcified with a little fine Sugar, to make it more palatable. It is a very good Water in any nervous Cases; and a continued moderate use of it will comfort and fortify the Fibres, so as to prevent the Discharge of such Juices upon the Joints, as cause arthritic Pains and Swellings. Also in Palsies, Epilepsies, Loss of Memory, and any nervous Decays, it is a good Medicine; and particularly for those whose principal Springs are almost worn out by long use, and begin to shrink with Age: for grosser Recruits are not sufficient to moisten and warm their chilled decaying Organs.

Aqua Apoplectica Sennerti, *The Apoplectic Water of* Sennertus.

Take Lilies of the Valley 1 Pound, of the best Rhenish Wine 6 Pound; steep them together fourteen Days: then distil; and to the Water add Flowers of Lavender, Cubebs, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, and Galangals, each half a Dram; Mistletoe of the Oak and Piony Roots, each 6 Drams: digest again for fourteen days in a close Vessel; and distil as before.

This is a good Composition in all nervous Distempers; and particularly a great Cordial and Cephalic. The *Aqua Temperata Cephalica*, and the *Aqua Mirabilis Langii*, both in the *Augustan Dispensatory*, with many others of the like kind, differ very little from it.

From the Royal Dispensatory by Zwelfer.

Aqua Carminativa, *Carminative Water.*

Take fresh distill'd Camomile-Flower Water 6 Pound, and Dill-Water, drawn with strong Wine, 5 Pound: mix them together, and infuse in them fresh Camomile Flowers 6 Ounces; Leaves of Baum, Origany and Thyme, 3 or 4 Ounces each; Seeds of Dill, Anise, Fennel, each 1 Ounce and a half; Cummin 1 Ounce, Peels of Oranges and Citrons fresh, 2 Ounces; Juniper and Bay-berries, each 1 Ounce and a half; Cinnamon 2 Ounces; Mace 1 Ounce: Let them macerate for many Days, and distil the whole.

This is calculated for the cold Still; but it would be much better to have the Ingredients all dry, and well bruised together; and instead of the Camomile and Dill-Waters, to increase those Ingredients, and put into the Alembic so much Spirit of Wine, and draw it off that way. It is an admirable Carminative, and may be used in the same manner as that before given from *Bates*'s Dispensatory: tho' I think this hardly so good as that.

Aqua Nephritica, *Water against the Gravel and Stone.*

Take the Kernels of Black Cherries 2 Ounces, of Peaches 6 Ounces, of Bitter Almonds 4 Ounces: beat them to a thin Paste in a Mortar, with Malaga or Rhenish Wine; then take Seeds of Smallage, Treacle-Mustard, Gromwel, and Parsley, each 2 Ounces; which beat in like manner; and mix with the former. To both these put 4 Ounces of Juniper-berries, and half an Ounce of Winter-Cherries green, fresh Garlick 2 Ounces, Onions 6 Ounces, Leeks 4 Ounces, Pimpernel 3 Ounces, Horse-radish half a Pound, *Calamus Aromaticus* 3 Ounces, Leaves of Wall-Rue 4 Ounces, Cinnamon 3 Ounces, Mace and Nutmegs, each 1 Ounce: Put them together to macerate in 1 Gallon of Rhenish Wine, Spirit of Black Cherries half a Pound, Water of Black Cherries and Parsley, each 1 Pound: then in a large Retort, with a Sand-heat, the Juncture of the Receiver being well luted, draw off the Water to dryness.

This is as well contrived for its In-

tention, as any thing by Distillation could possibly be; and as our College give us but one Composition for this Purpose amongst their Waters, which is the *Aqua Raphani Composita*, it would be well to introduce this, or somewhat like it, into the Shops. It is as powerful a Deterger and Cleanser, as any thing in this Form can be; and is good in all ill Habits and Obstructions of the *Viscera*; as also in Infractions of the Lungs; so that it would do service in Dropsies, the Jaundice, Asthma's, Pleurisies, and the like Ails; in which Cases we have not yet any officinal Composition so good, that is made by Distillation. The Spirit and Water of Black Cherries, and of Parsley, are of little moment; and therefore their place is better supplied with the same Wine, as at first ordered. It may be given from 1 to 3 or 4 Ounces, and repeated as often as the Exigency of the Case requires.

Aqua Odorifera, *Sweet scented Water.*

Take Orange-water and Rose-water, of each equal quantities; put them into a large wide-mouth'd Glass, and strew gently upon the Surface as much Jessamy-Flowers as will cover it; then tie the Mouth of the Glass over so carefully, that the Flowers be not shook down to the bottom; and repeat the Procedure; letting each quantity of Flowers remain five or six Days, until the Water is strongly scented with them: then dissolve Ambergrease and Musk, each 1 Scruple, in a few Ounces of it; which filter, and put it to the rest.

This makes a most fine Perfume; and it is much properer for such uses, than as a Medicine; altho' there are some nervous Cases and Languors, where it may be of service inwardly. But this is much better made, by putting the whole into a Retort, with a sufficient quantity of the Jessamy-Flowers, and drawing it off in a Sand-heat, with a Receiver well luted: for by this means all the Scent will come over, and none of it be lost again.

Aqua Anodyna, *Anodyne Water.*

Take the following Waters distilled severally in a cold Still from their respective *Simples*, *viz.* of white Lillies, Corn Poppy-Flowers, Nightshade, House-leek, Henbane, fresh gathered Poppy-Heads, each 2 Pound; Malaga Wine 2 Pound and a half: To these, mixed together, put the Seeds of black and white Poppies, Henbane, Lolium, each 2 Ounces and half; first well bruised in a Mortar: then add in slices very thin cut, Mandrake Berries, No. 15. of Opium 3 Ounces, Saffron 1 Ounce, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, each 1 Ounce and a half; Cloves half an Ounce: draw off all together in a Sand-heat to dryness.

We have not any Water in the Shops of this Intention; and the manner by which it is directed to be made, will certainly give over enough of the Ingredients, so as to communicate to the Water an Anodyne Property; and make it answer all the Intentions of *Opium* given in any other form. In several Circumstances, as the pleasantness of taking, and requiring a slight quantity of an Opiate, this may be preferable to any Preparations the Shops are yet supplied with: and therefore it may be well worth the while to try this; which yet I have not done, tho' I often intended it. The *Simples* may be as well put in the room of the first Waters, and the quantity of Wine increased proportionably. If the *Residuum* be got out of the Retort, it may be dissolved in common Water filter'd, and evaporated to an Extract; so as to become almost as good as any of the Forms of *Laudanum*.

From Schroder.

Aqua Cephalica, *A Cephalick Water.*

Take Flowers of Rosemary, Lillies of the Valley, Violets, Borrage, each 6 Ounces

Ounces; Leaves of Marjoram, the lesser Sage, Lavender, Endive, Spikenard, each 1 Dram; Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cardamoms, Grains of Paradise, Cubebs, Galangals, Misletoe, Walnuts, Piony-Seeds, Raspings of Hartshorn, each 1 Ounce: Bruise and infuse them in Malaga Wine, Water of Lavender, Spikenard, Roses, Strawberries, each 3 Pound. Afterwards put Leaf-Gold, Bone of the Heart of a Stag, and Pearls, each half an Ounce; Musk a sufficient quantity; and draw off to dryness.

This has a Place in many *Dispensatories*, for an extraordinary Cordial and Cephalic. *Zwelfer*, in the *Royal Dispensatory*, adds White-Wine 2 Pound; determines the quantity of Musk to 5 Grains; and rejects, with good reason, the *Bone* and *Pearl*, as he might also the *Endive*. Wine ought to be put, or Spirit in its room, for the Waters; and their respective *Simples* added to the other Ingredients, that are of any Moment in this Intention, for few of them are kept in our Shops. The whole thus regulated makes an admirable Medicine for the Purpose expressed in its Title; and is good to raise the Spirits, and strengthen the Nerves, in all Cases whatsoever that want such Helps. It is generally under the Title of *Aqua Carbunculi*.

Aqua Cephalica Aromatica, *An Aromatic Cephalic Water.*

Take Nutmegs 1 Ounce, Galangal, *Calamus Aromaticus*, each half a Dram; Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, each 1 Ounce; Flowers of Lavender 1 Handful and a half: Infuse in 1 Gallon of Rhenish Wine, for some time; and then distil as usual.

This is still in the same Intention; as indeed are all the *Aromatics*; and it is likewise to more advantage to make it with Spirit instead of the Wine, and draw it over in the Alembic. It is much like the *Aqua Mirabilis* of the *College*, and is very conveniently made at any time; because the Ingredients are always in store and at hand. The last Running makes an admirable *Carminative Water*; as indeed do all of this Tribe.

Aqua Damascena Odorifera, *A sweet-scented Damask-Water.*

Take *Florentine* Orrice, Cloves, Cubebs, Cinnamon, Grains of Paradise, *Calamus Aromaticus*, each 1 Ounce; Marjoram, Thyme, Bay-Leaves, Flowers of Rosemary and red Roses, each 1 handful; of Lavender 3 Drams, the best White-Wine 1 Gallon and a half; add Musk half a Scruple, Civet 6 Grains; and distil as usual.

This makes a very pleasant and useful *Cordial*, for those who can bear the Sweets. Change the Wine for Spirit; and to each Gallon allow of fine Loaf Sugar 4 Ounces, to make it still more pleasant. There can be no Decay of Spirits, or Disorder from a nervous Origin, in which this will not be of Service.

Thus far we have follow'd our Predecessors, who have been industrious in handing down to us such *Recipes* under this Denomination as they thought most worth notice: but the present Practice has also furnished us with some Waters, which are kept either at particular Shops only, or are not yet enough known to bring them into general Practice. Some of these therefore we shall here give the *Formulæ* of; without mentioning the Names of their first Prescribers.

From the present Practice.

Aqua Antiphthisica, *A Water against Consumptions.*

Take Snails fresh out of the Garden, with their Shells, 4 Pound; Leaves of Liver-wort, Lung-wort, Ground Ivy, Scabious, Paul's Betony, Self-heal, each 6 Ounces; Crust of Bread half a Pound; Conserve of Red Roses

and

and Succory-Flowers, each 12 Ounces; Nutmegs, N°. 6. Let all be bruised together into a Mash; and pour upon them of Milk hot from the Cow 1 Gallon and a half; stirring them well together: about an Hour after put to them of Malaga Wine 1 Gallon, Damask Rose Water 2 Pound, and draw off with a Sand-heat 2 gallons.

This Water was long kept in a particular Shop, for the use only of the Prescriber; who was a Physician of great note. It is wonderfully commended in many Families who have used it; and many Instances are produced of Persons recovered almost from the Grave, by drinking it in great Plenty, for a considerable time together: but it must be fresh made pretty often, because it has hardly Spirit enough to keep it long in hot Weather without souring; and such Waters ought always to stand in a cool Cellar or Vault, where they will keep the longest from alteration. This Composition yields as much to deserve the Title it stands under, as any that can well be contrived: and because the *College Dispensatory* has very little under this Intention, we shall give the Reader his choice of two or three more of the like kind.

Another.

Take Garden-Snails 6 Pound, Earth-Worms 3 Pound, Leaves of Clary, Comfrey, Sage, and Ground-Ivy, each 6 Handfuls; Nutmegs 1 Ounce and a half, Cloves 10 Drams: reduce the Spices to a gross Powder, and bruise all the other together into a Mash; and then pour upon them 1 Gallon of new Milk; Brunswic Mum and Malaga Wine, each 6 Pound: draw off by a Sand-heat 2 Gallons, to which put 2 Drams of Saffron, tied in a Rag, and half a Pound of fine Loaf Sugar: and keep it in a cool Cellar for use.

Another.

Take Garden-Snails 2 Gallons, Earth-Worms 4 Pound: mash them together; and put them into an earthen Pan, with 2 Gallons of the strongest Spruce-Beer, which stir well together, and let it stand an Hour or two. Then take Colts-foot, Clary, Comfrey, Pine-tops, Horehound, and Ground-Ivy, each 4 Handfuls. Take out the Stalks and lower Part of each Plant, bruise them all together, and mix with the former: to which add of Nutmegs 2 Ounces, Benjamin 4 Ounces, and Saffron 1 Ounce; which have a Week before stood in Infusion with 1 Gallon of a clean Cyder Spirit: throw in all these together with 1 Gallon of new Milk; and distil almost to dryness: to each Pound put 1 Ounce of the finest Sugar, and keep it for use.

This will keep without much Danger of Decay; and is a most admirable Medicine for the Purpose it is prescribed. For in Compositions of this Contrivance, the Milk, and some of the balsamick Ingredients which in others, or of themselves, would raise nothing but Phlegm, will be lifted up with the nitrous volatile Part of the Snails and Worms; and together make a most noble, healing, detergent liquor.

Another.

Take Snails, as before, and Earth-Worms, each 6 Pound; Elecampane-Root green, 1 Pound; Ground-Ivy pick'd from its coarse large Stalks, and Pine-tops each 7 Handfuls; Pimento or Jamaica Pepper half a Pound: grossly powder the Spice, mash the other together, and pour to them common Strong Beer 3 Gallons; about which quantity draw off, and sweeten at pleasure with fine Sugar.

This is an easier Purchase, for those who cannot pay dear for their Health, than either of the former; and will with care and other convenient helps, do great Service in raising languishing Constitutions; and in deterging, healing, and strengthening those *Viscera*, (the Lungs in particular) whose Decays were bringing on a general Consumption. To lay stress upon things of

of this kind, they ought to be drank from 1 to 2 Pound in a Day, for a Month or two together.

Another.

Take Garden-Snails 6 Gallons, Earth-Worms 3 Gallons, common Wormwood, Ground-Ivy, and Carduus, each 1 Pound and a half; Pennyroyal, Juniper-berries, Fennel-seeds, Aniseeds, each half a Pound; Cloves and Cubebs bruised, each 3 Ounces; Spirit of Wine, and common Water, each 8 Gallons: digest them twenty four Hours; and draw off the Water in an Alembic.

This is much of the same Virtues with the foregoing, and contrived very well for Cheapness: being published as the common Snail-Water used in the public Hospitals.

Aqua Antiscorbutica, *Water against the Scurvy.*

Take Sage, and Mint, each 2 Handfuls; Water-cresses and Brook-lime, each 4 Handfuls; and 6 Nutmegs: Bruise all together, and put it into a Still with 2 Gallons of White Wine; to which quantity draw off the Water; taking care of the Junctures as much as can be.

This is very easily made, both by reason of the plenty of the Ingredients and their small Cost; and it makes a good Water to drink of, almost at pleasure, during any antiscorbutic Course of Medicines. For these are not to be depended on alone; tho' the pleasantness of the Form makes them most eligible.

Another.

Take Guaiacum 6 Ounces, Sassafras 3 Ounces, Winter's Bark 2 Ounces, Juniper-berries 4 Ounces, wild Carrot, Caraway-seeds, each 2 Drams; sharp-pointed Dock Root 1 Pound, of both the Scurvy-grasses, Brook-lime, and Water-cresses, each 6 Handfuls; Roots of Madder and Polypody of the Oak, each 4 Ounces; Put all these green (*i. e.* the Herbs and Roots) and well bruised, into an Alembic; and the Seeds and Bark beat to a gross Powder; with 2 Gallons of common Proof Spirit; and of Lime-Juice 4 Pound; draw off 4 Gallons.

This makes an useful Medicine, and will keep as long as desired. It may be drank from 2 to 6 Ounces, two or three times a Day. It may be a little sweeten'd, to make it pleasanter to take.

Another.

Take Guaiacum, grossly powdered, 1 Pound; Sassafras, in small Chips, half a Pound; Winter's Bark bruised 4 Ounces; of Oranges and Lemons, each 3 Ounces: Put all these together into 3 Gallons of Proof Sugar Spirit; and let them stand a Week or two, stirring the Ingredients sometimes; then take both sorts of Scurvy-grass, fresh gathered, each 20 Handfuls; Brook-lime and Water-cresses, each 6 Ounces; Flowers of Broom 5 Handfuls; sharp-pointed Dock Root of Celandine, Straw-berries, each 4 Ounces; Camomile Flowers 2 Handfuls, Juniper-berries 8 Ounces: Let these be cut and bruised, as they severally require; and put with the dry Ingredients, and the Spirit wherein they are infused, into an Alembic with 4 Pound of Lime-Juice, and a sufficient quantity of Water. Then draw off 6 Gallons; taking care to join the Receiver to the Worm by a Bladder, especially at the first running, else a great deal of the volatile Parts will be lost.

This takes in almost the whole Circle of Antiscorbutics, that are capable of communicating any Virtues to a Medicine of this Form. In any ill Habit of Body from Indigestion, bad Air, Diet, or any other Cause, this is a good Medicine; and will, by continued use, mightily deterge and scour the *Viscera* and Glands, so as to bring them to perform their proper Offices. The Kidneys, which are loaded with fabulous or slimy Matter, as they often are, and discover it by Heat and Pains in the small of the Back, will be

be wonderfully relieved by the uſe of ſuch a Medicine, if it be continued. In all cutaneous Foulneſſes, and even in obſtinate *Leproſies*, this, with other proper Helps, will go a great way towards a Cure: and theſe Ingredients will not be by much ſo nauſeous in this Form, as they are in Infuſion, and in Diet-Drinks; where they are frequently preſcribed.

Aqua Ophthalmica, *Eye-Water.*

Take white Vitriol and Bay-Salt, each 1 Ounce; decrepitate them together till the Detonation is over; then pour upon them in an earthen Pan, 1 Pound of boiling Water; ſtir them together, and let them ſtand ſome hours: a variouſly colour'd Skin will fix upon the Surface; which carefully take off, and put the reſt in a Phial for uſe.

This was communicated to me as a wonderful Secret; and indeed I have found it, by abundance of trials, very ſafely to cool and repel thoſe ſharp Rheums which ſometimes fall upon the Eyes; and to clear them of beginning Films and Specks. If it be too ſharp it may be diluted with a little Spring or Roſe-Water. To diſguiſe it, a Flavour might be given it with an odoriferous Water.

Thus much we have thought proper to add under the Intentions of *Balſamics* and *Antiſcorbutics*; becauſe no *Diſpenſatories* hitherto extant have any *Recipe's* of this kind, by much ſo elegant and pertinent as the preſent Practice ſupplies; and few have any at all.

Diſtill'd Spirits.

Spiritus Aurantiorum, *Spirit of Oranges.*

Take freſh Orange-Peels cleared from the white, 1 Pound; Proof Spirit, 2 Gallons: Draw off in an Alembic, 1 Gallon and half; and dulcify it with fine Loaf-Sugar at pleaſure.

This makes an admirable pleaſant Cordial Dram, and can hardly be exceeded by any thing, if a few freſh Orange Flowers be ſtrew'd upon its ſurface afterwards; as directed in the *Aqua Odorifera* with the Jeſſamy. The laſt Running makes a good *Carminative*; and if no ſuch Uſe takes it off in the Shop before, it will be worth keeping to throw into the *Still* at the next making of the Spirit. After the ſame manner are to be made the Spirit of Citrons, Lemons, or any thing of the like kind; and their Flavour will be greatly heightened with the leaſt Touch imaginable of Ambergreaſe. From any Spice, Plant, Seed, *&c.* likewiſe is their Spirit thus to be made.

Spiritus Caſtorei, *Spirit of Caſtor.*

Take the beſt *Ruſſia* Caſtor 4 Ounces; dried Flowers of Lavender 1 Ounce; of Sage and Roſemary, each half an Ounce; Cinnamon 6 Drams; of Mace and Cloves, each 2 Drams; rectified Spirit of *French* Wine 6 Pound; digeſt and draw off the Spirit in a Retort in B. M. to dryneſs.

This is according to the preſent *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; and a much better Medicine for many Purpoſes than the *Tincture of Caſtor*, becauſe it is much pleaſanter in taking, both to the Sight and Taſte; but it is not ſo much uſed: It is alſo better for the *Aromatics*, which make it an extraordinary Cephalic, and good in all Diſtempers whoſe Seat is in the Nerves; unleſs in Hyſteric Caſes; and then the Tincture may be preferable (becauſe it is moſt fetid) for the reaſons given in the Explanation of the Operation of Medicines of this Tribe, under *Claſs* 3. *Sect.* 1. *Part* 2. of this Work. This Spirit may be given from 5 to 30 or 40 Drops in any convenient Vehicle; either to Children in Convulſions of any kind, or to grown Perſons in *Epilepſies*, *Palſies*, *Head-Aches*, and all Complaints from the ſame Origin; and according to the Exigence of the Caſe, it may be repeated two, three, or four times a Day.

Spi-

Spiritus Croci, *Spirit of Saffron.*

Take of the best *English* Saffron 4 Ounces; Spirit of Wine, 4 Pound; let them digest together in a Retort for a Week or two, then in a Sand-Heat draw off the Spirit to dryness. Put to the *Residuum* 2 Pound more of Spirit, and after the same Digestion draw that off also, and mix with the former. Put the whole back again, and draw a third time. Let the *Residuum* be clean rinced out with a little fresh Spirit, as little as can be; then strain it hard, and evaporate the Liquor into an *Extract.*

The *College* order this Distillation but once; [*and* French *Brandy, instead of Spirit of Wine*] yet by repeating it as here directed, the Saffron may almost all be brought over; but the Junctures must be well luted, and all parts of the Operation managed with Dispatch and Dexterity; else as much of the finer Parts will be lost, as will be obtain'd by such Repetition. What is got indeed this way, is lost in the Extract: and therefore the Operator may manage it as either of the Medicines are depended upon. If the Spirit be but once drawn, the *Residuum* may be mix'd and digested with a sufficient quantity of Canary; then strain'd, clarified, and made into a Syrup; as good as can be made from the fresh Saffron: for in the Distillation nothing rises, which can be retained in a Syrup, howsoever made. This Spirit is one of the greatest *Cordials* which Medicine can produce; and has the advantage, at the same time, of being a noble *Alexipharmic*, and disposing the Patient to sweat, if duly encouraged. It may be given from 1 Dram to 1 Ounce, or more for a Dose; and repeated as often as there is occasion, in any proper Diluter. The *Extract* is seldom given alone; and is fit for no Form but Pills or Boles; wherein it may be mix'd from 2 to 12 Grains, for a Dose.

Spiritus Homini, *Spirit of Clary.* Vid. *Aqua Homini Comp.* from *Bates*'s Dispensatory.

Spiritus Juniperi, *Spirit of Juniper.*

This is made as that of Oranges; 2 Pound being allowed to 1 Gallon of Spirit of Wine. For its Virtues, see the Berries amongst the *Simples, Part 2. Sect.* 4. *Class* 4. The poor and common People have it in great esteem; but theirs is made with the worst of Spirits; insomuch that it passes by the Name of the *Beggar's Cordial*, and is most commonly call'd *Gin.*

Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositus, *Compound Spirit of Lavender.*

Take Flowers of Lavender, 1 Gallon; pour upon them 4 Gallons of *French* Brandy; and add fresh Flowers of Sage, Rosemary and Betony, each 1 Handful, of Borage, Bugloss, Lillies of the Valley and Cowslips, each 2 Handfuls; of the Leaves of Baum, Feverfew, and of the Orange-Tree fresh gathered; of the Flowers of Stœchas, Oranges and Bay-Berries, each 1 Ounce: Digest these together, and draw off in B. M. 2 Gallons and a half. Then add of the outer rind of Citrons, and of yellow Saunders, each 6 Drams; of Cinnamon. Nutmegs, and Mace, of the lesser Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, each half an Ounce; of Aloes-Wood, 1 Dram: Digest these for twenty four Hours, and filter the Spirit; then, if it be thought proper, add of Musk, Ambergrease, and Saffron, each half a Scruple; red Roses dried, and red Saunders, each half an Ounce: Let the Spices be tied up in a thin Bag, and suspended in the Spirit.

Herein is avoided the needless trouble of a double Distillation, as order'd in the former *College Dispensatory*; and the Piony Seeds are omitted, as of no use in a Composition of such an Intention; tho' some Parts of the same Plant agree well enough therewith.

The Sweets also are left at discretion; because in many Purposes they are disagreeable to the main end of the Composition; proving to some particular Constitutions the opposite to a Cordial, or a Cephalic; which this Medicine is in the highest degree. This has been long celebrated in all nervous Cases: and is now greatly used in the Shops. In the Decays of Age, and convulsive and apoplectic Shocks, such as bring on Palsies and Loss of Memory, this is of very good service; and has been so much remarked for such Efficacies, as almost universally to obtain the Name of *Palsy Drops*. It may be taken from 20 to 100 Drops at a time. The best way is upon Sugar; and letting it gradually dissolve in the Mouth; because by that means it soaks more immediately into the Nerves, and gives a more sudden Supply to the Spirits, than when it is diluted by any Vehicle, and carried with it into the Stomach.

From Bates.

Spiritus Alkermes, *Spirit of Alkermes.*

Take Spirit of Cinnamon, Citrons, Black-Cherries, and Rosemary, each 4 Ounces; Juice of Kermes 2 Ounces, Sugar 2 Ounces. Mix all well together, and let them stand to settle a proper time; decant off the clear by Inclination, and filter the Remainder. To the whole add ten Leaves of beaten Gold broke small; and keep for use.

This is a mighty grateful Cordial, and by the Virtues of its respective Ingredients cannot but be good in all Intentions where the Spirits are to be raised, and the Nerves strengthened; and from the *Kermes* it is supposed to be particularly useful in assisting Delivery. It may be taken at discretion.

Spiritus Vini Camphoratus, *Spirit of Wine camphorated.*

Take Camphire 1 Ounce, Spirit of Wine rectified 8 Ounces; put them together, and the Camphire will dissolve in the Spirit.

This is now received into the *College Dispensatory*, with double the quantity of Spirit; and is recommended in such internal Uses as the Camphire is known to be good for; which see under *Sect.* 6. *Part* 2. but it is seldom prescribed, except outwardly against Inflamations, and to disperse Humours from Contusions, and Rheumatic Pains. It is also good in Paralytick Numbness; being extremely penetrating.

Spiritus Cerasorum Nigrorum, *Spirit of Black-Cherries.*

Take any quantity of the Cherries, and bruise them so as to break all the Stones and Kernels: then let them stand till they ferment, and draw off what is spirituous by the Alembic.

The Virtues of this may be known from the Materials, which are already explain'd in their proper Places. Dose from 2 Drams to 1 Ounce.

Spiritus Sambuci, *Spirit of Elder.*

Ferment any quantity of the Berries, and draw off the Spirit by the Alembic.

After the same manner is to be obtained the Spirit of any Fruit, or vegetable Substance. The last Spirit is commended for possessing the Virtues of the Elder in internal Uses, and is applied outwardly as the preceding. Dose 1, 2, or more Spoonfuls.

Spiritus Theriacalis Camphoratus, *Spirit of Treacle camphorated.*

Take *Venice*-Treacle 5 Ounces; Myrrh 10 Drams, Saffron half an Ounce, Camphire 2 Drams, Spirit of Wine rectified 10 Ounces. Put them into a Retort; and draw off to dryness in a Sand-heat.

This consists of the same Ingredients as the Water under the same Title, which we before gave from *Schroder*; but they are here much better pro-

proportioned. The *Augustan Dispensatory* has it likewise in the same quantities as *Schroder*; but considering the Camphire all dissolves in the Spirit, it is too much loaded with it; because by its extraordinary Heat the Dose is required but small. It is certainly a most compendious Medicine; and an extraordinary *Alexipharmic*. Dose from 1 Scruple to 1 Dram.

Spiritus Anti-Epilepticus Puerorum, *An Anti-Epileptic Spirit for Children.*

Take Flowers of Lavender, Rosemary, Marjoram, and Sage, each 2 Handfuls; Castor 2 Ounces, Camphire 3 Ounces, Spirit of Wine 3 Pound, Sal Armoniac 4 Ounces, Salt of Tartar 3 Ounces, and simple Lavender-Water enough to cover the Ingredients. Then after a Digestion of three or four Days, by a Retort draw off 1 Pound and a half, or 2 Pound; in which drop 30 Drops of Oil of Rue, Oil of Amber 20 Drops, Oil of Mace and Juniper, each 40 Drops; and they will perfectly dissolve in it.

This is taken out of the *Collectanea Chymica Leydensia*, where it stands prodigiously recommended for all spasmodic Affections, and whatsoever appears with Convulsions of the Nerves, and particularly in those of Children. The Ingredients sufficiently demonstrate its Properties that way; and it is very convenient for taking; tho' if the *Chymical Oils* were omitted, it would be better, and not much the worse in efficacy: for the other Ingredients pretty well fate it, insomuch as to turn any aqueous Vehicle it is dropt into, milky. It may be given from 2 Drops to 20, in any proper Liquor; and repeated according to the urgency of the Symptoms.

Essential Oils distilled.

General Directions have already been given for the drawing this Part out of a *Medicinal Simple*, so that we have little to add farther here; especially considering that their Virtues correspond with the Materials whence they are obtained: which have been already explain'd; there shall therefore be inserted here only a List of such as are most in use.

Oleum Absinthii, *Oil of Wormwood.* This is very fetid and nauseous, as are all those which are drawn from Plants of a tough, gummy, or balsamic Texture, as of *Box*, *Savin*, &c. and therefore it is not much, or hardly at all in internal Prescription; but it is frequently ordered in Emplasters, against Worms in Children, to be applied to the Belly; for its penetrating Nauseousness is reckoned so far to get thro' the Pores, as to disturb those ugly Inhabitants, and promote their Ejectment. Some make also the Oil of Roman Wormwood: but this is a Plant which affords its Oil with so much difficulty, and in such small quantities, that it is hardly worth drawing, both on account of its Unpleasantness and its Scarcity; and therefore it is little used. And this may be taken for a general Rule in those Preparations, that the easier any Oil parts from its Principal, the better it is for use; and brings along with it more of its Virtues; for the force of Extraction will in some measure vary its Properties: and therefore does this of the Roman Wormwood fall so short of the Virtues of the Plant.

Ol. Anethi, - - - *Dill.* This is drawn from the Seeds; and has all the Virtues of the Plant; but it is not much used.

Ol. Anisi, - - - - *Anise.* This has exactly the Smell and Taste of the Seed;

Seed; becauſe it abounds ſo much as to want very little force in Separation; as it likewiſe does in moſt Seeds; and thoſe Plants which run moſt to Seed in their growth. This Oil is a wonderful *Carminative*, a good *Pectoral*, and is much uſed. Its Doſe is from 1 to 3 or 4 Drops, on Sugar; or with any convenient Liquor. Moſt of theſe Oils are ſo hot, that 1 Drop is too great a Doſe: therefore they are generally, by the intermediation of Sugar, diſſolved in ſome proper Liquid; and diluted ſo, that a Doſe may not exceed a third, a fifth, or an eighth of that quantity; which is not diſtributable without ſuch a Management. For this reaſon, under each of theſe, an aſſigned Doſe is not to be expected; but every one may judge of the Proportions proper, by the Heat and Pungency of the Oil upon the Tongue: tho' ſome are ſo hot, as hardly to be endured upon ſuch a trial; as thoſe of *Origany*, *Cloves*, and ſome of the hot *Aromatics*.

Ol. Anthus, - - - - *Roſemary*. This loſes little or nothing of the Plant; and is beſt drawn when the Plant is in Flower. It is much in the *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*; eſpecially in ſuch kinds of it as are made *extempore* by Inſtillation of Eſſential Oils into Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, and tartarized Spirit of Wine, which is a common Practice amongſt ſome coarſe Operators, and ſuch as work for the wholeſale Shops, and diſtant low-priced Cuſtomers. Some have a Trick likewiſe of making the *Hungary Water* off-hand by the ſame Cunning: but its Flavour is not by much ſo good as that drawn according to the Directions given in their proper place; becauſe there is ſome part of a volatile Salt in theſe Aromatic Plants, too fine to be held in their Oils; which by cloſe and careful Diſtillation may be preſerved in a large quantity of Spirit. And for this reaſon it is, that thoſe *Poteſtates*, or Powers, with which *Salmon* ſtuffed his Diſpenſatory, and which were contrived only for Quacks, and clandeſtine Practice, will not make ſo good Waters, as the Ingredients themſelves regularly diſtilled.

Ol. Aurantiorum, - - - - *Oranges*. This is made of the outer yellow Rind or Peel, which yields moſt when it is juſt pared off. It has thoſe Virtues of the Rind, that make it *Carminative* and *Cephalic*; but it loſes that which makes the other ſo good a *Stomachic*: for that in which the bitter conſiſts, will no more come over with the Oil, than with the Water. This is not often preſcribed; and is moſt uſed to ſcent Pomatums and Unguents for the nicer ſort of Patients.

Ol. Carui, - - - - *Caraways*. This is very hot and diſcuſſive; and therefore a good *Carminative*, and frequently uſed; the quantity of a Drop in a Doſe; with Cathartic Pills, to prevent their griping.

Ol. Caryophyllorum, - - - - *Cloves*. This is heavy, and will ſink in Water. There is ſome of this imported, made from the Bark of the Tree which produces the Spice; and is of a high red Colour; but that is beſt which is made here, and looks pale. [*It is often grievouſly adulterated; yet the genuine may with Care and Skill be made tolerably cheap in* England] It is uſed as the former, and is in great quantities in the *Pil. ex Duobus*. It is very often preſcribed; and in one Doſe of a *Cathartic*, one Drop is an outſide Proportion.

Ol. Chamæmeli, - - - - *Camomile*. The Plant affords but a ſmall quantity of this Oil; as all do which feed little; and is therefore dear. It is uſed chiefly, as the former, to correct Purgers; and ſometimes alſo it is given as a *Carminative* in Boles; a Drop or two to a Doſe: and it often does good, by ſuddenly removing thoſe *Flatus*'s which occaſion Stitches and Pains of the Side.

Ol.

Ol. Cinnamomi, - - - - *Cinnamon.* This is a noble Medicine, and very frequently prescrib'd in Boles, or rubb'd in Powders, in all those Cases where the Spice it is drawn from proves useful. One Drop is a good Dose; it being very warm. It is a great *Cordial*, and mightily strengthens the Stomach and Nerves. Many adulterate it; for what is genuine is extremely dear: that which is right, sinks in Water. Some make an *Olæsaccharum* with it, and thence an extemporary Cinnamon-Water, but it is inferior to that regularly drawn. [*There are those who make excellent Cinnamon Water by this means; when the Oil is genuine, new, and drawn in* England; *and thus save the Trouble and Charge of a Distillation.*] The Water used in the Distillation of this Oil, will be impregnated so much with the Spice, after all the Oil is separated, that it is worth saving, either to use again for the same purpose another time, or instead of the *Aqua Cinnamomi Tenuis.*

Ol. Fœniculi, - - - - *Fennel.* This has the Properties of the Plant it comes from; but is seldom prescribed.

Ol. Hederæ, - - - - *Ivy.* This is an *Empireumatical* fetid Oil, like that of Wormwood; and hardly ever used in Medicine; but 'tis in some esteem amongst Anglers, in the Composition of some of their Pastes. It is by some recommended for Embrocations in Rheumatic Pains; but is never prescrib'd for any such purposes.

Ol. Juniperi, - - - - - - *Juniper.* This is drawn from the Berries, whose Virtues it very powerfully contains. It is much of the Turpentine kind; and is sometimes adulterated with the Oil thereof. It is usually prescrib'd in Cholics, and Pains from the Stone and Gravel; from one to five or six Drops, in any proper Vehicle; and in such Cases it frequently does great service: it is also a powerful *Diuretic*, and forcibly deterges the Urinary Passages; which may be known by its Scent in the Urine.

Ol. Lavendulæ, - - - - *Lavender.* This has much of the Scent and Virtues of the Plant; tho' it is seldom or never prescrib'd singly; but as it makes a part in some other Compositions. It is sometimes dropped upon the Volatile Salts for Smelling-Bottles; and its Flavour in them is very agreeable.

Ol. Limonum, - - - - - *Lemons.* This is made of the Peels, in the same manner as that of Oranges; and agrees with it in its medicinal Virtues: it is very rarely prescrib'd; and its greatest use is to scent *Pomatums* and *Unguents.*

Ol. Macis, - - - - - *Mace.* This differs little from that of Cloves, and is seldom made, and rarely prescrib'd; the Oil made by Expression being most in use.

Ol. Marjoranæ, - - - - *Marjoram.* This possesses the Virtues of its Plant; but is very rarely prescribed.

Ol. Menthæ, - - - *Mint.* This much fails of the Virtues of its Plant, as the Oils of all Astringents must necessarily do; for what gives them that Property, and which in many things may be drawn out by Tincture, will notwithstanding refuse to be elevated in Distillation: and therefore the Oil, as well as every thing else that comes over the Helm, is destitute of that Property. However, this is so much accounted warm and *Stomachic*, that it is sometimes directed upon Emplasters, to apply to the pit of the Stomach, especially in settled *Nausea's* and Vomitings; but 'tis otherwise very little prescrib'd.

Ol. Nucis Moschatæ, - - - *Nutmegs.* This is a very pleasant Oil, of the Virtues of the Spice it comes

from; but 'tis much more uſed in Compoſitions, than preſcribed alone. It is often mixed with Volatile Salts to ſmell to; as that of Lavender. It is accounted a Cephalic; and holds a place in Compoſition under that Intention; but it does not well agree with the Stomach; and ſtrangely regurgitates in ſome People.

Ol. Origani, - - - *Origany.* This is an extremely hot Oil, and ſeldom uſed inwardly; tho' it is a mighty thing with ſome People for the Tooth-Ache; they holding it, upon ſome Lint or Cotton in the Mouth, as near the Part in pain as can be.

Ol. Pulegii, - - *Penny-royal.* This has the Virtues of the Plant; but is very rarely uſed.

Ol. Rhodii, - - - *Rhodium.* This is of a wonderful fine Scent, and makes one of the moſt delicate Perfumes; for which purpoſe it is uſed in *Pomatums* and *Liniments*; but not otherwiſe. The Wood from which it is drawn affords ſo little, that it is extremely dear, and therefore generally adulterated. [*A much larger Proportion of this Oil may be obtained than uſual; by a proper Management of the Still, and a proper Treatment of the Wood before Diſtillation: and this might be a gainful Secret in ſome Hands.*]

Ol. Rutæ, - - *Rue.* It is to be ſuſpected, that this fails much of the Virtues of its Plant; for that is of a viſcid Contexture; and has a great deal which it will not part with, ſo as to riſe in the *Still*. It is hardly ever preſcrib'd.

Ol. Salviæ, - - - *Sage.* This fails of the Virtues of the Plant, for the ſame reaſon as that of *Mint*; and tho' it ſtands made in the Shops, it's ſeldom uſed; and hardly ever met with in Preſcription.

Ol. Sabinæ, - - *Savin.* This is reckon'd to contain the Virtues of its Plant; but is not met with in any internal Preſcription. Outwardly it is chiefly uſed to rub upon *Emplaſters* for the Belly againſt Worms in Children; and in ſome *Balſams* to deterge foul Ulcers.

Ol. Saſſafras, - - *Saſſafras.* This has the Virtues of the Wood from whence it is drawn; but it is not ſo gratefully ſcented. It is ſeldom uſed, unleſs by ſome in Venereal Caſes, and in Rheumatic Pains; but this Practice is little encouraged by its Succeſs.

Ol. Succini, - - - *Amber.* This has been already given in the preceeding Part under the Preparations of Amber, No. 637.

Ol. Terebinthinæ, - - *Turpentine.* This has alſo been before deſcrib'd in the foregoing Part.

There is mention made of many more Oils of this kind from *Medicated Simples*, by ſome Diſpenſatory-Writers: and their production is all by the ſame ways, as have been ſhewn under ſome or other of theſe. When therefore any Demand happens for ſuch things, they may be made on Purpoſe; but as they are rarely uſed, we have excluded their Notice here: and many indeed that we have inſerted are ſeldom called for; yet as they are generally in the Shops, it was thought proper juſt to mention them.

There are other Oils in the Shops, which may be properly call'd Eſſential, made by Expreſſion: as the Oil of *Mace*, of *Almonds*, of *Linſeed*, and any other Fruit, Seed, or Kernel, of the like Kind; which by being beat to a kind of Paſte, or groſs Powder, and hard preſs'd, will emit their Oil, as it is kept for uſe. Their Virtues all anſwer to their reſpective Principles; and therefore thither we refer the Reader for them: only this Admonition may be taken by the way, to avoid thoſe Oils which for lucre ſake are drawn from Seeds heated by the Fire, (becauſe they will yield the more) for ſuch are not ſo ſoft; and ſooner grow rancid, and unfit for uſe.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Of Decoctions, and Infusions.

[*THESE two Forms of Decoction and Infusion have very little share in the officinal Pharmacy, because there is very little will keep when this way managed. These differ chiefly, in that the former is chose for Things of an hard Texture, which will not give out their Efficacies without some Force; and the latter for those of a laxer Consistence, which immediately yield to warm or hot Water. Though if we examine the Materials employed, and those few Examples given of these two Forms, we shall not find much Regard had to these Differences. The* Decoctum Epithymi *and* Decoctum Traumaticum *are however hardly ever prescribed or made, or at least not enough to require much care to be taken about them; and the* Decoctum commune pro Clystere, *and* Decoctum Pectorale, *cannot well be hurt by boiling, because there is nothing in them exhaleable to their Detriment; and a little boiling may take out more of that soft Substance which is required from their Ingredients, than bare Infusion would. The* Lac Virginale, *which happens to have got into Company with these, is hardly ever made; the same Intention being as well answered by an extemporaneous Solution of* Saccharum Saturni, *with a little white Vitriol; which also for the Colour may as well deserve the same Title.*

The two bitter Infusions are sufficiently known in common Practice, and are for very obvious Reasons much better ordered thus than by way of Decoction; but the first of these would be a much more grateful Bitter without the Wormwood. The Infusion is much found fault with for an over Quantity of the Sal Tartari, *which makes it slimy and mucilaginous; and it is certain, that so far as the Salt of Tartar is of use to draw out the Tincture of the Seni, a much less Quantity is sufficient; but if it be considered as to any medicinal Efficacy in its self, this much alters the Case.*

As it was observed, how in some compound Tinctures the Ingredients might be drawn separately to Advantage, on account of their different Dispositions for Solution; so in Decoction, for the same Reason, some Things require different Periods of Time in boiling. Thus where with the Woods and harder Roots or Barks there are sometimes ordered Herbs, Seeds, and other Things of a laxer Texture, the latter are best ordered to be put in, after the other have boiled their due Time; not only because they leave the Liquor in a better Condition to draw out what is desired from those harder Substances, but as themselves also, by long boiling, might suffer in a Loss of their more volatile Parts.

Another remarkable Circumstance in Decoction is, that when Agglutinants or Emollients are thus managed, they by no means ought to be clarified in the common Way with the whites of Eggs; because all that is expected in them of any medicinal Efficacy will by this means rise with the Scum and be lost, or at least the greatest Part of it: Such Things therefore will admit of being made fine only by settling, and pouring off the clear Part.

What is directed in extemporaneous Prescription in this Form, is generally sent to the Patient under the Title of an Apozem, commonly in the Quantity of a quart at a Time, to be drank of plentifully as common Drink.

The usual Intentions, wherein Tinctures and Infusions are ordered in com-

mon Practice, are thoſe of Cephalics, Stomachics, or Cathartics: The firſt takes in odorous and aromatic Simples, and ſuch as are called for in nervous Affections; the Stomachics receive the ſame Things in Conjunction with Bitters; the Cathartics ſuch as are appropriated to that Diſtinction by their purgative Qualities. In all nervous Caſes, the odorous Simples are beſt brought into Tincture with ſpirituous or vinous Liquors, as they moſt readily give out their Virtues to them; and this is beſt done Cold; or when Heat is required, in cloſe Veſſels, to prevent Exhalation and Loſs of the better Parts. Tinctures or Infuſions likewiſe of the Stomachics are beſt ordered without Heat, and commonly in Liquors moderately ſpirituous, as the ordinary white Wines. And Cathartics, whether Reſinous and Saline, for extemporaneous Occaſions want nothing more than hot Water, as in making common Tea, to draw out their Virtues. The Proportions of Ingredients in all theſe Caſes cannot be adjuſted but by Examples, and Experience of the Patient's ſtrength; but for Cephalics and Stomachics, it is a certain Rule never to ſate a Liquor with Ingredients beyond what is agreeable to the Palat; for an irkſome Cordial or Stomachic almoſt implies an Abſurdity; though in hyſteric Affections, and where the fetid Simples are required, the Caſe is quite otherwiſe.

In the Exhibition of the officinal Tinctures of any Intention, all thoſe which are ſated ſo with reſinous or gummy Simples, that they turn milky in common Water, are in a more agreeable and ſightly Manner directed in Wine, where the Circumſtances of a Patient will admit of it; and for Bitters in particular, made with a vinous Liquor, they are much better directed between the Times of Breakfaſt and Dinner, or about an Hour before the latter, than faſting, which was formerly the cuſtomary Way, becauſe they then leſs affect the Head.

Decoction chiefly takes place with Agglutinants and Reſtringents, and is fit for thoſe Things only which will not, without ſome additional Force, part with their medicinal Virtues. In many other Intentions all theſe Forms are ſometimes directed; but becauſe the Materials beſt fitting them generally come within the Compaſs here mentioned, it will be ſufficient to give ſome Examples of extemporaneous Forms under theſe Intentions.

A Cordial or cephalic Tincture for preſent Occaſions is very readily made, and now occurs frequently in extemporaneous Preſcription, with the Species Diambræ, *and ſome generous white Wine. In hyſteric and hypocondriacal Affections, the* Radix Caſſamunair, Hellebori Nigri, *and others of the ſame Tribe are conveniently directed in the* Aqua Bryoniæ compoſita, *or* Pulegii: *And for a Stomachic, Centory Flowers, Gentian Root, Galangal, Sevile Orange Peels, and other Things of like Properties may be drawn with any white Wine. And all theſe are to be varied in the Proportion of the Ingredients to the ſtrength of the Liquor, and the Quantities for a Doſe, according to the ſeveral Circumſtances of a Patient.*

Decoctions within the Intention of an Agglutinant, Emollient or Strengthner, are choſe out of the ſofter Herbs, as Marſh-mallows, the two maiden Hairs, Colts Foot, and Roots of like Diſpoſition, as Eringo, Comfrey, and the like; and for a reſtringent in Diarrhæas or any kind of Fluxes, from calcined Hartshorn, Tormentil or Biſtort Roots, Pomegranat Peels or Flowers, Cinnamon, and the like; particular Examples of all which, as likewiſe of theſe Forms in many other Intentions, are ſo plentifully given in my Diſpenſatory, as not to need any new Preſcriptions in Form.]

De-

From the College.

Decoctum commune pro Clyſtere, *Common Decoction for Clyſters.*

Take of the Leaves of Mallows, Violets, Pellitory of the Wall, Beets, and Mercury, of each 1 handful, of Camomile Flowers, 2 pugils, of ſweet Fennel Seed, half an Ounce, of Linſeed, 2 Drams, and boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of common Water to yield a Pint when ſtrain'd.

All theſe Ingredients ſo well agree in their general Intention, that they are retained in the *New Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, exactly as in the former; and in the ſame Quantities.

Decoctum Epithymi, *Decoction of Dodder of Thyme.*

Take of the *Chebulan*, and *Indian* Myrobalans, of each half an ounce, of *Arabian* Stœchas and Sena, of each 1 Ounce, of Fumitory, half an Ounce, of Eupatorium, 5 Drams, of Polypody of the Oak, 6 Drams, of Turpeth-Root, half an Ounce, of Spring Water, 4 Pounds. Boil all together to 2 Pounds, and then add of the Dodder of Thyme and ſtoned Raiſins, of each 1 ounce, and give them another Boil. When taken from the Fire, add of Black Hellebore Root, of Agaric, and Salt of Tartar, of each half an Ounce. Let them ſtand in Infuſion together ten Hours; and then preſs out the Liquor.

This differs in the *New Diſpenſatory* from the former, chiefly in the Proportions of the Ingredients; the laſt three being greatly enlarged in their Quantities, and Salt of Tartar put in the room of Sal Gem. But it is ſo, ſeldom preſcribed, that very few, if any, are accuſtomed to keep it by them.

Decoctum Pectorale, *Pectoral Decoction.*

Take of ſtoned Raiſins 1 Ounce, of Dactyls N° ſix, of fat Figs N° eight: of Barley cleanſed 1 Ounce. Boil theſe in 3 Pound of Spring-water to the Conſumption of a third Part; towards the end putting in of Liquoriſe Root half an Ounce, of the Leaves of Maiden-Hair, Ground-Ivy, Scabious, and Coltsfoot, of each 1 handful. Let them ſtand in Infuſion a quarter of an Hour; and then ſtrain out the Liquor.

This differs in the laſt from the former *Diſpenſatory*, in ordering thoſe Ingredients which want the leaſt boiling to be put in at the latter end; in ſubſtituting Ground-Ivy for Hyſſop, which was too hot for the general Intention of the Medicine, eſpecially in hectic Conſtitutions, where it is often wanted; and in rejecting the Jubebs, and Sebeſtens, which were certainly needleſs, and loaded the Medicine with Ingredients to no purpoſe.

Decoctum Traumaticum, *The Vulnerary Decoction.*

Take of Sarſaparilla 2 ounces, of the greater Comfrey, and Liquoriſe Roots, of each 6 drams, of white Dittany 2 drams, of ſtoned Raiſins 2 ounces, of the Shavings of Hart's-horn, half an ounce. Boil in a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water to ſtrain off 4 pounds, adding towards the latter end, of the Leaves of St. John's Wort, Agrimony, Plantain, and Ground-Ivy, of each half a handful, of the Flowers of the great Daiſy, 1 handful, of Nettle-Seed 2 drams, and ſtrain out the Liquor for uſe.

This Recipe is greatly different from that of the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; and rejects a great many uſeleſs Ingredients, with which that was crouded. But it is even now worth ſo little as to be hardly ever preſcribed.

Under this Form is left out only of what was in the former *Diſpenſatory*, the *Decoctum Senæ Gereonis*,

which was a very injudicious Compoſition; and the *Decoctum Amarum*, which is alſo much better ſupplied in the next Claſs of Infuſions.

Infuſions.

Infuſum Amarum Simplex, *The Simple Bitter Infuſion.*

Take of Gentian Root, and Galangal, of each 1 dram, of the Tops of Roman Wormwood 2 drams, of the outer Peel of Seville Oranges dried, and of the leſſer Cardamom Seeds, of each 1 dram. Infuſe them in 1 pound of boiling Water; and when cold ſtrain it out for uſe.

This is greatly preferable to what was order'd in the former *Diſpenſatory*, both for Neatneſs and Efficacy.

Infuſum Amarum Solutivum, *The Opening bitter Infuſion.*

Take of the Tops of the leſſer Centory, of Camomile Flowers, of each 1 Pugil, of Gentian Root, half a Scruple, of Rhubarb, 1 dram, of Sena Leaves pick'd from the Stalks, and Carduus Seeds, of each 1 dram, of the leſſer Cardamoms half a dram. Pour upon them 5 ounces of boiling Water; and ſtrain it when cold.

This is alſo greatly mended, to any before order'd, in the ſame reſpects as the foregoing.

Infuſum Senæ, *The Infuſion of Sena.*

Take of *Alexandrian* Sena 1 ounce and a half, of the leſſer Cardamom Seeds 2 drams, of Salt of Tartar 3 drams. Pour upon them 1 pound of boiling Water, and ſtrain out when cold.

This is greatly preferable to the uſual *Decoctum Senæ Gereonis*, now rejected; tho' ſome who value the Salt of Tartar only as it ſtrikes a Colour, and beautifies a Tincture, or helps to open the Ingredients, (for which purpoſe it is frequently ordered,) think the Quantity herein an over Proportion: But ſuch are to conſider that it is here directed as a purging Ingredient; and that as ſuch it hath frequently been ordered by the moſt eminent in Practice, and particularly by *Riverius*, who prefers it to the Cream of Tartar as a Cathartic.

There have been no Forms under this Denomination in any preceding *Diſpenſatory* of the College; thoſe few that are here ordered being before under the Title of Decoctions; which is an improper way of Management for ſuch Ingredients; becauſe the bare Infuſion, as here directed, is ſufficient to draw out the Virtues required; whereas in boiling they would in a great meaſure be loſt; and particularly there would be an Evaporation of all the volatile and aromatic Parts. This Form is, indeed, much uſed in extemporaneous Preſcriptions; as being very ſuitable to that diſpatch which ſudden Caſes may require: But it is not well fitted for keeping in readineſs, as moſt of the officinal Compoſitions are, becauſe ſuch Medicines will ſoon decay; eſpecially in warm Weather; tho' there is little occaſion for their being ſo prepared before-hand, becauſe they are quickly made.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Of Syrups, Honeys and Juices.

THE galenical Pharmacy next furnishes us with Medicines preserved by Sugar or Honey, under the Titles of Syrups, Honeys, Oxymels, Juices, Candies, Confections, and Conserves; all which Forms differ in little else than the Management, whereby their respective Materials are joined with Sugar or Honey; and all of these seem contrived either to preserve certain Things as near as possible to the Condition in which Nature affords them, or else to render them more palatable in taking.

In order to judge what Dependance may be had upon these Things in any Intention which may occur in extemporaneous Practice, we must examine the fitness of the Parts of the Materia medica *to be so mixed; to which purpose we are to consider what it is which the Sugar or Honey doth.*

In this View, the Materials thus ordered may be considered either in their whole Substance with which the Sugar is immediately mixed, as in the Conserves; or else in their Juices and Decoctions; which are afterwards boiled up with Sugar or Honey, into Syrup. And in such a Review of them, we are to have a great Regard to that particular Quality in the Simples, in which their medicinal Virtues consist, as it is, or is not capable of Preservation by this means; and to its Quantity, of Efficacy or Power of Operation; to see whether after this Manner we can have enough of it in a convenient Dose, to depend upon as a Medicine in Cases of Moment.

Of Things which are immediately mixed in Substance with Sugar, those only seem fitted for it whose predominant Qualities are thus to be preserved, and thus to be given as a Medicine, from which somewhat may be expected to be done. Thus the Flowers of Lavender, Rosemary, the outer Peels of Oranges and Lemons, and a few more of those ordered in Conserves, are preservable with Sugar in such a Manner, that small Quantities of them will answer in such Intentions as they are suited to answer in any other Form. But Mint, Scurvy grass, Rue, and such Things as require to be taken in large Quantities before we can lay any stress upon them, are very unfit for this Treatment; because a Dose sufficient to be trusted to is enough to nauseate the Stomach, and do Mischief otherwise, by the Sugar they necessarily carry along with them. All Bitters are likewise unfit for this Management, as Wormwood, Fumitory, and the like, because they are too nauseous to be endured; and those of a glutinous and viscid Texture, as the Comfrey, &c. by lying in Sugar lose that very Quality which ought to be expected, and soon become good for nothing. The same Rules of judging hold likewise in all other Forms where Sugar comes in: So that on Examination we shall find few of the Alterants improveable by this means, though as to Emetics, and Cathartics, where a sufficient Efficacy for a Dose lies in a little Room, they are conveniently enough thus preserved. And indeed if we consider a Conserve or a Syrup, as a means to join other Things of Efficacy together, and to give to other Forms Consistence, and a Convenience of taking, they may most of them have their Use; but little else can be said in their Favour.

In making the officinal Syrups to the best Advantage, some principal Quali-

ties in the Things themſelves, before ſuch a Proceſs is entered upon, ought particularly to be regarded. The moſt ſimple Treatment in this Form, is the diſſolving Sugar enough in the Juice, or Infuſion of ſome Things, to give it a Conſiſtence for keeping; the Proportion required for this Purpoſe is generally double the Quantity of Sugar to that of the Liquor; and where it is ordered with leſs Sugar, boiling is required to bring it to a due Conſiſtence.

Amongſt the Materials thus ordered, all Acids ought to have their due Quantities of Sugar to bring them to a conſiſtence without boiling; becauſe the very Action of much Heat upon them deſtroys their Acidity, and makes them liable to candy; ana this more particularly holds good where a Juice hath any fragrancy in Flavour, as that of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, and the like; becauſe boiling alſo exhales and deſtroys that Fragrancy. Such Infuſions likewiſe as give to a Syrup a deſirable Colour, ought at once to be ſo charged with Sugar as not to require boiling, becauſe their Colours by ſuch Procedure would be ſpoiled; as with the Violets, red Poppies, Cloves, and the like; none of which can bear the Fire, but to their detriment.

The alterant Syrups, either ſimple or compound, which are made from Decoctions, and take not in Sugar enough to give them a due Conſiſtence without boiling, do moſt require Clarification, which is commonly done with the whites of Eggs; but this Addition to their ſightlineſs, is an Injury to their Virtues, where any Thing mucilaginous or viſcid is required, for the Reaſons before given concerning Decoctions: But amongſt this whole Tribe, this Caution is no where ſo neceſſary as in the Syrupus de Meconio. *What is taken from the Poppy, and which ſolely gives the Virtue to this Syrup, will make a Decoction thick; and if that be taken out by Clarification, the Medicine becomes of little or no Effect; ſo that a certain Way to know when this may be truſted to, is by its making a Draught thick and foul, and depoſiting a light Sediment upon ſtanding.*

There are ſo many under this Title of Syrups yet retained in the Diſpenſatory, which are hardly ever made or preſcribed, that the particular Examination of them would be a needleſs Trouble; and therefore it may be ſufficient to obſerve, that theſe are the Syrupus de Abſinthio ſimplex, *juſtly neglected for its naufeouſneſs; the compound Syrup under the ſame Title; the* Syrupus de Artemiſiâ, de Eryſimo, Myrtinus, de Pomis alterans, de Pæonia compoſitus, de Praſſio, de Stæchade, de Symphyto; *and amongſt the* Syrupi purgantes *the* Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro, de Pomis purgans, *and* Roſaceus ſolutivus cum Senâ.

Of thoſe which are frequently in uſe, the Syrupus de Althæâ *is the moſt conſiderable Compound; but if we examine the efficacies or fitneſs of the ſeveral Ingredients for this Form, we ſhall ſoon enter into the Reaſon why it is now frequently ordered in its Decoction, to be uſed like a common Apozem, in large Draughts at a Time; which way it is certainly a good Emollient, and ſerviceable in nephritic Diſorders, by lubricating the Paſſages; but if a quart or two of this may ſafely be drank in a Day, very little can be expected from what Syrup can be got down in the ſame time.*

The ſame holds good in the Syrupus Capillorum Veneris, de Glycyrrhizâ, *and* è quinque Radicibus, *for their Decoctions may be drank in large Quantities with ſafety, and require to be ſo taken when any Thing is expected from them; ſo that all theſe Things are of uſe in Syrups only to ſweeten Decoctions, or Juleps of like Intention; or elſe to make up Boles or Electuaries into a due Conſiſtence.*

The

The Syrupus de Menthâ *is a Compoſition of ſome Efficacy, being a grateful Aſtringent. But even this ought to be truſted to only as a weak Auxiliary. The ſame is obſervable of the* Syrupus de Roſis ſiccis.

The Syrupus de Cinnamomo *may anſwer in the Intention of a Reſtringent, but for its ſpicy and cordial Quality, that muſt neceſſarily be loſt in ſo long boiling as is required to give it Conſiſtence, with half a pound of Sugar to one Pint of Water. The other Spices and Seeds directed to be made into Syrups after the ſame Manner, are liable to the ſame Inconveniencies; as are alſo the Syrups from the Citron, Orange, and Lemon Peels. But all the Flavour from theſe Ingredients which can be retained in a Syrup, as this Form is commonly kept in the Shops in open Pots, or thoſe looſely covered, is ſoon loſt by ſtanding; ſo that ſuch Things are, to great Diſadvantage, ordered this Way. The* Syrupus Balſamicus *is liable to the ſame Loſs, but is directed with the utmoſt Care poſſible, to preſerve its more fragrant and volatile Parts. This laſt-mentioned Syrup is frequently for cheapneſs made with Storax or Benjamin, or both; the Difference being hardly diſcoverable, and the Fraud of no very ill Conſequence.*

The firſt Way directed to make the Syrupus Chalybeatus *is hardly practicable, becauſe the* Sal Martis *does not ſeem diſſolvable in the Compound Gentian Water; and as the* Syrupus de Pomis alterans *is ſcarce ever made, this Way, I believe, hath never been tried. That with only Steel Wine and Sugar, is the old and common Way of making it, but it is very apt to run into Candy; as is likewiſe the* Syrupus Croci, *and any other of this Form made with a vinous Liquor, becauſe the Sugar is not ſo naturally ſuſpended in them, as in Water and the thicker Fluids; and therefore they are more ready to ſhoot into Cryſtals.*

Amongſt the purging Syrups, the firſt, from Succory with Rhubarb, hath been heretofore much in eſteem; but the whole croud of Ingredients in it which have been thought either Correctors or Purgers of Bile, are now known to be of ſo little Efficacy as to any ſuch Purpoſes, that they are grown into neglect; and that ſhorter Compoſition, which bears the Title of Syrupus de Rhabarbaro, *is now much more valued, though the Violet Flowers, the Succory and Fennel Waters ſeem but very inſignificant Circumſtances in making it.*

The Syrupus è floribus Malorum Perſiccorum, *which orders the Infuſion to be five Times repeated with freſh Flowers, is commonly made with one Infuſion only, with juſt Water enough to cover and ſcald the Flowers; and that proves a good gentle Emetic or Purge to young Children: the other Way would certainly render it ſtronger, but ſo very few care for the Trouble, that I never yet met with any who would vouch for its being thus made. The* Syrupus Roſaceus ſolutivus *is directed ſomewhat in the ſame Manner, but a ſtronger Infuſion of the dried damask Roſes, or the* reſiduum *after Diſtillation, will make it with leſs Trouble, and full as good, if not better, than is here ordered by frequent Infuſions, or from the expreſſed Juice.*

The Syrup of Buckthorn is of Strength ſufficient to require not above two ounces for its largeſt Doſe, which may conveniently enough be given; but the cuſtomary Way of putting in the Spices hath been in a thin Bag, during its boiling to a Conſiſtence, and the leſs time they are expoſed to ſuch Treatment the better.

Amongſt the medicated Honeys, or Syrups made with Honey inſtead of Sugar, there are none in uſe, unleſs the Mel Mercuriale, Roſatum, *and* Oxymel Scillicitum; *though it is certain, that with Things intended*

to

to expectorate and deterge, Honey is more proper than Sugar. The Mel Helleboratum *hath sometimes been used in hypochondriacal and maniacal Affections, but its Operation is so uncertain, that few care to trust it; for sometimes it acts as a violent Emetic, and at others more by Stool; and it is an evident Sign that this hath not been much used in Practice, by the neglect of its Prescription in the common Dispensatories; where, with the same Quantity of Hellebore, they have sometimes ordered thirteen Pounds of Honey, and sometimes but three Pounds. The* Mel Mercuriale *is chiefly used in Clysters; the* Mel Rosatum *in Gargles, and for a sore Mouth; and the* Oxymel Scillicitum *as an Emetic, unless, when restrained by cordial Astringents, as the Cinnamon, in mixture, which helps it to pass farther, and promote Expectoration, or to go off by Urine. The* Oxymel compositum, *is uniform in the Intention of its Ingredients, and serves for a good Aperient, or Detergent; but it is seldom made or prescribed.*

One Caution in common Practice is worth every ones Regard, and that is, never to prescribe any Thing with Honey in it, before enquiring of the Patient whether he has any natural Aversion to it, because many Constitutions have; insomuch that a Dose of any of the officinal Capitals, made the common Way with Honey, will occasion very great and strong Disorders.

Under the next Division of Rob sive Sapæ & Succi, *we have nothing either in officinal or extemporaneous Prescription, unless the* Acacia, *which is the Juice of Sloes boiled to a Consistence, and the* Succus Glycyrhizæ; *the latter of which is by many preferred to the* Succus Glycyrhizæ Hispanicæ, *because the foreign is very often foul and drossy, whereas that of our own making is much cleaner, and more efficacious; besides its greater Readiness, from its softer Consistence, to mix into any extemporaneous Forms, as Boles and the like.*

The old officinal Form call'd Lohoc *or* Eclegma *used to supply us with abundance of Things from the antient and foreign Dispensatories: It is of a Consistence between a Syrup and an Electuary or Conserve, and generally takes in so many Things of a mucilaginous and slimy Texture, mixed with Sugar, that soon makes them ferment and sour; for which Reason those few now retain'd, which are but two in the last Dispensatory, are hardly ever made or prescribed; and therefore are not worth Examination as to the Uniformity of their Ingredients in any Intention.*]

Nothing ought to be brought into this Form, but what is conveniently drawn out by Decoction in an *Aqueous Menstruum*, as are the express'd Juices of Plants, Fruits, *&c.* for any thing of a volatile or spirituous Nature, will not be continued herein long; if it does not get away even in the making. The more, likewise, any Substances are dispos'd to Fermentation, the less are they fit for this Form; because they will run into new Coalescencies, and destroy the due Consistence of the Medicine by some Parts being too thick and ropy, and others too thin: the Juices therefore of Fruits, for this Reason, soonest decay in Syrups. Whatsoever medicinal Ingredients, then, have their Virtues consisting in their most solid and permanent Parts, and such as are of a saline and earthy Nature, are conveniently enough reduc'd into, and preserv'd in this Form; because such will draw out in an aqueous Body; and bear boiling up to that Consistency with Sugar, which is necessary for keeping without evaporating.

For this Purpose, therefore, all Decoctions from dry Herbs are much

much fitter for this Form than the Juices expreſs'd from thoſe Herbs, which they are often order'd to be made with; becauſe the moſt forcible Preſſure of a green Plant, muſt ſtill leave ſome Portion behind; and that moſt probably which is the beſt; as the thin watry Parts run off firſt; whereas the more ſaline and ſubſtantial are ſo intimately mixed as almoſt to make a Part of the Fibres; and therefore will remain in the Preſſings; but when a Plant is dry'd, which robs it only of the Phlegm or ſuperfluous Moiſture, boiling Water naturally opens its minuteſt Cells, and joins with the Eſſential Salts, and moſt material Parts of all. And this farther Advantage a Syrup has made from the Decoction of a dry Plant, above that which is made from an expreſs'd Juice, that it will be both finer, and keep longer; as well as be ſtronger of the Ingredient.

But becauſe a Syrup can retain nothing but the groſſer and more rigid Parts of the Ingredients, which are concern'd in its Compoſition; this Form is confin'd to very few Intentions, which are to be anſwer'd only by the Medicine's Operation in the Stomach or Bowels: and therefore under this Diviſion we are to look for little elſe beſides *Emeticks* and *Cathartics*; unleſs for the Conveniency of other Forms, and to make dry Subſtances up into Pills, Boles, or Electuaries, or to ſweeten Juleps; and render ſome things palatable for taking. Whereſoever, therefore, we meet with a Syrup, from any celebrated Author, or how pompouſly ſoever dignified with a Title; yet if its Operation is pretended to lie beyond the *Primæ Viæ*, it ought to be rejected. How can it be imagin'd, that the Intention of a Cephalic, as it has already been fully explain'd, can be anſwer'd by a Medicine that is inconſiſtent with any thing volatile in its Compoſition? The ſame holds good againſt any thing herein being likewiſe *diaphoretick*, and almoſt *dieuretic* alſo: tho' a Syrup may be ſo loaded with fixed Salts, as to carry ſome of them into the Blood; but then ſuch are much better managed in other Forms. A *Cephalic*, an *Antiſcorbutic*, an *Alexipharmic*, and even a *Dieuretick Syrup*, are Terms ridiculous; if not contradictory. And as for the number of thoſe, which are much the greateſt, that are made only for the conveniency of extemporaneous Forms, there are hardly any of them better than ſo much plain *Syrup of Sugar*, or common *Moloſſes*. And therefore the preſent Practice has very juſtly almoſt rejected them; for a Julep is now rarely order'd to be ſweeten'd with any thing but plain Sugar.

From the College.

Syrupus de Abſinthio ſimplex, *The ſimple Syrup of Wormwood.*

Take of the clarify'd Juice of common Wormwood, and of clarified Sugar of each 4 Pound, and boil them together to the Conſiſtency of a Syrup.

After the ſame manner are prepar'd the ſimple Syrups of the Juice of Succory, of Ground-Ivy, of Raſpberries, of the outer Peel of Walnuts, of Coltsfoot; and alſo of other Juices that are not acid.

This Syrup hath hitherto been but little, if ever made, although directed in the former *Diſpenſatory*, (and in none of the *College* before that;) becauſe it is hardly ever order'd in extemporaneous Preſcriptions; and not in any officinal Medicine but the *Pil. Ruffi*; and that hath been accuſtom'd chiefly to be made up with Syrup of Lemons, or ſome other pale Syrup, for the ſake of preſerving the beautiful yellow of the Ingredients; which the Goodneſs and Freſhneſs of the Medicine is moſtly judged by; and which is much ſpoiled by a brown Syrup.

Syrupus

Syrupus de Abſinthio Compoſitus, *Compound Syrup of Wormwood.*

Take of common Wormwood moderately dried half a pound, of red Roſe Leaves 2 ounces, of Spikenard 3 drams, of old ſtrong white-Wine, and Juice of Quinces, of each 2 pound and a half. Let them infuſe together warm in an earthen Veſſel for a whole Day; then gently boil in a Bath-Heat, and ſtrain out the Liquor; and with 2 pound of white Sugar boil it up to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, *S. A.*

This is as old as *Meſue*, whoſe Preſcription it originally was; and is exactly the ſame as in the preceding *College Diſpenſatories*: But of late it is ſo ſeldom uſed in extemporaneous Preſcription, that it is hardly ever to be met with in the Shops.

Syrupus Acetoſus, *Syrup of Vinegar.*

This is made by diſſolving, with a gentle Heat, in *Balneo Mariæ*, Sugar 5 pounds in the beſt white-Wine Vinegar 2 pounds.

This, as all other acid Syrups muſt not be made in Braſs or Copper Veſſels; becauſe it will erode enough of the Metal to nauſeate the Stomach. They are beſt prepared in Earthen or Silver Veſſels. This is reckon'd good to expectorate and cut Phlegm; and in ſuch Intentions any other Syrup may be helpful; becauſe the Sugar itſelf has a Tendency that way. The *College* before retained a *compound Syrup of Vinegar*; which is now juſtly rejected as not worth the trouble of making.

Syr. de Althæa, *Syrup of Marſh-Mallows.*

Take Marſh-Mallow Roots 2 ounces, of Graſs, Aſparagus, Liquoriſe Roots, and Raiſins ſton'd, of each half an ounce, Leaves of Marſh-Mallows, common Mallows, and Pellitory of the Wall, Burnet-Saxifrage, Plantain, white and black Maiden-hair, of each 1 handful, red Chiches 1 ounce, the four greater and leſſer cold Seeds, of each 3 drams, infuſe them for a Day in 6 pound of clear Water; then boil them to 4 pound, ſtrain the Liquor out hard, and boil it up (when clarify'd) into a Syrup, with 3 pound and a half of white Sugar.

This Syrup is originally aſcribed to *Fernelius*, and hath remained unalter'd in all the *College Diſpenſatories*; but 'tis by many thought a very indifferent Medicine, tho' greatly uſed, and much preſcrib'd: for what can be expected from two or three Spoonfuls of a Syrup, when the Decoction, of which 5 pound or thereabouts of Syrup is made, may be taken at one Doſe, or drank in the ſpace of an Hour or two, to give but tolerable hopes of any Effect? Inſtead therefore of trifling with ſuch a Medicine by Spoonfuls, where a *Dieuretic* is wanted (for this is given only as ſuch) a Decoction ought to be made with ſuch of the Ingredients that are at all to the purpoſe, which the *Chiches* and *cold Seeds* are not; and large Draughts of it ſhould be pour'd down, until they have manifeſtly made their way by the Increaſe of Urine, and Abatement of the Symptoms. And how ſuch Management may anſwer this end, may be eaſily underſtood by the Explication prefix'd to the Diviſion of *Dieuretics* in *Sect.* 5. of the foregoing Part.

Syrupus de Artemeſia, *Syrup of Mugwort.*

Take of Mugwort 2 handfuls, of Penny-royal, Calamint, Origany, Baum, Dittany of *Crete*, Savin, Marjoram, the leſſer Centory, and Rue, of each 1 handful, of Fennel, Smallage, and Parſly Root, of each 1 ounce, of Juniper Berries, of the Seeds of Lovage, Parſley, Smallage,

lage, Cubebs, and the Roots of Asarum, of each half an ounce. Let these be cleansed, cut and bruised, as they require, and boil them in 12 pound of Water to 8 pound. To the expressed Liquor, add of Cinnamon and Spikenard, of each 3 drams, of white Sugar 6 pound, and boil it up to a Syrup, *S. A.*

This hath rejected abundance of insignificant and troublesome Ingredients which were formerly crowded into it: It hath also saved the needless Labour of a Distillation; and left the Virtues of the Ingredients much better in a Decoction; which is in every respect as well fitted for the Form of Syrup, as if made from the Water distill'd. *Zwelfer*, indeed, first taught this Way; and the *College* seem'd at first to borrow it from him: but notwithstanding his Judgment in *Pharmacy* went beyond that of most *Dispensatory* Writers, he was certainly mistaken in this way of Procedure. Yet with all the Emendations now made in this Composition, it is hardly like to recover the Reputation of being good for any thing; unless amongst the Women; with whom it hath long implicitly been a Favourite.

Syr. Aurantiorum, *Syrup of Oranges.*

In 1 pound of the Juice of Oranges, which has stood till settled fine, dissolve 2 pound of Loaf Sugar with a gentle Heat.

This is a grateful Syrup, and proper to dulcify any refrigerating Julep; and agrees sometimes with those which are intended for *Alexipharmics*; because it astringes the Solids; and upon that Account promotes a Diaphoresis; as has been explain'd under its proper Division, *Sect.* 6. *Part* 2. By its pleasant Acidity too, it is grateful to the Stomach; and helps in such Compositions as are intended to stop Vomitings, and remove Nauseas; for which Purpose it is frequently prescrib'd; as also to promote Expectoration, for the same reason as that of Vinegar; which is to cut the Phlegm, as it is commonly call'd, and make it come up the easier.

Syr. de Berberis, *Syrup of Barberries.*

This is made by boiling in a glazed Earthen Vessel, 2 pound of the Juice of the Fruit with 1 pound and a half of fine Sugar, to the Consistence of a Syrup.

Boiling any acid Syrup is an Error upon two accounts; because it blunts the Acidity, from whence the Efficacy is expected; as all Heat and Motion cannot but do, by rubbing the Particles one against the other, and thereby breaking off the Points, in which the Acidity consists; and because such long Evaporation brings so many rigid and attractive Particles together, that they will run into *Candy*; which every one experiences, who has made these Syrups, and kept them long. This of Barberries is cooling and astringent, but is not often used. It also upon that account makes a good *Gargarism.*

Syr. Capillorum Veneris, *Syrup of Maiden-Hair.*

Take Maiden-Hair 5 ounces, steep and boil it in a sufficient quantity of Water with Liquorise Root 2 ounces. And boil up the clear strained Liquor into a Syrup, with 3 pound of white Sugar.

This expectorates as much as the Sugar can help it; but as to the other Ingredients, it might be all taken in a Dose, and therefore cannot have any Efficacy to be depended upon, in the quantity it is usually order'd; which it sometimes has the Honour of from 1 ounce, to 2 ounces.

Syrupus Infuſionis Fl. Cariophyllorum, *Syrup of the Infuſion of Clove-Gillyflowers.*

Take of Clove-Gillyflowers, with the white Heels cut off, 1 Pound, let them ſteep a whole Night in 2 Pound of Spring-Water pour'd hot upon them; then ſtrain the Liquor, and boil it up into a Syrup in a Bath-Heat with 2 Pound of the fineſt Sugar, *S. A.*

Double the Quantity of Sugar to the ſame quantity of Flowers and Water was before order'd; which was ſufficient to give the Conſiſtency of a Syrup as ſoon as diſſolv'd: But this requires ſo much boiling before it comes to a Body, that great care muſt be taken not to ſpoil the Beauty of its Colour; which too haſty a Heat will eaſily do: the former way therefore ſeems much preferable: and ſo it becomes a Syrup good to ſweeten, or make other things into a Conſiſtence; but it is not alone to be depended upon in any Intention.

Syr. de Caryophilis Aromaticis, *Syrup of Clove-Spice.*

Slice 1 Ounce of Cloves, and infuſe them for ſome Days in 12 Ounces of white-Wine; then ſtrain and boil the Liquor into a Syrup, with a ſufficient Quantity of Sugar; which is 20 Ounces.

This Syrup would not have been worth taking notice of, but that it is often uſed without order, as a *Succedaneum* to the other, when it is wanted; becauſe that can be made but once a Year; and this with *Cochineal* may be brought up exactly to its Colour. Their Virtues are the ſame; and in both ſo inſignificant, as not to make this Fraud worth notice.

Syr. Cichorei cum Rhabarbaro, *Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb.*

Take whole Barley, Roots of Smallage, Fennel, and Aſparagus, of each 2 Ounces, Leaves of Endive, Succory, Dandelion, Sow-Thiſtle, of each 2 Handfuls, Lettice, Liverwort, Fumitory, Tops of Hops, of each 1 Handful, Maiden-Hair, Wall-Rue, Ceterach, Liquoriſe, Winter-Cherries, Dodder, of each 6 drams, Rhubarb 6 ounces, Spikenard 6 drams. Boil theſe together in 12 pound of Spring-Water to 8 pound; the Rhubarb and Spikenard being added towards the End; after all is cool, ſtrain the Liquor, and boil it up to a Syrup with 6 pound of Sugar.

This Syrup has the luck to be ſtill much in uſe, as a mild *Cathartic*, and a Cleanſer of the Blood; but in a Courſe of the latter Intention the Efficacy of the whole without the *Rhubarb*, in one Doſe, could be laid no great Streſs upon: but from the *Rhubarb* indeed it receives ſo much that is purgative, that it is a convenient Medicine enough for young Children, who want Evacuation. The green heavy *Eaſt India* Rhubarb is the beſt for this uſe; for that which comes ſo fine grain'd and light from *Turkey*, will hardly yield any thing purgative in Decoction; tho' it is preferable in many inward Uſes. The Doſe of this is from 2 drams to 1 ounce, or more, to thoſe under ten Years of Age; for to the more grown, any Doſe is ſcarce big enough to do much Service.

Syrupus de Cinnamomo, *Syrup of Cinnamon.*

Take of the beſt Cinnamon, a little bruiſed, 3 ounces, infuſe it, for three Days, in a ſufficient Quantity of hot Spring-Water to ſtrain off 1 pound, and put to it half a pound of the fineſt Sugar; and with a gentle Heat boil it up to a Syrup.

This hath been long retained in the *Diſpenſatories*, but never thought worth making. [*Yet a good Syrup may be made with a ſtrong Tincture of*

of Cinnamon; provided it be not boiled; whereby the aromatic Virtue wou'd exhale; but Sugar enough be added to make a Syrup, with a gentle Heat.]

Syrupus de Succo Citriorum, *Syrup of the Juice of Citrons.*

Take 1 pound of the clear Juice of Citrons; fine Sugar 2 pound, and juſt boil them into a Syrup with a gentle Fire.

After the ſame manner are made the Syrups of wild Apples, Cherries, Quinces, Lemons, Wood-ſorrel, Mulberries, Gooſeberries, and other clarified acid Juices.

In all theſe the ſame Cautions are to be uſed, as before hinted in the Note under Syrup of Barberries.

Syrupus Corticum Citriorum, *Syrup of Citron-Peels.*

Take 5 ounces of the outer yellow Citron-Peel, full ripe and freſh; of Kermes Berries, or in their ſtead of the imported Juice, 2 drams, of Spring-Water 3 pound, ſteep them together for one Night in a Bath-Heat; and to the ſtrained Liquor put 2 pound and a half of fine Sugar; and with a moderate Heat boil them up to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.

After the ſame manner are prepared Syrups from the Peels of Oranges and Lemons.

But care muſt be taken that with too haſty an Heat the aromatic Flavour be not evaporated. This is as old as *Meſue*; and in ſome former *College Diſpenſatories* it was ordered to be ſcented with a few Grains of Muſk; but that is in the *New* juſtly rejected; as what will agree but with very few Perſons.

Syrupus Cydoniorum, *Syrup of Quinces.*

Take 6 pound of the clear Juice of Quinces; boil it gently till half is evaporated; and at times take off the Scum that riſes upon it; then put to it 3 pound of red aſtringent Wine, and of fine Sugar 4 pound, boil them into a Syrup, that may be aromatized with Cinnamon 1 dram and a half, of Cloves and Ginger, of each 2 ſcruples.

This hath *Meſue* for its Author; and hath been retained in all the *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*; tho' the laſt but one gives the Liberty of making it with 1 pound of the Juice of Quinces only, and 2 pound of Sugar, and only melting them together, as in the other ſubacid and auſtere Syrups; and that way the Shops have been of late moſt accuſtomed to make it.

Syrupus de Eryſimo, *Syrup of Hedge-Muſtard.*

Take of Hedge-Muſtard freſh gathered 6 handfuls, of Elecampane-Root and Coltsfoot, alſo freſh gathered, and Liquoriſe-Root, of each 2 drams, of the Leaves of Borrage, Succory, and Maiden-hair, of each 1 handful and a half, of the Cordial Flowers, and the Flowers of Roſemary and Betony, of each half a handful, of Aniſeeds half an ounce, of ſtoned Raiſins 2 ounces. Let them infuſe together a whole Day in Water and Mead, of each 2 pounds and a half, and of the clarified Juice of Hedge-Muſtard 8 ounces. Boil them in a Bath-Heat; and to 6 pound of the Liquor ſtrongly preſſed out and clarified put 4 pound and a half of Loaf-Sugar; and boil to a Syrup in the ſame Heat, *S. A.*

This was not in the firſt of our *College Diſpenſatories*; altho' received into the preceding, and yet continued; nor hath it been the Cuſtom to provide it in the Shops; becauſe ſo ſeldom, if ever, ordered in extemporaneous Preſcription. It is the Compoſition originally of *Lobelius*, who had a ſtrange Opinion of the Ingredient

Ingredient from whence it takes its Name; and he ſeemed moſt to value it as a powerful Detergent, and Pectoral.

Syrupus Glycyrhiza, *Syrup of Liquoriſe.*

Take of freſh Liquoriſe, cleanſed and bruiſed, 2 ounces, of white Maiden-Hair 1 ounce, of Hyſſop half an ounce. Pour upon theſe 3 pound of boiling Spring-Water; and after twenty-four Hours Infuſion in a Bath-Heat, ſtrain out the Liquor, clarify it; and with the beſt Honey and fine Sugar, of each 10 ounces, boil it up to a Syrup in a Bath Heat.

This was the Contrivance of *Meſue*, and is continued in all the *College-Diſpenſatories*, without Alteration.

Syrupus Granatorum, *Syrup of Pomegranates.*

Take of white Sugar 1 pound and a half, of the Juice of Pomegranates made fine 1 pound. Let it be brought into a Syrup with a Bath-Heat, *S. A.*

This requires the ſame Cautions as the acid and ſub-aſtringent Syrups before mentioned.

Syrupus de Meconio, ſive Diacodion, *Syrup of Poppies, or Diacodium.*

Take of white Poppy Heads well dried 14 ounces, and after twenty four hours Infuſion in 8 pound of Spring-Water, boil them well; and to the expreſſed Liquor put 24 ounces of Sugar, and boil them into a Syrup.

The *New Diſpenſatory* of the *College* makes this differ from the former; both in rejecting the black Poppies, and in the Proportions: the white here anſwering to the Quantities of both before. This Syrup will not bear the uſual way of Clarification, without loſing much of its Strength as an Opiate. And ſuch difference will happen on one account or other, tho' made with the utmoſt Care, as renders it difficult to be found always of the ſame ſtrength.

Syrupus de Mentha, *Syrup of Mint.*

Take of the Juice of ſweet and ſub-acid Quinces, and of the Juice of ſweet and acid Pomegranates, of each 1 pound and a half, of dried Mint half a pound, of red Roſes 2 ounces. Let them ſtand in Maceration one whole Day; then boil in a Bath-Heat, to a Conſumption of half; ſtrain the Liquor, and with 4 pound of Sugar make it into a Syrup.

This is as old as *Meſue*, and hath been continued by the *College* in their *Diſpenſatories* without Alteration; excepting that in the laſt but one is left out the Direction for aromatizing it with Nutmegs; as was at firſt order'd. The dried Mint imbibes ſo much of the Juices, that it requires a ſtrong Expreſſion to get out the quantity required, tho' very little boiling has been uſed.

Syrupus Myrtinus, *Syrup of Myrtles.*

Take of Myrtle-berries 2 ounces and a half, of the white and red Saunders, of Sumach, of Balauſtines, Barberries, and red Roſes, of each 1 ounce and a half, of Medlars ſliced 1 pound, bruiſe as required, and boil in 8 pound of Water to 4 pound, and to that when ſtrained put of the acid Juice of Quinces and Pomegranates, of each 6 ounces, then add 4 pound of Sugar: boil into a Syrup, adding the Juices towards the latter end.

This is originally aſcribed to *Nicolaus*, and hath been continued by the *College* without Alterations; excepting in the Addition of 1 pound of Sugar in the laſt Edition.

Syrupus

Syrupus de Papavere Erratico, *Syrup of red Poppies.*

Take of the freſh Flowers of red Poppies 2 pounds, and pour upon them 4 pounds of hot Spring-Water. The next day preſs it out, and repeat the Infuſion with freſh Flowers, then make it into a Syrup in a Bath-Heat, with as much Sugar as there is of the ſtrained Liquor.

This remains in the *New Diſpenſatory* exactly as in the foregoing; tho' the common Practice of the Shops have been accuſtomed to make one Infuſion only with juſt enough Water to cover and ſcald the Flowers; and it is poſſible to give it ſo much from the Flowers, as will turn the Syrup ropy and full of Clods; continuing them long in Infuſion will alſo ſubject it to the ſame Inconveniencies.

Syr. Fl. Perſicorum, *Syrup of Peaches.*

Take freſh Flowers of Peaches 1 pound, and pour upon them 3 pounds of warm Water: after twenty-four hours ſteeping, preſs out the Liquor, and repeat the Infuſion with a freſh quantity of Flowers five times in the ſame Liquor: then in 3 pounds of the laſt ſtraining diſſolve 2 pounds and a half of Sugar; and boil it up to a due Conſiſtence.

This is generally made by one Infuſion; pouring on only ſo much as will ſcald the Flowers. It is a pretty *Puke* for Children; and opens a little downwards; for which purpoſe it is much in uſe. Its Doſe is from 2 drams to 1 ounce.

Syrupus de Pæonia Compoſitus; *Compound Syrup of Pionies.*

Take of freſh Piony Roots, both the kinds, cut into ſlices, and infuſed a whole day in White-wine, of each 1 ounce and a half, of Contrayerva Root half an ounce, of Mountain Oſier (*Baſtard Lovage*) 6 drams, of Roſemary with its Flowers, 1 handful, of Betony, Hyſſop, Origany, Ground Pine, and Rue, of each 3 drams, of Aloes-Wood, Cloves, and the leſſer Cardamoms, of each 2 drams, of Ginger and Spikenard, of each 1 dram, of Stœchas and Nutmegs, of each 2 drams and a half. After one day's Infuſion in 6 pounds of warm Spring-water, boil in a Bath-heat to 4 pounds; and to the Liquor afterwards ſtrained through a Flannel Bag, put 4 pounds and a half of the fineſt Sugar; and boil it up into a Syrup in *Balneo Mariæ*.

This was ordered, in the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, to be made with the diſtilled Water of Piony Roots; but as no ſuch thing is now prepared, common Spring-water is ſubſtituted; the other being a needleſs Trouble. The *College* did not at firſt receive this Compoſition into their *Diſpenſatory*, and I do not remember it in any but the former. Many of the Ingredients are liable to Evaporation in their beſt Parts, without a careful and ſlow Heat in every ſtep of the Proceſs.

Syrupus de Praſſio, *Syrup of Hore-Hound.*

Take of the Leaves of freſh white Hore-hound, 2 ounces, of Liquorice, Polypody of the Oak, Smallage, and ſweet Fennel Roots, of each half an ounce, of the Leaves of white Maiden-hair, Origanum, Hyſſop, Calaminth, Thyme, Scabious, Savoury, and Coltsfoot, of each 6 drams, of the Seeds of Aniſe and Quinces, of each 3 drams, of ſtoned Raiſins, 2 ounces, of fat Figs number ten: Let theſe ſtand in a warm Digeſtion for a whole Day in 8 pounds of thin Mead; then boil in a Bath-Heat, and to 5 pounds of the Liquor,

strongly pressed out, and settled clear, put 2 pounds of clarified Honey, and as much fine Sugar; and boil it up to a Syrup, which may be flavoured with 1 ounce of Florentine Orrice-Root.

This is a Contrivance of *Fernelius*; and hath passed through all the *College Dispensatories*, without any Alterations of Moment; the Substitution of Quince Seeds for those of Cotton being the chief. But it is reckon'd an injudicious Composition; and is hardly ever made.

Syrupus de Quinque Radicibus, *Syrup of five Roots.*

Take of the Roots of Butchers Broom, sweet Fennel, Asparagus, Parsley, and Smallage, of each 2 ounces, of Spring-water, 6 pounds. Digest them together warm, and then boil them in a Bath-Heat. To 4 pounds of the Liquor strongly pressed out and clarified, put 5 pounds and a half of fine Sugar, and make it into a Syrup in the same Heat, *S. A.* adding to it at the latter end 8 ounces of Vinegar.

This hath *Mesue* for its Author; but the first *Dispensatories* of the *College* put only 3 pounds of Sugar. It makes a very grateful Syrup by the help of the Vinegar; and is frequently prescribed amongst aperient Pectorals. The whole Ingredients are, in the former *Dispensatory*, ordered under the general Name of the five opening Roots; and under that common Denomination they frequently occur in medicinal Writers.

Syrupus de Rosis siccis, *Syrup of dried Roses.*

Take 4 pounds of hot Spring-water, and in it infuse half a pound of Rose-Leaves hastily dried in the Sun; the next day press out the Liquor, and with 2 pounds of Sugar boil it up to a Syrup, *S. A.*

This stands ordered so antiently as by *Mesue*, and has been retained the same, in all the *Dispensatories* of the *College*: but it is very rarely made or prescribed.

Syrupus de Stœchade, *Syrup of Stœchas*, or *French Lavender.*

Take of Stœchas Flowers 4 ounces, of Rosemary Flowers half an ounce, of the Herbs of Thyme, Calamint, and Origany, of each 1 ounce and a half, of Sage and Betony of each half an ounce, of the Seeds of Rue, Piony, and sweet Fennel, of each 3 drams. Digest these for one or two Days in a sufficient quantity of hot Spring-water, to press out 5 pounds clear; to which add of the finest Sugar 5 pounds and a half, and make it into a Syrup by a Bath-Heat according to Art. It may be aromatized with some Drops of the distilled Oil of Cinnamon.

This is directed by *Mesue*; but it is altered in the last from what it was when first received into the *College Dispensatory*; for there it was to be boil'd much more, which by no means agrees with volatile spicy Ingredients; there was also as much Honey as Sugar; and Ginger, with *Calamus aromaticus*, besides the Cinnamon directed to flavour it with at last, by suspending them in a thin Bag, while the Syrup was boiling to a sufficient Consistence; but with all the Alterations and Amendments even now made, the Medicine seems not worth any regard.

Syrupus de Symphyto, *Syrup of Comfrey.*

Take of the Roots and Leaves of the greater and lesser Comfrey, of each 3 handfuls, of fresh red Roses, Leaves of Betony, Plaintain, Pimpernel, Knot-grass, Scabious, and Coltsfoot, of each 2 handfuls. Bruise them, and press out their Juice; to each

each pound of which, put 1 pound of Sugar; and in the boiling take off what Scum riſes, until it is of a due Conſiſtence for a Syrup.

This is a Compoſition of *Fernelius*, and is continued in the New *Diſpenſatory* as firſt received by the *College*; unleſs with a ſmall Variation in the Quantity of Sugar; but is not thought of Conſequence enough in any Intention to be ever call'd for in Preſcription.

Syrupus Violarum, *Syrup of Violets.*

Take of freſh Violet Flowers clean pick'd, 1 pound, and pour upon them 2 pounds and a half of hot Water: Cover them down cloſe in a new earthen glazed pot for a whole Day; then ſqueeze out the Liquor with a Preſs; and to every pound of it, put 2 pound of fine Sugar, which diſſolve in a Bath-Heat; and take off what Scum ariſes during its Continuance over the Fire.

This hath hitherto been a Syrup in mighty Eſteem: Moſt have the Quantity of Water juſt ſo much as is ſufficient to ſcald the Flowers, and receive their Tincture; and the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* ſo orders it. The Colour of this is ſo very nice, that without great care it may be ſpoil'd many ways; but chiefly by putting it into metaline Veſſels, or uſing too great a Fire, or by continuing too long upon it.

Syrupus è Succo Violarum, *Syrup of the Juice of Violets.*

This is made with the expreſſed Juice, and double the Quantity, at leaſt, of Sugar melted in a gentle Bath-Heat, as directed in the preceding.

It is ſeldom or never made this way; and it will not afford ſo elegant a Colour as the other; tho' it ſeems to promiſe more of the Virtues of the Flowers.

Julepum Violarum, *The Violet Julep.*

Take of Violet Flower Water, 4 pounds, and 1 pound of Sugar, which make into a Julep, *S. A.*

This is a Contrivance of *Meſue*, and hath been continued in all the *College Diſpenſatories*; but not, that I ever knew of, order'd in extemporaneous Practice: how it comes to have a Place beſtowed upon it in this Emendation of the *College*, and particularly in this Claſs, does not eaſily appear.

Syrupus Chalybeatus, *Syrup of Steel.*

Take of the Salt of Steel 2 drams, diſſolve it in 1 ounce of compound Gentian Water; and add to it 9 ounces of the alterant Syrup of Apples. Or otherwiſe,

Take equal Quantities of Steel-Wine, and Sugar, and boil them into the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.

This latter way is commonly practiſed; but it is very apt to candy, becauſe the more ſpirituous any Menſtruum is, the leſs it is ſuited to diſſolve and ſuſpend Sugar: the Salts of the Steel likewiſe may very probably favour that Attraction that draws the Sugar in conjunction therewith into Cryſtals. This Syrup was never, till their New *Diſpenſatory*, order'd by the *College*; but is ſet down by *Shipton*; in his *Appendix* to their former.

Syrupus Balſamicus, *The Balſamic Syrup.*

Take of *Tolu* Balſam, 2 ounces, and 12 ounces of Spring Water, or any of the pectoral Waters: Boil them together in a circulatory Veſſel, well luted, in a Sand-Heat, for two or three hours. When the ſtrain'd Liquor is cold, diſſolve in it 29 ounces of fine Sugar, ſo as to make it into a Syrup, without any Heat.

[*The* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory artificially directs this Syrup to be made by ſtirring half an ounce of the Tincture of Balſam* Tolu *taken with Spirit of Wine, into two Pounds of warm Syrup of Sugar; thus at once preſerving and retaining both the volatile and ſubſtantial Parts of the Balſam in the Syrup.*]

This hath not been received by the *College* till the laſt Emendation of their *Diſpenſatory*; but is added by *Shipton* to their former amongſt his *Additamenta*. The manner of boiling is very juſtly contrived to prevent any Loſs of the finer Parts by Exhalation; which it would ſuffer in an open Heat. After the ſame way may Syrups be made of Benjamin, Storax, or other like Balſams.

Syrupus de Peto, *Syrup of Tobacco.*

Take of the Juice of *Engliſh* Tobacco 3 pounds, of Symple Oxymel 4 ounces, of Mead 1 pound. Digeſt them together for four days; then to the clear ſtrained Liquor put 2 pounds of Sugar, and make it into a Syrup, *S. A.*

This hath been order'd by ſome old *Diſpenſatory* Writers and practical Authors; but was never, till their laſt, received by the *College* into any Edition of their *Diſpenſatory*. It is deſigned for an *Emetic.*

Syrupus Croci, *Syrup of Saffron.*

Take of *Engliſh* Saffron, 1 ounce, infuſe it in 1 pound of Canary; and digeſt them together in a cloſe Veſſel with a gentle Heat for three days: Then preſs out the Wine, and diſſolve in it 20 ounces of the fineſt Loaf-Sugar; ſo as to make it into a Syrup.

This hath not till now been ordered in any *College Diſpenſatory*; altho' much directed in extemporaneous Practice: and it ſeems to be one of the beſt of the ſimple Syrups; becauſe capable of containing enough of the Ingredients in one Doſe, to anſwer ſome Intention of Conſequence; which can be ſaid but of very few others.

Syrupus de Pomis alterans, *alterant Syrup of Apples.*

[*Take* 4 *pounds of the Juice of fragrant Apples; the Leaves of wild and garden Bugloſs, and of Violets, of each* 1 *pound; boil them in Balneo Mariæ, and clarify the Liquor; to which add fine Sugar* 7 *pounds, Damask Roſe Water* 1 *pound, and boil them into a Syrup.*

This Syrup, tho' order'd in the College Diſpenſatory, is ſcarce ever made or kept in the Shops; as being ſeldom or never called for in extemporaneous Preſcription.]

Syrupus de Pomis Purgans, *The purging Syrup of Apples.*

Take 2 pounds of the Juice of fragrant Apples; of the Juices of Borage and Bugloſs, of each 1 pound and a half, of the Leaves of Sena picked from the Stalks and Duſt, 2 ounces, of Aniſeeds, half an ounce, of Saffron, tied in a Nodule, 1 dram. Let the Sena and Aniſeeds ſteep in the Juices; and after that is continued 24 hours, and they have been juſt boiled together, ſtrain out the Liquor; to which put 2 pounds of white Sugar; and ſqueezing the Nodule of Saffron frequently between whiles, let it be boiled into a Syrup, *S. A.*

This is a Preſcription originally of *Meſue*, and ſtands in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, under the Title of *Syrupus de Pomis Regii Saporis:* It hath received no Alterations ſince, either in the Ingredients or their Quantities; but it hath been long ſo juſtly neglected in Preſcription, that it is not to be now met with in the Shops.

Syrupus

Syrupus de Rhabarbaro, *Syrup of Rhubarb.*

Take of the beſt Rhubarb, and of Sena Leaves, of each 2 ounces and a half, of Violet Flowers, 1 handful, of Cinnamon 1 dram and a half, of Ginger, half a dram, of Succory and Fennel-Waters, of each 4 pounds. Let them ſteep a whole Night warm, and then boil the ſtrained Liquor to a Syrup with 2 pounds of white Sugar; towards the latter end mixing with it 2 ounces of the ſolutive Syrup of Roſes.

This hath but lately been taken into the *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; and differs here from what it was formerly, in rejecting the Betony Water; becauſe that is not ordered now to be made at all; and in putting but 2 ounces of the Syrup of Roſes, which were 4 before: but theſe are Alterations of no great moment; and the whole is of no Value, except the Rhubarb, to any Intention it was deſigned for.

Syrupus Roſaceus Solutivus, *Solutive Syrup of Roſes.*

Take 4 pounds of boiling Water, and ſtir into it as many freſh Damask Roſe Leaves as it will contain: let them ſtand together in a warm Infuſion for twelve Hours, and then preſs out the Liquor ſtrongly. Let this again be heated, and new Flowers ſtirred in, and ſteeped as before; and proceed to a third Repetition of the ſame; each time increaſing the quantity of the Flowers put in, in proportion to the Liquor; which every time will increaſe almoſt one third. When this is all finiſh'd, to ſix parts of the Liquor put four parts of white Sugar; and boil it into a Syrup with a Bath Heat, *S. A.*

This is the ſame as in the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, but at firſt was order'd to be repeated nine times in the Infuſion; but the Shops have been hitherto moſt accuſtomed to make it from the clarified Juice of the Roſes, or from their *Reſiduum* after Diſtillation.

Syrupus è Succo Roſarum, *Syrup of the Juice of Roſes.*

This is prepared, without any Infuſion, from the expreſſed Juice of the Flowers, with the ſame Proportions of Sugar to the quantity of Juice, as directed in the preceding.

Syrupus Roſaceus Solutivus cum Sena, *Solutive Syrup of Roſes, with Sena.*

Take of Sena Leaves picked clean, 6 ounces, of Caraway and ſweet Fennel Seeds, of each 3 drams. After theſe are firſt ſprinkled over with white-Wine, let them be ſteeped in the above preſcribed Infuſion of Damask Roſes 3 pounds, for the ſpace of two days; then ſtrain the Liquor and boil it up to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup with 2 pounds of white Sugar.

This is in the new *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, exactly as in the former; where are likewiſe many other ſolutive Syrups of Roſes with Agaric, Hellebore, *&c.* which are very juſtly expunged here.

Syrupus de Spinâ Cervinâ, *Syrup of Buckthorn.*

Take of the Juice of ripe and freſh Buckthorn-Berries, gather'd in the Month of *September*, 2 pounds. Let the *Fæces* ſubſide, and to the clear Liquor add of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, of each 3 drams, and let them ſtand in Maceration for the ſpace of one whole day; then ſtrongly preſs it out, and put to it 1 pound and a half of white Sugar, to be boiled up to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup in a Bath-Heat.

This hath not been till of late receiv'd by the *College* into their *Diſpenſatory*. The Spices are commonly tied cloſely in a thin Bag, and ſuſpended in the Syrup while boiling to a Conſiſtence.

The *College* have, in their laſt *Diſpenſatory*, thrown out a vaſt Number of injudicious and troubleſome Compoſitions of this Claſs, too long to enumerate here particularly; which will be a great Conveniency in extemporaneous Practice, both for the Preſcriber and Compounder; beſides the much more elegant and palatable manner ſuch Intentions are now provided for in other Forms. But with all theſe Emendations of this Claſs, here are a great many yet retain'd of little Value, and ſuch as are hardly ever uſed; which were omitted for that Reaſon in the former Editions of this, and now inſerted only in deference to the *College* Authority.

Mel Anthoſatum, *Honey of Roſemary.*

Take of Roſemary Flowers, freſh gathered, 1 pound, of clarify'd Honey 3 pounds, mix them together in a Pot, expoſe them to the Sun; and keep the Mixture for uſe.

Mel Helleboratum, *Honey of Hellebore.*

Take of the Roots of white Hellebore dried, and cut into ſlices, 1 pound, of common clear Water, 14 pounds; let them infuſe together for the ſpace of three days; and then leiſurely evaporate to the conſumption of half the quantity. Boil up the Liquor, when ſtrain'd, by ſtrong Expreſſion, to the Conſiſtence of Honey, with 3 pounds of the fineſt white Honey.

Mel Mercuriale, *Honey of Mercury.*

Take of the Juice of Mercury, 3 pounds, of Honey, 2 pounds; let them be depurated and boiled up together, to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

Theſe are Forms deriv'd chiefly from the *Arabian* Phyſicians, (particularly *Meſue*,) who much uſed Honey in their Practice. They were at firſt received by our *College*; and the three preceding have been continued down to the preſent *Diſpenſatory*, without any Alteration; but they are not now ſo much uſed in extemporaneous Practice, as heretofore; except the laſt, which is commonly directed in Clyſters.

Mel Elatines, *Honey of* Paul's *Betony.*

Take of the clarify'd Juice of *Paul's* Betony, and of clarify'd Honey, of each 4 pounds, and boil to a due Conſiſtence.

This was never directed before the laſt *College Diſpenſatory*; either by the *College*, or in any other *Diſpenſatories*, that I have met with.

Mel Mororum, vel Diamorum, *Honey of Mulberries.*

Take of the Juice of Mulberries, both of the Tree and Shrub, gathered unripe, before Sunriſe, and depurated by ſettling, of each 1 pound and a half, of Honey ſtrain'd and deſpumated, 2 pounds; let them ſimmer together, in a gentle Heat, to a due Conſiſtence.

Mel Roſatum, *Honey of Roſes.*

This is made from 1 pound of the Juice or Infuſion of red Roſes, and 2 pounds and a half of Honey, boiled together into a Conſiſtence.

Mel Violaceum, *Honey of Violets.*

It is made altogether as the Honey of Roſes.

Theſe likewiſe are in little uſe, and for that reaſon hardly ever kept in readineſs

readineſs in the Shops; except the Honey of Roſes, which is frequently preſcribed in Gargariſms, and in many Intentions as a cooling Detergent.

Oxymel Simplex, *Simple Oxymel.*

Take 2 pounds of the beſt Honey, of white-Wine Vinegar 1 pound; and boil them over a gentle Heat, to the Conſiſtence of a thin Syrup.

Oxymel Compoſitum, *Compound Oxymel.*

Take of the Roots of Fennel, Smallage, Parſley, Butchers-broom, and Aſparagus, of each 2 ounces, of the Seeds of Smallage, Parſley, Fennel and Aniſeeds, of each 1 ounce. After the Roots are waſhed and ſliced, and the Seeds bruiſed, infuſe them together in 10 pounds of Water, and 1 pound and a half of Vinegar. The day following boil them by a moderate Fire, to the Conſumption of a third part of the Liquor; ſtrain and clarify the Remainder, and mix with it 3 pounds of Honey; and over a gentle Heat, with continual ſcumming, boil it to the Conſiſtence of a thin Syrup, *S. A.*

Oxymel Scilliticum, *Oxymel of Squills.*

Take of deſpumated Honey 3 pounds, and of the Vinegar of Squills, 2 pounds; boil them together, *S. A.*

Theſe are all taken from the *Arabian* Phyſicians, and chiefly from *Meſue*, who abound with Forms of the like kind, with Honey; but for their unfitneſs to keep, on account of their Diſpoſition to ferment and candy, and other reaſons, the *College* have now expunged moſt of them; and the three Oxymels here retained, are at preſent but very ſeldom met with in Preſcription; eſpecially the two former; in compariſon of what they uſed to be.

From Bates.

Syr. Limacum, *Syrup of Snails.*

Take Garden-Snails early in the Morning, while the Dew is upon them, 1 pound; take off their Shells; ſlit them; and with half a pound of fine Sugar, put into a Bag, hang them in a Celler, and the Syrup will melt and drop thro', which keep for uſe.

This is not kept in the Shops, but is worth making for young Children inclining to Hectics and Conſumptions; for it poſſeſſes, in the beſt manner, all the Virtues of the Snails; which ſee amongſt the *Simples*, Part 2. N°. 370. A Syrup of Earth Worms may be made in the ſame manner for the like Intentions.

Syr. de Sulphure, *Syrup of Sulphur.*

Take Liver of Sulphur, 2 ounces, Canary, 1 pound. Digeſt them in a Sand-Heat three Days; and then to the filter'd Tincture add fine Sugar 3 pounds, Colts-foot Water 1 pound, and melt them into a Syrup.

This would make a much better Medicine without the Colts-foot Water, and but 2 pounds of Sugar, which would be juſt enough to give a proper Conſiſtence without any boiling. It makes a much better Pectoral than any of the *College* in this Form; and is good in all kinds of Coughs and Aſthma's. The Doſe is from half an ounce to 1 ounce.

Mel Saponis, *Honey of Soap.*

Take common Soap, and Honey, of each 4 ounces; Salt of Tartar, half an ounce, Fumitory-Water 2 drams. Mix them together.

This ſtands recommended as a good thing to ſcour, and whiten the Skin; but it may alſo be put to a much more important uſe, and will frequently do great ſervice in the Gout and Rheumatic Pains, if it be well rubbed into the Part affected: but it is ſo penetrating, as ſometimes to raiſe a Bliſter, and at firſt may enrage the Pain. For theſe purpoſes great Improvements may be made with the Addition of due Quantities of *Camphire* and *Opium*: But this is reſerved for a future Eſſay upon the Gout.

Syrups, &c. *added from the preſent Practice.*

Syr. Balſamicus Comp. *Compound Syrup of Balſam.*

Take Balſam of *Tolu*, of *Mecha*, (or in its defect *Capivi*) *Storax*, *Benjamin*, *Olibanum*, *Maſtich*, *Myrrh*, *Ammoniacum*, *Tacamahaca*, *Gum Elemi*, and *Chio* Turpentine, of each 1 ounce. Put all theſe into a Circulatory Veſſel with Canary-Wine and Orange-Water, of each 2 pounds, and let them ſtand in a Sand-Heat three or four days; ſometimes raiſing it high enough to make the Liquor ſimmer: then let all cool, and put the clear into another Veſſel of the like kind; and add to it Sugar-candy 6 pounds, which melt in the ſame Heat, with the Junctures well luted, then pour it out, and keep it in Bottles cloſe ſtopt for uſe.

This makes an admirable Syrup for all the Intentions of a Balſamic, as mention'd under the two laſt Claſſes of *Sect.* 4. *Part.* 2. and is a very convenient Form to give thoſe Balſams in; becauſe they difficultly mix with thin Vehicles. In all Diſtempers of the Breaſt and Lungs, this cannot but do prodigious ſervice; and will expectorate, deterge, and heal all thoſe Meanders and Straitneſſes, where viſcid Humours are apt to lodge, and make Knots, Tubercles and Ulcerations. And next to theſe Balſams themſelves in Subſtance, wherein many cannot take them, being unfit for any Form but Pills; this is the beſt way they can be given, both for Pleaſantneſs and Efficacy; inſomuch that no Diſtemper can well have a more palatable Cure: and there can hardly any more efficacious Healer of a *Gonorrhœa* be made uſe of than this; where there is no other Intention required, as there ſeldom is, how much ſoever ſome Impoſtors have buſtled, and made an outcry about Infections and Malignities. In all nervous Decays likewiſe from Age, this Medicine will be a good Support; and keep the ſhrinking Fibres yet moiſt, warm, and ſpringy: For which reaſon likewiſe it is proper againſt the Gout, and the Incroachments which ſuch Humours make upon the principal Parts of Motion, by the Decay and Remiſſneſs of their Springs. This to any conſiderable Purpoſe ought to be us'd for ſome time together from 1 to 3, 4 or 5 ounces in a Day; which no Patient from the eaſineſs of its taking, either alone, or in any proper Liquor, can be weary of, or unwilling to comply with.

Syr. Cordialis, *Cordial Syrup.*

Take of the beſt Saffron, half an ounce, Cloves 2 drams, Ambergreaſe 10 Grains; infuſe them in a cloſe Glaſs-Veſſel in a Sand-Heat, with Orange-Water and Canary, of each half a pound, for two or three Days; and then to the clear Liquor put 22 ounces of fine Loaf-Sugar; and diſſolve with a gentle Heat in the ſame Veſſel.

This as much deſerves the Appellation of a Cordial, as any thing in this Form can; and makes a very delightful Mixture with any Cordial Water,

Water, or Spirit, where a Perfume is not hurtful.

Syr. Anti-Hyſtericus, *An Anti-Hyſteric Syrup.*

Take Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, of each 1 ounce, *Ruſſia* Caſtor 2 drams, Roots of Valerian and Caſſamunair, of each 2 ounces (in groſs Powder. Digeſt all in a Circulatory Veſſel five or ſix Days, with a Sand Warmth,) in 2 pounds of Penny-royal-Water. Afterwards decant the Liquor from the groſs *Fecæs*, and melt with it, in the ſame cloſe Veſſel, 3 pounds of fine Sugar.

The Virtues of this may be computed from the ſeveral Ingredients, they all agreeing in one and the ſame Intention. It is a much better Syrup than any in the *College Diſpenſatory*, for the like Purpoſe; and is very proper to make up the extemporaneous Boles and Electuaries, and to ſweeten the Juleps and Decoctions of the ſame Intention.

Syr. Diureticus, *Diuretic Syrup.*

Take Roots of Parſley, and Fennel, of each 1 pound; of Marſh-Mallows and Aſparagus, of each 4 ounces; boil them in Water, 3 pounds to a pound and half; preſs all the Liquor out hard, and pour it boiling hot upon 4 ounces of Horſe-radiſh Root ſliced, and ſhut down cloſe, that no Steam may eſcape; after twelve Hours ſteeping, ſtrain out the Liquor; and diſſolve therewith in a cloſe Veſſel, very near twice the Quantity of Sugar. Keep it in a Glaſs Bottle well ſtopt.

This is well worth having in Readineſs, to take the Place of a Syrup in all extemporaneous Forms to purge by Urine; for there is none yet in the Shops by much ſo good for that Purpoſe.

Syr. Reſtringens, *Reſtringent Syrup.*

Take Oak-Bark 1 pound; Pomegranate-Shells, Roots of Tormentil and Biſtort, of each 2 ounces; boil them in Cong. i. of Spring-Water to 3 pounds; ſtrain the Liquor, and let it ſettle till fine; which pour off by Inclination. To the Liquor add of the Juice of Sloes, and Barberries, of each 1 pound; evaporate all to 2 pounds; then add of fine Sugar 2 pounds, and boil to a due Conſiſtence.

This makes a Syrup ſo reſtringent, that it may be truſted to in *Diarrhœas* alone, where ſuch things are wanted; as alſo in all other kinds of Fluxes. In Agues, and all Intermittents it greatly helps the *Bark*; and in Children will ſometimes do without it. However, a great deal of that may be ſpared, if this be contrived into all the Forms convenient for it; and the *Bark* itſelf be made either into Boles or Electuaries with it. In all kinds of Hæmorrhages it is very proper; and will do good ſervice in the Whites, and Female Weakneſſes.

Oxymel Pectorale, *a Pectoral Oxymel.*

Take Elicampane-Root, Aſarum, and Ginger ſliced, of each 4 ounces; Orrice, Galangal, and White-Pepper bruiſed, of each 3 ounces; Spring-Water, 10 Pounds; White-Wine Vinegar 6 pounds; digeſt all together 24 Hours; then ſtrain the Liquor, and put to it Honey, 6 pounds; Juice of Liquoriſe, half a pound; and boil to a due Conſiſtence.

This is ſaid to be much uſed in ſome of the Hoſpitals; and it is undoubtedly an extraordinary good Pectoral. It may be taken a Spoonful or two at a time, at diſcretion.

Oxymel Sambucinum, *Oxymel with Elder.*

Take Elder-Flowers 3 handfuls; Spring-Water 4 pounds; boil to 3 pounds; and to the ſtrained Liquor add Verjuice 2 pounds, Honey, 6 pounds; and boil to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.

This is alſo preſcribed in the Hoſpitals; and is certainly an excellent Medicine, to be taken at diſcretion.

Syr. Sacchari, *Syrup of Sugar.*

This is 2 pounds of Sugar diſſolv'd in 1 pound of Spring-Water.

It is very convenient to keep this in readineſs to ſweeten Pearl-Juleps, and ſuch things as Sugar is ordered in; becauſe that takes ſome time to diſſolve. Since the generality of Syrups grow out of uſe, as very deſervedly they do, this is uſually kept ready made in the Shops; and where 6 drams of Sugar is requiſite, a little above 1 ounce of this ſerves for it; and ſo in the ſame proportion for greater or leſſer Quantities.

Rob, ſive Sapa Simplex; *The Simple Rob, or Sapa.*

Take of Juice newly expreſſed from generous and white Grapes, any Quantity; and boil it over a ſlow Fire, until one Pint of it only remains out of three, or it becomes of a Honey Conſiſtence.

Rob de Berberis. *Rob of Barberries.*

Take of the clear ſtrain'd Juice of Barberries 1 pound, of fine Sugar, half a pound. Let them be exhaled, by a ſlow Heat, to a due Conſiſtence.

Rob de Ceraſis, *Rob of Cherries.*

Take of the Juice of red tart Cherries, as much as is thought fit, and with half its quantity of fine Sugar, boil them over a ſlow Fire, as above directed.

Rob de Cornis, *Rob of wild Cherries.*

Take 1 pound of wild Cherries, and macerate them in a ſufficient quantity of Spring-Water, till the Pulp can be paſſed through a Sieve; then evaporate the ſuperfluous Humidity, and with half a pound of fine Sugar, boil it up to a due Conſiſtence.

Rob Cydoniorum, *Rob of Quinces.*

Take of the depurated Juice of Quinces, as much as you pleaſe; and after it is gently boiled to the conſumption of a third Part, add to it half as much of the fineſt Sugar; and continue a ſlow Heat, till it becomes of a due Conſiſtence.

Miva, vel Gelatina eorundem, *Jelly of the Jame.*

Take of the Juice of Quinces, clear from its Fæces, 12 pounds; evaporate half by boiling, and to the remainder put 5 pounds of old White-Wine, and again exhale to the conſumption of a third Part, taking off the Scum as it riſes. Let the remainder ſettle and be ſtrained, and with the Addition of 3 pounds of Sugar, be boiled up to a due Conſiſtence, *S. A.*

Rob Prunorum Acidorum, *Rob of Sloes.*

It is to be made in the ſame manner as the Rob of Quinces: And in both, the Sugar is of no great conſequence, but may be proportion'd at pleaſure.

Rob de Ribes, *Rob of Currants.*

This is to be made after the ſame manner as the *Rob de Berberis*, from the Juice well defecated; and therefore it ought to be ſcummed over the Fire, before it is put to ſettle.

Rob

Rob Baccarum Sambuci, *Rob of Elderberries.*

Take of the Juice of Elder-Berries any Quantity, and let it leiſurely be inſpiſſated over a gentle Fire, either by itſelf or with a fourth part of Sugar.

After the ſame manner, is prepared the Rob of Dwarf-Elder, of Juniper and Veronica; unleſs that in the latter, the Sugar and Juices are required of equal quantities. And after like manner others alſo may be prepared.

Succus Glycyrrhizæ Simplex, *Simple Juice of Liquoriſe.*

Take any Quantity of the beſt Liquoriſe Root; after it is cleanſed, and a little bruiſed, ſteep it for three days in as much Spring-Water as will cover it about three Fingers breadth: Then give them a boil together; and preſs out the Liquor, which with a ſlow Fire exhale to a due Conſiſtençe, *S. A.*

Succus Prunorum Sylveſtrium, aliàs Acacia Germanica; *Juice of Sloes, or the* German *Acacia.*

Take of Sloes, yet hardly ripe, any Quantity; preſs out their Juice, and in a Bath Heat inſpiſſate it, *S. A.*

After the ſame manner are to be made the inſpiſſated Juices of Wormwood, Eupatorium, Fumitory, *&c.* that is, by bruiſing the Herbs while young, and expreſſing their Juices, which are to be boiled and exhaled to a due Conſiſtence.

The old *Diſpenſatories*, eſpecially thoſe of the *German* Writers, abound very much with theſe Forms, as they borrow'd them from the *Arabians*; but they are greatly in diſuſe of late, inſomuch that of what the College have here thought fit to retain, very few are made by the *Apothecaries*; moſt of the Materials being managed by our *Confectioners* in a manner rather more elegant, and as well ſuited to any Medicinal Intention, eſpecially the Quinces, which was the Reaſon they were omitted in the former Editions of this Collection. The Juice of Liquoriſe is indeed greatly uſed, and as here directed, ought to be prepared for all extemporaneous Preſcriptions; becauſe what is brought from abroad is frequently too foul, or ſo much damaged, as not only to elude a Phyſician's Intentions, but is alſo liable to do Miſchief, by cauſing Obſtructions, where it is given as a Detergent and Deobſtruent.

For the ſame reaſon alſo as theſe were formerly here omitted, were the two following, which in deference to the *College* Authority, we now inſert.

Lohoch de Papavere, *Lohoch of Poppies.*

Take of the Seeds of White Poppies 25 drams; of ſweet Almonds blanch'd, with red Roſe Water 1 ounce; of Pine Nuts, of Gum Arabic, and Gum Tragacanth, of each 6 drams; of Juice of Liquoriſe 1 ounce; of Starch 2 drams; of the Seeds of Purſlain and Lettice, of each half an ounce; of Quince Seeds 2 drams; of Saffron 1 dram; of white Sugar-Candy 4 ounces; of Syrup of red Poppies 3 pounds.

Let the Gums macerate in four times the quantity of the Syrup of Poppies, until they grow ſoft, and then drive them through a Pulping-Sieve. Let the ſweet Almonds, Pine-Nuts, and Poppy-Seeds be well beat in a Mortar, and mix'd with the Syrup, Sugar, and Juice of Liquoriſe; and laſtly, with the diſſolved Gums; Then add the Seeds of Purſlain, Lettice, and Quince, as alſo the Starch and Saffron, well powder'd and ſifted; ſo that they may

may altogether be reduced into the Form of a Lohoch, *S. A.*

This is continued in the preſent as in the former *Diſpenſatories* of the College, and was firſt taken from *Meſue*, its original Contriver.

Lohoch Sanum, *The Healing Lohoch.*

Take of the Leaves of Garden Hyſſop, and of Calamint, of each half an ounce; of Jujebs and Sebeſtens ſtoned, of each N°. xxx. of ſtoned Raiſins, of Figs, and new Dates, of each 2 ounces; of Linſeed and Fenugreek Seed, of each 5 drams; of Maiden-Hair 1 handful; of the Seeds of Aniſe and Fennel, of Orrice Root cut into Slices, of Liquoriſe bruiſed, and Cinnamon, of each half an ounce. Let them be all boiled according to Art, in 4 pounds of Water to half its conſumption; then with the Addition of 2 pounds of Barley Sugar, and the Solution of Gum Tragacanth, and Arabic, of each 3 drams, made in the ſame Decoction, boil them to a Syrup: Afterwards cut ſmall and bruiſe of Pine Nuts cleanſed 5 drams, of ſweet Almonds blanch'd, of Liquoriſe and Starch, of each 3 drams, of Orrice Root 2 drams. Then take the Syrup off the Fire, and briskly ſtir in theſe with a wooden Peſtle, till the whole grows white.

This is alſo a Compoſition from *Meſue*, and it ſtands in the firſt *College Diſpenſatory*, under the Title of *Lohoch ſanum & expertum.* It is ſomewhat alter'd here from that, but in nothing of great Conſequence. This is likewiſe an old *Arabian* Form, under which the antient *Diſpenſatories* had many Compoſitions; but even theſe two that are now retain'd are ſeldom preſcrib'd, eſpecially the firſt.

SECT. IV.

Of Wines, Tinctures, and Elixirs.

THere can be nothing difficult in the Management of this Part, to one who has made himſelf acquainted with *Sect.* 6, 7, and 8. of *Part* 1. concerning *Digeſtion*, *Diſſolution*, and the *Difference of Menſtruums.* And as almoſt the whole of the *Materia Medica* is conveniently enough, upon many accounts, reducible into theſe Forms, this Diviſion will exhauſt a great ſhare of this Part.

[*The next way to Diſtillation, of drawing out the medicinal Virtues of Things, is by Tincture. And theſe Proceſſes differ only in this, that the former can take out thoſe lighter Parts only which are able to riſe in Vapour, and the latter all ſuch Parts as are capable of being ſuſpended in a* Menſtruum.

In this Diviſion it may not be improper to include all that the London Diſpenſatory *gives us under the Titles of Tinctures, Elixirs, medicated Wines, Vinegars, Decoctions and Infuſions, becauſe the Management and Rules of Procedure in them all depend upon the ſame Reaſon and Principles; theſe ſeveral Forms differing only in the Fitneſſes of the Materials for Suſpenſion in Fluids of different Conſiſtences, and the beſt manner thence ariſing for drawing them out. The chief Rule in all which is, that the Liquor made uſe of for a* Menſtruum *or Vehicle*

hicle be more or leſs ſpirituous, as the Ingredients which are ordered in it are of a lighter or more fixed nature; and the times of ſtanding in digeſtion, either hot or cold, are likewiſe to be proportion'd accordingly.

Under the Denomination of Tinctures and Elixirs are generally included thoſe Things of a volatile, light Texture, which beſt give out their Virtues to ſpirituous Liquors, and require nothing but Digeſtion to prepare them; and theſe are either ſimple or compound. Of the former are the Tinctura Croci, Caſtorei, Myrrhæ ſimplex, Sulphuris, Serpentariæ, *and* Roſarum rubrarum; *all which are ordered in Liquors judged ſuitable to their reſpective Textures and Virtues. Saffron is drawn with the* Aqua Theriacalis *in the Intention of an Alexipharmic; but as a Cordial, and for the better Preſervation of its Colour, which ſoon fades with any Acid, Liberty is given to infuſe it likewiſe in Canary or* French *Brandy. The Tincture of Caſtor is likewiſe drawn by a Spirit with equal eaſe and readineſs, becauſe both theſe are of a lax Texture and ſoon open in ſuch Vehicles; but the Myrrh, upon account of its Tenacity, requires a Mixture of Salt of Tartar with it, and to ſtand for ſome time, previous to its Infuſion in Spirit; by which means its adheſive Texture is broken, and it comes more readily to unite with the Spirit afterwards. Something like to this is order'd with the* Radix Serpentariæ Virginianæ, *it being directed to be drawn with the* Tinctura Salis Tartari; *but if this Root is broke ſmall in the Mortar, it gives out all its Warmth to a vinous Spirit; and ſome the rather prefer it, becauſe the* Tinctura Salis Tartari *gives to it a nauſeous, urinous ſcent, and makes it almoſt intolerably burning in the Stomach; which Quality in it ſelf is frequently moderated with Acids, which is a very oppoſite Management to this. The red Roſes are drawn only with hot Water, acidulated with Oil of Vitriol, which not only greatly aſſiſts the Intention of an Aſtringent in all Inſtances as well as this, but likewiſe contributes to ſtrike a moſt beautiful red Colour. The* Tinctura Papaveris *becomes a Compound only by the Addition of ſome Nutmeg, and it agrees with the Roſes in this reſpect, of being greatly improveable in its Colour by Acids, but both would change into a moſt unſightly Green, were Salt of Tartar or any alkalious Matter to touch them; a difference very proper to take notice of.*

In all compound Tinctures or Elixirs drawn with a Spirit, and where the Doſe is ſo ſmall as to be aſſign'd in Drops, eſpecial care ought to be taken not to interpoſe any Ingredients which are not of proportionable Efficacy with the reſt, howſoever they may agree in Intention. For it is not here as in Diſtillation, where an uſeleſs or a weak Ingredient may do no Harm; becauſe in Tincture every ſuch one will ſo help to ſate the Menſtruum *with ſomewhat, that it will be leſs able to take up Things of more Efficacy, and will conſequently be in the whole a weaker Medicine. Thus in the* Elixir Vitrioli Mynſichti, *tho' Mint certainly comes within the Intention of a Stomachic, and Sage may be allow'd to do ſo too, yet in a Medicine that will not bear Exhibition in a larger Quantity than* 20 *or* 30 *Drops for a Doſe, ſuch Things are very improperly crouded; for beſides the Hindrance they occaſion to the* Menſtruum *in taking up the other more efficacious Ingredients, by ſating it with ſomething from themſelves, if we compute the Share they have in a Doſe, it will vaniſh almoſt to nothing; for here is no more than half an handful of theſe things in a Quantity that makes ſome thouſands of Doſes; whereas common Experience informs us that they may and frequently are taken*

with our common Food in as large Quantities as they enter into the whole of this Composition, without any Inconvenience. What the Sugar-candy does in this Composition is likewise not easy to guess or justify; and the Oleum Vitrioli *seems to be order'd in too large a Quantity, the Sharpness of that necessarily making a Dose so small, that the Spices have not a due Proportion in it. But the greatest Error in this celebrated Medicine consists in the making, when they are all digested together; for the Oil of Vitriol entirely burns and hardens the Ingredients, so that they not only give out their Virtues the less, but also deform the whole with a blackish dirty Colour; both which Inconveniences might be avoided by infusing the Spices in the Spirit alone, and after that is strained fine, the* Oleum Vitrioli *might be added, which then only gives to it a thicker Consistence, and somewhat raises its Colour.*

The same is observable of the Acid in that sort of Elixir Proprietatis *which is made with it. If it be put upon the Ingredients with the Spirit, it unfits them for giving out their Virtues, and will not admit of so good a Colour or Consistence as when put in afterwards.*

These Remarks naturally lead us to another Circumstance, very necessary to be regarded in the Extraction of all compound Tinctures; and that is, when the Ingredients are so different in Texture, that some open and fate the Menstruum *much sooner than others, they ought to be drawn separately with a proportionable Part of the* Menstruum, *because otherwise those which with most Difficulty give out their Virtues, will have very little or no Share in the Composition. Thus in the common* Elixir Proprietatis, *tho' there are but three Ingredients, yet they are so unequal in their Fitness for Solution, that if they are put in together, the hardest, which is the Myrrh, will in a good measure be lost, because the Spirit will be very soon loaded with the other two, and consequently become less able to take up that. If therefore they are all infused in their proper Shares of Spirit, they will be all easily dissolved, and when put together afterwards, with the addition of the Acid, they will make a most beautiful high colour'd Tincture, almost of the Consistence of a Syrup. To this Rule the* Elixir Proprietatis Helmontii *hath a particular regard, where the Aloes and Saffron, which are of the looseſt Texture, are dissolved together, and the Myrrh separately from them both, the several Tinctures being at last united.*

Thus likewise in the compound Tincture of Myrrh, if the Myrrh be first dissolved, the Aloes with equal ease will afterwards be taken up; but if they are put in together, the Aloes load the Spirit so soon, that the Myrrh will be much longer in solution. And in all the liquid Laudanums, if the Spices are first drawn out, the Opium will soon dissolve afterwards; but if the Opium be put in with them, they will give out their Virtues to great disadvantage. Thus also in the Elixir Salutis, *if the Seeds, Liquorise, and Raisins were added, after the harder Ingredients had stood some time in the Spirit, the Medicine would be the better; but these are Circumstances which very few Compounders will be exact enough to observe.*

As to the medicated Wines and Vinegars, there is little remarkable. The Vinum Benedictum *is almost quite in disuse. The chalybeate Wine seems the best Preparation of Steel in a liquid Form, and is much assisted by the Saffron. The* Vinum & Acetum Scillicitum *seem both contrived for the same Purposes, either to make into an Oxymel with Honey, or else to be given alone as gentle Emetics, or in Conjunction with warm Cordials, as the Cinnamon water, by*

way

way of Expectorants, or Diuretics; for the laſt Intentions, they are with ſome in great eſteem. It is diſputed whether the Viper Wine is beſt made with the Vipers dry, as is here order'd, or alive; but the latter ſeems to have a Chance of preſerving their Virtues with moſt Certainty, tho' the volatile Salt is beſt drawn from them when dry.]

From the College.

Vinum Benedictum, *the Bleſſed Wine.*

Take Crocus of Metals in powder 1 ounce, Canary 1 pound and half, let them ſtand ſeveral Days in Infuſion, and pour off the Wine as it is uſed.

This has been a celebrated Emetic, but is now almoſt out of uſe for its roughneſs. Its Doſe is from 2 drams to 1 ounce. The many philoſophical Conjectures about the Wine obtaining ſuch efficacious Properties from ſuch minute Inſtruments, is not to our Purpoſe here to meddle with, as it lets us no more into the Preparation of the Medicine, nor the Operation of it upon our Bodies. For the ſame Quantity will almoſt for ever ſerve to give the ſame Quality to freſh Wine put upon it. If its Uſe is at all juſtifiable, it is in apoplectic Caſes, where ſome Violence is wanting, and the Shock upon the Nerves cannot be too great; and for ſuch Purpoſes it is yet ſomewhat retain'd in the preſent Practice.

Vinum Chalybeatum, *Steel-Wine.*

Take Filings of Steel 1 ounce, Saffron in powder 2 drams, Mountain Wine 1 pound; let them ſtand in cold Infuſion three Days, frequently ſhaking them, and then filter and keep for Uſe.

The Glaſs muſt always have a little vent given when ſhook, elſe it will endanger burſting. The Quantity of Saffron herein is much alter'd for the better, for before it was but 8 grains to 2 pounds of Wine. This is an admirable good Medicine in the Green-Sickneſs, where Chalybeates are proper; it alſo wonderfully conduces, with Bitters, to remove all ill Habits that proceed from obſtructed *Viſcera*; and nothing is preferable to it in the Jaundice. It may be taken from 2 to 4 ounces once or twice a Day, when the Stomach is moſt empty; and the more Exerciſe is uſed with it, the more good it will do.

Vinum Scilliticum, *Wine of Squills.*

Take white Squills dried 1 pound, infuſe them in 8 pounds of White Wine fourteen Days, and then ſtrain out the Squills, and keep the Wine for Uſe.

This is as gentle an Emetic as the *Vinegar of Squills*, but it is more agreeable to cold weak Stomachs. After ſome time uſing this Medicine it will not vomit, but irritate juſt enough to ſqueeze out ſome ſlimy Water from the Glands, and thereby greatly contribute to render them ready in the diſcharge of their proper Office; inſomuch that there is hardly any one Medicine that better guards againſt thoſe Inundations of Rheums which drown old Age, or are the Conſequences of Decays from frequent Debauches, than this does; altho' indeed it is not very pleaſant. From one to four Spoonfuls may be taken every Morning.

Vinum Viperinum, *Viper Wine.*

Take of dried Vipers cut into pieces N°. ſix, digeſt them three Days with a gentle Heat in 2 pounds of Canary; and then ſtrain out the Wine for Uſe.

This was not in any *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* before the laſt, but added to the former by *Shipton* in his *Appendix*; but there it is directed with

with live Vipers, and the Quantity of Wine triple to what it is here. It is much controverted whether is the better way, to make it with live or dried Vipers, tho' moſt are for the former.

Tinctura Cinnamomi, *Tincture of Cinnamon.*

Take Cinnamon 2 ounces, Spirit of Wine rectify'd 2 pounds; digeſt for four Days, then add Sugar half a pound, Roſe-water 2 pounds, Ambergreaſe half a ſcruple, Musk 4 grains.

This is but an indifferent Contrivance, tho' the Materials are good; for the Cinnamon is in ſo ſmall a Quantity as to avail but little. It is therefore beſt made by ſaving any Quantity from the Infuſion which is directed to be made for the *Spirit of Cinnamon*, and then adding the reſt as here order'd; for leſs than an ounce to a pound of Tincture cannot be worth much. This is not ſo much kept in the Shops nor preſcribed as it deſerves: and the *College* have now quite omitted it: the Sweets may be left out to ſuch as they diſagree with. It is preferable to the Spirit of Cinnamon in all Fluxes and Relaxations, as it abounds more with the rough aſtringent Parts of the Spice. It is alſo as pleaſant to take; and from the Sweets in it, where they do not offend, it is much more cardiac. The Doſe is from half an ounce to 2 or 3.

Tinctura Caſtorei, *Tincture of Caſtor.*

Take *Ruſſia* Caſtor in powder half an ounce, Spirit of *Ruſſia* Caſtor half a pound; let them digeſt cold 10 or 12 Days, then decant the clear Tincture, and keep it for Uſe.

The Remainder, which is thick, of this Tincture, may be kept for the *Aqua Bryoniæ Comp.* as indeed may all the Skins and membranous Parts which are left in powdering; making proper allowance for ſtrength. There are few ſo honeſt to make this with the *Spirit of Caſtor*; but generally do it with Spirit of Wine. It is good in all Intentions of the *Spirit*; and given in the ſame Doſes; but it is ſomewhat more unpalatable, and gives any aqueous Vehicle a diſagreeable milky hue.

Tinctura Croci, *Tincture of Saffron.*

Take of the beſt Saffron half an ounce, Treacle-water half a pound; digeſt for ſix Days, and then ſtrain for Uſe. It may be alſo made with Canary or *French* Brandy.

This is often preſcribed as a *Cordial* and an *Alexipharmic* in Fevers; and whatſoever wants ſweating, or driving out by the Skin. But it ſoon loſes its Colour, as Saffron will do in any thing that is acid. For this reaſon ſome make it with other *Menſtrua*; as we ſhall ſee in the Cloſe of this Diviſion. This is given from 1 to 2 drams, or more, at a Doſe.

Tinctura Theriacalis, *The Alexipharmic Tincture.*

Take of *French* Brandy and the beſt Vinegar, of each 2 pounds, of *Venice* Treacle and Mithridate, of each half a pound; digeſt them in a gentle Heat, and ſtrain out the Tincture for Uſe.

This was not receiv'd by the *College* until the Publication of the laſt *Diſpenſatory* before the preſent; and it is here alter'd from that, only in ſubſtituting a *French* Spirit inſtead of Wine, wherewith Rue-Seeds had been diſtilled; which was a Trouble without any proportionable Advantage. This is out of Uſe in the Shops, but it is ſo good a Medicine, and in ſo convenient a Form for ſuch as cannot take *Boles* or *Electuaries*, that it was thought worth recommending here. It has all the Virtues of the Treacle; and by the help of the Vinegar will ſometimes procure a *Diaphoreſis*, where that fails. In

ſhort,

ſhort, it is an excellent *Alexipharmic*; and well deſerves the firſt Rank in Practice. It may be given from 2 drams to 2 or 3 ounces, with any convenient Vehicle, or by it ſelf. This may alſo be enticed down with many Children, who cannot be prevail'd upon with any other Form; they may take from 1 dram to half an ounce. In Fevers, if no other Medicines of the ſame Intention are uſed, it ought to be repeated every 4 or 6 Hours; according to the Exigency of the Caſe, till a Sweat riſes.

Tinctura Rhabarbari, *Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of Rhubarb 1 ounce and a half, of the leſſer Cardamom-Seeds, and Saffron, of each 2 drams, of Liquoriſe-root half an ounce, of *French* Brandy 1 pound, and make them into a Tincture.

This is ordered by *Bates*, with ſome Variations, but not before now received by the *College*; tho' they have conſiderably amended it; and particularly in throwing out the Sugarcandy and ſtoned Raiſins; which have nothing to do with the main Intention of the Medicine. This is given for the ſame Intention as the Root, which ſee.

Tinctura Hellebori, *Tincture of Hellebore.*

Take of black Hellebore Root 2 ounces, of Salt of Tartar 1 dram, of Cochineal 1 ſcruple, of *French* Brandy 1 pound; draw out the Tincture by a gentle warmth.

This is a much more ſimple Medicine than the *Tinctura Melampodii* in *Bates*, and is much more efficacious; there being nothing to be depended upon but the Hellebore. The Salt of Tartar is added, as in many other Tinctures, to open the Root, and make it give its Tincture the more freely: for lixivial Salts greatly break and divide all adheſive, viſcid and reſinous Subſtances. This is an admirable Medicine for many Purpoſes; but particularly it excels in opening Uterine Obſtructions; and in ſanguine Conſtitutions, where Steel is hurtful, this never fails of forcing the menſtrual Diſcharges. In ſhort, it is a very convenient Form to give in all Caſes where the Roots do ſervice. Its Doſe is from 20 to 100 Drops in any ſuitable Vehicle; ſee *Part* 2. *Sect.* 8. *Claſs* 2. Some make it with a more ſpirituous *Menſtruum*; but this ſeems more likely to draw out both the reſinous and gummy or ſaline Parts of the *Simple*. The firſt notice I had of its great Efficacy, was from one who now ſtands firſt in his Profeſſion; and to whom the preſent Practice, as well as Theory of Phyſick, owes many great Improvements.

Elixir Proprietatis, *Elixir of Propriety.*

Take of choice Myrrh, of the beſt Aloes, and of Saffron, of each 3 ounces, when they are powder'd pour upon them 2 pounds of the rectify'd Spirit of Wine; digeſt them 4 Days, to an Extraction of the Tincture; which pour off: to the remainder pour on more Spirit of Wine; digeſt and pour off as before, and afterwards draw away ſome of the Spirit by Diſtillation: it is made acid by an addition of the Spirit of Sulphur, any quantity at diſcretion.

This is originally preſcribed by *Paracelſus*, *Archidox. Lib.* 8. *Num.* 9. But he directs a great many things troubleſome and unneceſſary in its Preparation: *Crollius* hath given ſome additional Inſtructions about it, much more approv'd of; but from the Emendations of *Agricola* it is that the preſent Practice takes it; and thus it is directed in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, as well as in thoſe of our *College*, and other more mo-

dern Writers in Pharmacy. The Saffron muſt firſt be infus'd in the Spirit of Wine ſeparately; in which it will almoſt diſſolve. When that is ſtrain'd, digeſt it much longer with the Myrrh; which likewiſe ſtrain or decant off: then digeſt it with the Aloes, which it will now take up, as much as if charged with nothing before. Or, as ſome do, the Quantity of Spirit may be divided into three Parts, and the ſeveral Ingredients digeſted ſeparately; and their Tinctures put together after ſtraining. By this means the whole Virtues of the Medicine will be in force, which otherwiſe would be in a great meaſure loſt; the *Menſtruum* being ſo ſoon ſated with one, that it would not take up enough of the other: and indeed with the Spirit of Sulphur it would rather burn and calcine them, than extract their Virtues. That ought not therefore to be concern'd in the Operation; but when the Ingredients have given all that can be got by the Spirit of Wine, it ſhould be put to that alone; and it will at firſt heat, but in a little time give a thickneſs, and much more florid Colour than it had before: ſo that there will be no need of Diſtillation to give it a Conſiſtence. To 1 ounce and half of each of the Ingredients, 12 ounces of Spirit of Wine, 4 ounces of that of Sulphur will be ſufficient to make it into a good Elixir. The *College* leave it ſo at diſcretion. that no one knows where to fix its Standard; and therefore a Phyſician cannot well know how to determine the Doſes to his Patients; different Shops having it of different degrees of Strength. This may be given from 10 to 30 Drops to Children, and to grown Perſons from 20 to 60 Drops, or more. It is a very good Stomach Medicine: and greatly fortifies and ſtrengthens the Fibres, at the ſame time that it deterges and forwards the Diſcharge of noxious Humours; which it very gently does, and therefore is a good *Cathartic* for the *Primæ Viæ*, as well as a good *Alterative* in all manner of *Cachexies*, where it is given in moderate Doſes, and long continued. It is particularly good in pale wan Complexions, and will it ſelf frequently cure the Green-Sickneſs: but in hot florid Conſtitutions it does not ſo well agree, eſpecially in thoſe ſubject to the Gravel. It is accounted very good to deſtroy Worms in Children; and certainly there is nothing better to keep the Bowels clean of thoſe ſlimy and viſcid Humours, the Effects of Indigeſtion, which breed them, than this Medicine, if long and frequently taken, *viz.* twice or thrice a Day for three or four Weeks together. See hereafter *Elixir Proprietatis Tartariſatum.*

Tinctura Papaveris compoſita, *Compound Tincture of Poppies.*

Take of red Poppy Flowers 1 pound, Nutmegs ſliced 3 drams, of white Sugar 2 ounces, of *French* Brandy 4 pounds; draw out the Tincture by a gentle heat.

This was before order'd to be diſtilled; but remains in Tincture with much greater Efficacy; and is as grateful to the Palate as when in a Water; and more beautiful to the Eye.

Tinctura viridis, *The green Tincture.*

Take of Verdigreaſe half an ounce, of yellow Arſenic 6 drams, of Allum 3 drams; boil them together in 1 pound of White-wine to the Conſumption of half the Quantity; and after it is cold add to it of Roſe and Plantain-water, of each 6 ounces.

This likewiſe hath not been receiv'd by the *College*, until the *Diſpenſatory* before the preſent, and in that Night-ſhade-Water was order'd, where that of Plantain is here ſubſtituted; becauſe

becauſe that is not now directed to be made amongſt the ſimple Waters.

Tinctura Cantharidum, *Tincture of Cantharides.*

Take of Rhubarb 3 drams, of Gum Guaiacum 1 dram and half, of Gum Lac 1 dram, of Cantharides bruiſed 2 drams, of Cochineal half a dram; infuſe in 1 pound and a half of rectified Spirit of Wine, and ſtrain for Uſe.

This was never before in the *College Diſpenſatory*; and has the Reputation of a very great Phyſician for its firſt Contriver. The Digeſtion may be forwarded by a ſlow Heat in a cloſe Veſſel; tho' it is not particularly ſo ordered.

Tinctura Myrrhæ ſimplex, *Simple Tincture of Myrrh.*

Take of Myrrh half an ounce, of Salt of Tartar 2 drams, mix them well together, and put them into a moiſt place for a Week; then add to them 8 ounces of rectified Spirit, and draw out the Tincture by a gentle Heat.

This was not before ordered but by *Bates*. The Salt of Tartar is directed to lie with the Myrrh in a moiſt place, becauſe the Air diſſolves it ſo into the Body of the Gum, that when it comes into the Spirit it much ſooner gives its Tincture than it otherwiſe would do.

Tinctura Myrrhæ Compoſita, *Compound Tincture of Myrrh.*

Take of the beſt Aloes and Myrrh, of each 1 ounce, of *French* Brandy 1 pound, digeſt and ſtrain for Uſe.

This is exactly as in the former *College-Diſpenſatories.*

Tinctura Hieræ, *Tincture of Hiera Picra.*

Take of the Species of Hiera Picra 1 ounce, of White-wine 1 pound; digeſt, and then ſtrain off the fine Liquor. After the ſame manner may it be made with a *French* Spirit.

This was not in the former *Diſpenſatory*, but in *Shipton*'s Additions to it, under the Title of *Tinctura Sacra ſeu Hiera*, with ſome ſmall Variations, as the Cochineal, which has no regard to the Medicine, but as it heightens the Colour: the Proportion of the Species likewiſe is but half there to what it is here; which made a requiſite Doſe to ſome Perſons more than the quantity of Wine or Spirit therein was agreeable to, eſpecially if taken in a Morning. It is indeed doubted by ſome whether the *Menſtruum* will take up above a certain Quantity of the Ingredients, eſpecially of the Aloes; which if rightly ordered, the former of *Shipton* may be as ſtrong as this; but it does not ſeem probable, becauſe the Aloes is capable of Solution and Impregnation to a very great Quantity in almoſt any Liquor. This may be ſo managed as to become a good *Alterant*; as hath been already obſerv'd, *Part* 2. *Sect.* 8. It is generally given over Night from 2 to 3 ounces.

Tinctura Serpentariæ Virginianæ, *Tincture of the Virginia Snake-Root.*

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root powdered 2 ounces, of the Tincture of the Salt of Tartar 16 ounces; digeſt ſo as to draw out a Tincture.

This is likewiſe from *Shipton*'s *Additamenta*, and was never before received by the *College*. It is convenient enough to thoſe who cannot take it in Subſtance, and may be given from 1 to 3 drams in any proper Liquor.

Tinctura Roſarum rubrarum, *Tincture of red Roſes.*

Take half an ounce of red Roſe Leaves well cleared of the white Heels, and 30 Drops of Oil of Vitriol; pour upon them in a glazed

earthen Veſſel 2 pounds and a half of boiling Spring-water; and let them ſtand cloſe cover'd for three Hours; then ſtrain off the Liquor, and put to it 3 ounces of fine Sugar-candy.

This is exactly as ordered in the former *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; tho' in the making, moſt drop in the Oil of Vitriol after the Water is poured upon the Roſes. [*If the Tincture be made in a common glazed earthen Veſſel, as here ordered, it is apt to diſſolve the glazing, which is metalline; it ſhould therefore rather be made in a Veſſel of Stone.*]

Elixir Salutis, *Elixir of Health.*

Take of Sena Leaves cleared of their Stalks 4 ounces, of Guaiacum-Shavings, of dry'd Elecampane-root, of the Seed of Aniſe, Caraway, Coriander, and of Liquoriſe Root, of each 2 ounces, of Raiſins ſtoned 8 ounces, of *French* Brandy 6 pounds; ſteep them together cold for 4 Days, and then ſtrain out the Tincture for Uſe.

This is in *Shipton*'s *Additamenta*, where he ſays, that ſome likewiſe add Salt of Tartar, Rhubarb, Scammony, Jalap, *&c.* in order to make it operate more briskly; for, as here directed, the purgative Ingredient, which is the Sena only, bears ſo ſmall a Proportion to the Quantity of Spirit, in a Doſe ſufficient for a Purge, that it is too ſtrong for moſt Perſons who have not been accuſtomed to ſpirituous Liquors. It is therefore now to be deemed rather a Carminative than a Cathartic; and in ſome Cholic Pains it gives great Relief.

From Bates.

Tinctura Aſthmatica, *Tincture for an Aſthma.*

Take Roots of Elecampane, *Florentine* Orrice, Seeds of Aniſe, Caraway, Liquoriſe, of each 2 ounces; Leaves of Carduus, Carduus Ben. 2 handfuls; Raiſins ſtoned 1 pound; Sena 6 ounces; Aniſeed-water 6 pounds. Let them all digeſt four days; then ſtrain the Liquor and keep it for uſe.

The Carduus here nauſeates the Medicine, and contributes but little to its Efficacy; and therefore is better left out. This may be taken two or three Spoonfuls going to Bed, and as much next Morning, according to the Strength of the Patient; and if it be long continued in corpulent Habits, it is ſaid to do much good.

Tinctura Bezoartica, *The Bezoartic Tincture.*

Take Roots of Elecampane, Angelica, Zedoary, *Virginia* Snake-root, of each 1 ounce and half; Saffron 1 ounce; Myrrh, Cinnamon, dry'd Citron-Peels; of each 6 drams; Leaves of Scordium and Rue, of each half a handful; *Venice* Treacle 3 ounces; Opium 2 drams; Rectify'd Spirit of Tartar 15 ounces; Spirit of Vitriol 3 ounces; Spirit of Elder and Juniper-Berries rectify'd, of each 18 ounces. Digeſt them together for ſome Days in a Sand-Warmth in a cloſe Body; then filter and diſſolve in it Salt of Amber 1 ounce, and of Camphire 2 drams, which keep cloſe ſtopt for uſe.

This is an admirable *Alexipharmic*, and very convenient to give in extemporaneous Draughts or Mixtures, from 2 drams to 1 ounce in a Doſe. It has in it all that can be expected or wiſhed for, to anſwer the Intentions of a *Cordial* and *Cephalic*. Where therefore a Perſon is almoſt ſpent with ſtruggling under a Fever, or the Nerves are even convuls'd, it is very proper to be given. And in the beginning alſo of an acute Diſtemper, it will, with proper Diluters, as ſoon as any thing, raiſe a Sweat. The

Cam-

Camphire and *Salt of Amber* are admirable Ingredients, and in very few officinal Preſcriptions beſides; though the latter is often in occaſinal Practice. This is not much known in the Shops, but highly deſerves Encouragement; being preferable to moſt of thoſe in uſe.

Tinctura Melampodii, *Tincture of Hellebore.*

Take Roots of black Hellebore half a pound; *Calamus Aromaticus* 2 ounces; Galangal half an ounce; Saffron 1 dram and half; the leſſer Cardamoms 3 drams; Canary 4 pounds. Digeſt in a cloſe Veſſel 20 Hours in a Sand-Heat; and then preſs out the Liquor, and filter it for uſe.

This is given from two to three Spoonfuls for a Doſe over Night, or in the Morning: its Operation is by Stool, and is preſcribed for maniacal, hypochondriacal, and dropſical Perſons. In which obſtinate Caſes it is accounted a very good Medicine. We have this in many Shops, and meet with it ſometimes preſcrib'd by thoſe who have Skill to apply it right; which indeed ſeldom happens, the Ignorant and Deſperate generally running away with things of the moſt Efficacy.

Tinctura Paralytica, *Tincture againſt the Palſy.*

Take *Spaniſh* Flies in powder 2 ounces; Seeds of Biſhop's-weed 6 drams; Spirit of Wine rectify'd 1 pound and half. Let them digeſt together for ſome Days in a Sand-Heat, and then decant or filter the clear Liquor from the Ingredients.

This is deſign'd for Embrocations in Numbneſs, and for Paralytic Limbs; in which Caſes it is a notable *Stimulus*; and if poſſible will rouze and ſtir almoſt the inſenſible and ſtupify'd Fibres, and occaſion a proper Derivation of their Fluids. If much rubb'd into the Part, it is ſharp enough to excoriate; but for inward Uſes it is not to be meddled with without Hazard of Stranguries, and other Diſorders of the Bladder.

Elixir Camphoratum, *Elixir of Camphire.*

Take Camphire half an ounce, diſſolve it in Tincture of Saffron, that has been made with Spirit of Wine rectify'd, 6 ounces; and keep it cloſe ſtopt for uſe.

The Virtues of this are plain from its Ingredients, ſo fully deſcribed already. It makes a notable *Alexipharmic*; and ſtands conveniently in readineſs to be preſcribed in any liquid Form. It is alſo good in many Hyſterical Caſes; and by a continu'd Uſe and due Care in keeping warm, and encouraging a *Diaphoreſis*, it will ſtrangely breathe the whole Body, and fill thoſe Parts with freſh Moiſtures, which were before too criſpy, from a Scarcity or an Acrimony of Juices; from whence ſuch Complaints very frequently ariſe.

Elixir Proprietatis Dulce.

Take Myrrh, Aloes and Saffron, of each 1 ounce; Spirit of Wine rectify'd 8 ounces; digeſt them together in a gentle Sand-Heat for ſome Days; then pour off what is clear for uſe.

The ſame Method ought to be obſerv'd in this, as was before directed in that of the *College*; elſe the Virtues of all the Ingredients will not be ſo well obtain'd. It is good in all the Diſorders of the Stomach, as the foregoing; but gives not that Firmneſs to relaxed Fibres; although it is rather a greater Cleanſer of the firſt Paſſages, and better agrees with ſome tender Conſtitutions, where Acids draw and pull the

Fibres too much, ſo as to occaſion griping and cholic Pains.

Elixir Proprietatis Tartarizatum.

Take Myrrh, Aloes, and Saffron, of each 1 ounce, Tincture of Salt of Tartar 12 ounces. Digeſt them together for ſome days, then decant what is clear, and keep it cloſe ſtopt.

This is not a better Stomach-Medicine than any of the foregoing; but more opening, not only of the firſt Paſſages, but of all the *Viſcera*, and particularly promotes the Diſcharge by Urine. Where therefore thoſe Intentions are moſt in view, this is the beſt to preſcribe. In Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, likewiſe this is the beſt Preparation; and is extraordinarily ſucceſsful in the Jaundice, by being often repeated. This requires likewiſe the ſame Caution in making as the former. It is the moſt in uſe of any; diſagreeing hardly at all; whereas the Acid affects many People to their Prejudice. But ſuch Difference of Caſes and Conſtitutions can only come under the notice of a Phyſician. The *New Diſpenſatory* of the *College* gives an *Elixir Proprietatis* from *Helmont*, which is troubleſome enough to make, and in no wiſe differing from this when done; and for that reaſon the Proceſs is here omitted.

Elixir Vitæ, *Elixir of Life.*

Take Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon of each 1 ounce; Cloves half an ounce; the outer Rinds of Oranges and Citrons, of each 3 drams; Saffron 2 ounces. Digeſt all together, upon a Sand Heat, in 3 pounds of rectify'd Spirit of Wine for ſome Days; and pour off the clear for uſe.

This is a very good Compoſition of Cordial and Cephalic *Simples*, is eaſily made, and kept in the Shops, and very readily mix'd with any liquid Forms for extemporaneous Practices. It may be given from 40 Drops to 2 drams in any convenient Vehicle. This may be diſtill'd with a Retort, and what comes over, entituled, *Compound Spirit of Saffron*; and an *Extract* be made of the *Reſiduum*, call'd the *Compound Extract of Saffron*; and both will be excellent good Medicines in the abovementioned Purpoſes.

Elixir Vitrioli, *Elixir of Vitriol.*

Take Cinnamon, Ginger and Cloves, of each 3 drams; *Calamus Aromaticus* 1 ounce; Galangal 1 ounce and half; Sage and Mint dry'd of each half an ounce; Cubebs, and Nutmegs, of each 2 drams; Wood of Aloes, Citron-Peel, of each 1 dram. Powder them together; and add to them white Sugar Candy 3 ounces; Spirit of Vitriol 1 pound and half; and Oil of Vitriol 1 pound. Digeſt them together 20 days, and then pour off the Liquor, and filter it for uſe.

This is now tranſplanted into the *College Diſpenſatory*; where it is aſcribed to *Mynſicht* for its Author.

The Spirit had better be digeſted upon the Ingredients ſome time by itſelf; becauſe the Oil of Vitriol gives a thickneſs to it, and diſables it from taking out the Virtues of the Spices; and when it is put in, it muſt be done very gradually, becauſe it will elſe cauſe ſo ſudden a Heat, as to endanger burſting the Veſſel. Many have got a way of putting in *Jamaica* Pepper for all the Spices; but it is not ſo juſt to vary from the *Recipe*, when there is no reaſon but for Cheapneſs, and the Medicine thereby becomes the worſe; which it certainly does in this Inſtance; becauſe that is a more oily Spice than thoſe here order'd; and therefore cannot make ſo good a *Stomachic*. This Medicine is great-

ly come into Practice of late, and very deſervedly; for it mightily ſtrengthens the Stomach, and will do good ſervice ſometimes where Bitters avail nothing; eſpecially in Relaxations from Debauches and Over-feeding. This very well imitates the Virtues of the celebrated *Bark*; and is properly given in all Intentions, where that is found to ſucceed: ſo that by its help, Intermittents, and many Diſorders from too lax a ſtate of the Solids, may be remov'd with a much leſs quantity of the *Bark* than they might otherwiſe require. It has an Influence alſo over many Diſtempers of the Head to advantage; and preſerves againſt Epilepſies, Apoplexies, Palſies, and Rheumy Defluxions. It may be given from 10 to 30 or 40 Drops in any ſuitable Vehicle, once, twice, or thrice a Day; obſerving to take it when the Stomach is moſt empty, as in the Morning faſting, a little before Dinner, or in the Afternoon. This is the very Medicine which Mr. *Fuller*, Author of the *Medicina Gymnaſtica*, gives an Account of in his *Appendix*, to have been order'd to him by a Phyſician now of the greateſt Note: and by the ſole help of which, he was recover'd from a moſt deplorable Decay of Conſtitution; particularly of the Stomach, and continual Reachings to vomit for ſome time: though from a return afterwards into the ſame Irregularities, which was driving away the *Hippo* by ſpirituous Liquors, he relapſed, and died.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Tinctura Stomachica Amara, *The Bitter Stomachic Tincture.*

Take Gentian Root and Orange Peels dry'd, both cut very ſmall, of each 1 pound; pour upon them in a Glaſs Body Spirit of Vitriol rectify'd one Cong. and half. Let them ſtand cloſe cover'd in a very mild warmth for ſome Days; then preſs out the Spirit ſtrongly; and let it fine down for uſe.

The Peels muſt be of the moſt fragrant *Seville* Oranges, clear'd of the white, and carefully dry'd. This makes a Tincture not to be known from ſeveral which are ſo extragantly cry'd up in empirical Advertiſements, and is the beſt that can be made; notwithſtanding thoſe Boaſters talk of ſo many Ingredients in theirs; which is only to put a Blind upon the ignorant. To this, *Centory*, and many things of the like kind, might be added; but they would rather clog the Medicine, than increaſe its Virtues. This is very conveniently kept in the Shops to make the bitter Draught *extemporè*, with any kind of Wine or other Vehicle. From 15 to 60 Drops is ſufficient for a Doſe of 2 or 3 ounces. It is alſo very conveniently added to Steel-Wine; as *Bitters* are often join'd with it. It has all the Virtues of the common *Bitters*, and warms and ſtrengthens the Stomach; but anſwers that end much better when join'd with a little Acid; which makes a ſubaſtringent of it not much unlike the *Elixir Vitrioli*: 1 ounce of *Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam* would be enough for a Pint of this Tincture, and make it of a more beautiful Colour, and pleaſanter to take.

Tinctura Martis Mynſichti, Mynſicht's *Tincture of Steel.*

Take *Sal Armoniac* 2 pugils; filings of Steel 1 pugil; mix them together, and put them into a Retort; give a gentle fire at firſt in a Sand-Heat, and by degrees raiſe it, until ſome Flowers are come over. Waſh the *Reſiduum* with warm Water till the Sal-Armoniac is not diſcernible:

cernible; then put it into a Cucurbit, and with Spirit of Wine extract a Tincture; which decant, and put on more, until it will tinge no longer: then evaporate about half the Spirit; and keep the reſt for uſe.

This is frequently preſcrib'd; but it is a tedious Proceſs, conſidering the little Advantages ariſing from the trouble: ſome therefore of the Preparations before given under that Article in the foregoing Part, we think much preferable. It is however now received by the *College* into their *New Diſpenſatory*. [*The College order it in a ſhorter manner, Thus: Take martiated Flowers of Sal Armoniac* 1 *ounce*; French *Brandy* 4 *ounces*; *digeſt and ſtrain.*] Its Doſe is from 5 to 20 Drops in White-wine.

Tinctura Regia, *The Royal Tincture.*

Take Muſk half a ſcruple; Civet 5 grains; Balſam of *Peru* 12 drops; Oil of Cloves 4 drops; of Rhodium 2 drops; drop theſe upon half a dram of Salt of Tartar, and mix them well together; then pour upon the Maſs, rectify'd Spirit of Wine 2 ounces; and let them ſtand in a Heat equal to that of the Sun, in a cloſe Veſſel, many days; and afterwards pour off the clear Spirit by Decantation.

This is fit only to be kept in readineſs to flavour any Cordial Dram, where ſuch things are proper and required; and is as good for this Purpoſe as can well be contriv'd: the leaſt Drop is ſufficient for many ounces of Liquor. This is a Preparation of *Le Mort.*

Tinctura Roris Solis, *Tincture of Sun-Dew.*

Take of the *Ros Solis*, or Sun-Dew 4 handfuls; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Ginger, of each 1 ounce; Muſk 4 grains; Spirit of Wine 1 Cong. Digeſt all together twenty Days, and then diſſolve in the ſtrain'd Tincture, of Loaf Sugar 1 pound: and put it up in a cloſe Veſſel for uſe.

This is a warm high Cordial, and a good Cephalic, eſpecially in cold Conſtitutions: It heats the Blood, quickens its Motions, and greatly recruits the Animal Spirits. For all theſe Reaſons it contributes to what it is moſt celebrated for, the Cure of Impotency; and a Provoker to Venery.

Elixir Anodynum, *The Anodyne Elixir.*

Take Opium 1 ounce; Salt of Tartar 2 ounces; and upon them pour *French* White-Wine 8 ounces. Digeſt them together ſeveral Days, and decant the clear for uſe.

This is ſtronger than any of the Preparations before given under *Opium*, in *Part* 2. of a liquid Form. Its Doſe is from 2 to 8 Drops. The Virtues do not materially differ from any of them. This is from *Le Mort.*

Elixir Aſthmaticum, *Elixir againſt Aſthma's.*

Take Honey and Liquoriſe-Root, of each 4 ounces; Flowers of Benjamin and Opium, of each 1 dram; Camphire 2 ſcruples; Oil of Aniſeed half a dram; Salt of Tartar 1 ounce; Spirit of Wine rectified 2 pounds. Digeſt all together for ſome Weeks, ſhaking the Veſſel often; then ſtrain and filter for uſe.

This is alſo directed by *Le Mort*, but is not by a great deal ſo much attended to as it deſerves: for there is not any Compoſition of our Shops to be compared to it in the Intention it is order'd. It admirably allays the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and yet opens the Breaſt, and gives more liberty of Breath-

Breathing; forasmuch as the *Opium* takes off the uneasy Sensation occasion'd by acrimonious Humours, and so tends to thicken them, by occasioning them to be less agitating in Coughing: the Benjamin and all the other Ingredients serve to deterge and cleanse the small Glands, and make way for their Discharges. In this Composition also it is so managed, that the *Opium* is rather an Opener, by relaxing the Fibres, and thereby enlarging the Capacities of the Vessels; in which consists the Cure of an *Asthma*; because thereby the Blood flows easier through the Lungs, and they have more room to respire in: whereas in those Compositions where *Opium* is not join'd with warm Detergents, but rather with things which agglutinate, as in the *Storax* Pill, such Humours are suffer'd to lodge till they thicken and fill the Vessels with Grumes and Viscidities; and so increase all the Symptoms, as sometimes to stop all Motion, and end in Death. The Truce therefore which Opium gives in this Medicine, is only to procure the better opportunity to the other Ingredients to rarify and thin the viscid Cohesions in the Vessels, and fit them for Circulation and Secretion: so that as stopping a Cough in some Cases and by some means, is of fatal Consequence, by this management it is a good step towards a Cure of what causes one. Its Dose is from 20 to 100 Drops to grown Persons, in Hyssop-water or Canary, at Night going to bed; and from 5 to 20 Drops to Children: for whom, in what is call'd the Chin-Cough it is peculiarly excellent.

Elixir Antivenerium, *An Elixir against the Pox.*

Take Balsam. Capivi 1 ounce; Gum Guaiacum 2 drams; Oil of Sassafras half a dram; rectify'd Spirit of Wine 5 ounces. Digest together, with some small mixture of Salt of Tartar, for two or three Days; and pour off what is fine for Use.

This is also from *Le Mort*, and is an admirable and a most compendious Medicine, exceeding the *Balsamum Polychreston*. It carries all that can be wish'd for into the Blood, that is of a deterging, cleansing, and healing Quality; and therefore not only makes an effectual Cure of Venereal Ulcerations in the *Urethra*, which is call'd a *Clap*; but also does the same service in any other; and cures Decays of the Lungs, Kidneys, and other *Viscera*. This also brings those things into a convenient Form, which before were troublesome to take; for this *Elixir* may be dropt into any convenient Liquor; and mixes well enough with it, only turning a little milky, as all such Bodies will do in aqueous Vehicles. Its Dose is from 6, to 30 or 40 Drops, to be continued two or three times a day, till the Cure is perfected.

Elixir Bezoarticum, *The Bezoartic Elixir.*

Take Roots of Valerian, Butter-Bur, Angelica, Master-wort, of each 1 ounce; Leaves of Scordium, Mint, Rue, of each 1 handful; Seeds of Lovage, Cummin, Anise, of each 2 drams; the lesser Cardamoms, Cubebs, of each half an ounce; Cloves and Nutmegs, of each 1 ounce; Sassafras, Peels of Oranges and Citrons, of each 3 ounces. Infuse these with 2 ounces of Salt of Tartar in 5 pounds of rectify'd Spirit of Wine, and digest in a close Vessel for some Days; then draw off the Spirit; and to it put Contrayerva-Root 2 ounces; Saffron 1 ounce; dry Angelica-Root, Masterwort, Valerian, and Butter-Bur, of each 2 drams; Myrrh and Resin of Guaiacum, of each half

half an ounce; Scoriæ of Antimony calcin'd by a violent Fire 2 ounces. Let theſe digeſt in a Sand-Heat and a cloſe Veſſel for ſome Weeks; then decant and filter the Tincture; one third of which draw off by a Retort, and ſome for the ſame Uſe another time; and keep the Remainder under the Title of an *Elixir* for Uſe.

This is an operoſe Preparation of *Le Mort*'s likewiſe, but a very good one; all the Ingredients aſſiſting in the ſame Intention; which is always the Excellency of a Compoſition. It is *Cordial*, *Cephalic*, and *Alexipharmic*; it is good in all ſorts of Fevers and Malignities, and in all Ailments which have their Riſe from ſome Diſtemperature of the nervous Fluid. In the Meaſles and Small-Pox it is very convenient to give to Children; with whom more bulky Forms will not go down. To the latter it may be given from 3 to 15 Drops, and to grown Perſons from 15 Drops to 60, in Black Cherry or Milk-Water, or any other proper Liquor; and repeated as often as the Urgency of Symptoms requires.

Elixir Uterinum, *A cleanſing Elixir for the Womb.*

Take Caſtor 2 ounces: Myrrh 1 ounce; digeſt in Spirit of Wine 13 ounces, for 20 Days in a cloſe Veſſel; then ſtrain it, and put into it Extract of Savin, made by Evaporation of its Juice, half an ounce; Saffron 2 drams; ſet theſe alſo, well ſtopt, in a gentle Heat for ſome Days; and if there be any ſettling, pour off the fine into a freſh Phial, and keep it for Uſe.

This is a powerful Medicine to promote the *Menſes* and any other Cleanſings of the Womb; as alſo to aſſiſt Delivery, and bring away the After-Birth. It may be given from 5 to 20 Drops, in Pennyroyal-Water (or any ſuch like Vehicle.) But great care muſt be taken not to give it, upon any account, when there is a ſuſpicion of being with Child; for it will endanger Abortion; and at other times muſt be given warily; becauſe it is ſo extremely forcing. In many kinds of Convulſions too, from hyſterical Cauſes, it is an excellent Medicine; and will likewiſe frequently cure Fits in Children.

Elixir Hypochondriacum, *An Elixir againſt Melancholy.*

Take Roots of Valerian and Caſſamunair, of each 2 ounces; black Hellebore 4 ounces. Digeſt for 24 Days in 2 pounds of Spirit of Wine rectify'd; then ſtrain and preſs it out hard, and to it put Extract of Saffron 1 ounce; and Salt of Steel half an ounce, with diſtill'd Vinegar 8 ounces. Digeſt theſe for ſome Days together in a cloſe Veſſel, and then pour off, and filter for uſe.

This is a moſt efficacious Medicine in all melancholy hypochondriacal Affections in either Sex. And there is hardly a Caſe ſo obſtinate as to reſiſt it; if it be long continu'd. It keeps the Body a little laxative, and opens by Urine; and will in time ſcour the Glands and moſt remote Receſſes of the Body, of thoſe adheſive ſlimy Humours, which ſpoil the Motions of the Spirits, and lay a load upon the principal Wheels of the Animal Machine; from whence ariſe thoſe Perturbations of Mind, and Interruptions of Reaſoning, as put a Perſon into a ſtate little better than that of Diſtraction. This is alſo a good Medicine in Hyſterical Diſorders, and will ſeldom fail of removing their Cauſe. It may be given from 10 to 40 Drops in compound Bryony-Water; or any ſuch convenient Vehicle. If it had ſome Proportion of *Salt of Amber* in it

Com

Compoſition, it might be rendered yet more efficacious; but that would make it more unpleaſant to take.

SECT. V.

Of Conſerves, Sugars, &c.

[*Thoſe things which are preſerved in ſubſtance by boiling in ſugar, and ſaid to be candied, are now become entirely foreign to the apothecary's buſineſs, being wholly managed by the confectioner; and the medicated ſugars under the next diviſion, are alſo fallen into the ſame hands; and moſt, or all of them are ſo rarely uſed in medicine, that an enquiry about them ſeems needleſs. The* Saccharum Tabulatum compoſitum; *and the* Confectio de Thure *are ſo little eſteemed in any reſpect, that they are never to be met with ready made.*

The conſerves make a conſiderable article in the furniture of an apothecary's Shop; but although they are now much abridged by the College, they have yet retained more than are ever preſcribed or made; for reaſons already taken notice of, viz. *either from their nauſeouſneſs, or unfitneſs for this form. Of thoſe things which require to be gently boiled, are only the ſloes and barberries, becauſe without it their pulps are ſo thin as not to afford a due conſiſtence with Sugar; but much boiling is here to be avoided, for the reaſons before given concerning the acid Syrups. All the other conſerves require nothing more than barely beating them in a mortar to a ſufficient fineneſs; but the labour required to do this makes moſt of them, at beſt, ſo coarſe, that they ought to be pulped before they are reduced into Electuaries; their aptneſs to candy likewiſe ſubjects them to the ſame neceſſity; the peculiar method of doing which will come more properly to be ſhewn in the direction about extemporaneous electuaries.*

There is a very conſiderable overſight in the liſt of Simples reducible into conſerves, as it is printed in the laſt Diſpenſatory, both in relation to the Method in which they ſtand, and the Diſtinctions of the Things themſelves; which it may be neceſſary to take ſome Notice of here, to prevent being led into Miſtakes thereby. The Diſtinctions of Summitates, Flores, Folia, & Fructus, *are not only intermixed, and conſequently repeated oftner than a good Method requires, but alſo Things are placed under theſe Diſtinctions which do not belong to them. Thus under* Summitates *are Lavender and Lillies of the Valley, the fine picked Flowers only of which are uſed in Conſerve. Under the Folia likewiſe are Violets, which are uſed only in Flower, and Elder, the Leaves of which were never yet made into Conſerve: The Sloes and Barberries which ſtand here, belong to the Diſtinction of Fruits, and ſhould be placed with the Hips. There are other Inadvertencies not of much Conſequence, and which every reader can eaſily rectify.*]

This Form of Medicine is contriv'd to preſerve the Flowers, Herbs, Roots, Peels, or Fruits, of ſeveral *Simples*, as near as poſſible to what they are when freſh gathered: but for this Purpoſe there is ſo much Sugar made uſe of, that a Doſe of the *Simple*, to anſwer any Intention of Moment, is render'd very inconvenient to take. All the Things there-

therefore which come under this Diviſion are to be regarded pretty much as *Syrups*; more for the ſake of mixing and rendering palatable other things of great Efficacy, than to anſwer any Intention of Cure themſelves. For what can be expected from a Doſe of the moſt efficacious *Conſerve* that is made in the Shops, (ſuppoſe 1 ounce, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ Sugar) when the Herb of which it is made, might be eat by Handfuls, or as common Salletting, without any manifeſt Alteration? In this Form more or leſs Sugar is uſed, according to the Texture and Diſpoſition of the *Simple* concerned. Thus to Herbs, and Flowers, there are put three parts of Sugar to one of the Simple; for Roots, and ſuch Subſtances as will keep better, double the Quantity of Sugar will do; and for ſome Fruits and their Pulps, yet leſs will ſerve. That part of this Branch of Pharmacy taken away by a diſtinct Buſineſs, called Preſerving, does not much differ from this, but in the manner of Mixture: for the ſame things are preſerved by the Confectioner only with Sugar, managed in a different way, than what the Apothecary does by his *Conſerves*. All under this Denomination, as to their Virtues, are to be known from their reſpective *Simples*; and therefore we ſhall only here give a Liſt of ſuch *Conſerves* as are now in the Shops, and ſometimes preſcribed, under ſuch Diſtinctions as regard any particular Management in their making.

Conſervæ.	Conſerves of
Abſinth.	Wormwood
Acetoſæ	Sorrel
Aurant Flav.	Orange Peels
Boraginis	Borage
Berberor.	Barberries.
Cariophillorum	Cloves
Cochleariæ	Scurvy-graſs
Conſolidæ	Comfrey
Cynosbati	Hips
Fumariæ	Fumitory
Flor. Lavendulæ	Lavender Flowers
Lillior. Conval.	Lillies of the Vall.

Conſervæ.	Conſerves of
Limon. Cort.	Lemon Peels
Malvæ	Mallows
Majoranæ	Marjoram
Menthæ	Mint
Prunellorum	Sloes
Roſar. Dam.	Damaſk Roſes
——*Rob.*	——Red
——*Sylv.*	——Wild
Roriſmarinæ	Roſemary Flowers
Rutæ	Rue
Sambuci	Elder
Violar.	Violet Flowers.

These are all made by beating them in a Marble-Mortar, with triple the Quantity of Loaf-Sugar, till the Particles of the *Simples* are ſo blended with the Sugar, as not to appear diſtinct. But according to the different Succulency of their reſpective *Simples*, they grow dry, or run as thin as *Syrup*, with keeping; and turn ſour and ferment; in both which Caſes they ought to be put by as unfit for uſe, and good for nothing but to add to any fermenting Liquor for Diſtillation,

Conſerves of the Peels of *Oranges*, *Citrons*, *Lemons*, and the like, are only made with double their Quantity of Sugar, becauſe their warmth helps to keep them. Only the firſt of theſe is in uſe; which requires great Labour to make it very fine; if therefore the Orange-Chips, as they are ſhaved thin off the Orange, are put into an Earthen-Pan for ſome Weeks, with a ſufficient quantity of Sugar; they will mellow, or as it were ſo rot together, that it will require much leſs trouble

trouble to reduce it into a good *Conſerve*.

Conſerves of *Hips*, *Sloes*, and the like, are made with 3 Parts of the Pulp of the Fruit, and 5 Parts Sugar. The former is brought to a Pulp by ſtanding till mellow, and the latter by baking; and then they are to be driven through a Sieve made on purpoſe for ſuch Uſe. When the Sugar is mixed with the Pulp, ſo much Moiſture is to be evaporated over a gentle Heat, as is neceſſary to bring the *Conſerve* to a pretty ſtiff Conſiſtence; great Care being taken all the while, by continual ſtirring, that it does not burn into hard Lumps.

The *Conſerves* of any medicinal *Simple*, that is not uſually kept ready made, may be made at any time when required, according to ſome of the foregoing Methods, with a Proportion of Sugar ſuitable to its Texture and Diſpoſition of Parts.

Saccharum Tabulatum Simplex & Perlatum, *Simple and Pearl Lozenge Sugar.*

The firſt is made by pouring Sugar, which hath been ſufficiently boiled with half its Quantity of Damask-Roſe-water, upon a Marble; and the latter by adding to every Pound of the former, towards the end of its boiling, half an ounce of prepared and levigated Pearl, with eight or ten Leaves of Gold.

If good Care is not taken to boil this to a juſt Conſiſtence, it will be either too brittle to flow upon the Stone, ſufficiently for its being cut into Tablets; or too ſoft to preſerve its form when ſo managed. But this is alſo a Branch of Pharmacy now principally left to the *Confectioner*.

Saccharum Tabulatum compoſitum, *Compound Lozenge Sugar.*

Take of fine Rhubarb 4 ſcruples, of the Troches of Agaric, of Coral-

line, burnt Hartſhorn, of the Leaves of *Cretan* Dittany, of Wormſeed, of the Seeds of Purſlain and Sorrel, of each 1 ſcruple; of Cinnamon, Zedoary, Cloves, and Saffron of each half a ſcruple; of the fineſt powder'd Sugar 1 pound; let the Sugar be diſſolved in 5 ounces of ſimple Wormwood-water, and 1 ſpoonful of ſtrong Cinnamon-water; and the foremention'd Species be mixed with it ſo as to make it into Tablets, *S. A.*

The *New Diſpenſatory* of the *College* leaves out only the ounce of Wormwood-Wine that was ordered in the former. It was not at firſt received by the *College*; and is ſince but very little, if ever, preſcrib'd in common Practice; ſo that it's hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Saccharum Hordeatum, *Barley Sugar.*

It is made from Sugar boiled over a ſlow Fire in a Decoction of Barley briskly beat up with the Whites of Eggs, and frequently ſcummed while upon the Fire; it is then to be ſtrained thro' a Flannel, and again ſet upon the Fire, where it muſt boil ſlowly till it riſes in large Bubbles; and upon Trial found not to ſtick to the Teeth. It is to be poured upon a Marble-Stone, rubbed over with Oil of Almonds, as ſoon as the Bubbles ſubſide; and its Extremities as it runs out turn back again, till it grows of the Conſiſtence of a thick Turpentine; when it muſt be faſten'd to ſomething, and nimbly drawn out by Hands, rubbed over with Starch, into thin or thick, long or ſhort Threads at pleaſure, and laid upon a Plate provided on purpoſe, till it hardens into Lozenges.

This alſo is now ſolely prepared by the *Confectioners*, and is very rarely preſcribed medicinally. In the *College Diſpenſatory* it has the Title of *Saccharum Penidium.*

Con-

Confectio de Thure, *Confection of Frankincenſe.*

Take of prepared Coriander-ſeeds half an ounce, of Nutmegs, and the whiteſt Frankincenſe, of each 3 drams; of Liquoriſe and Maſtich, of each 2 drams; of Cubebs and prepared Hartſhorn, of each 1 dram; of Conſerve of red Roſes 1 ounce; of the whiteſt Sugar a ſufficient Quantity, to make them into little Balls or Lozenges.

This is a very antient Preſcription, and hath paſſed thro' all the *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*; but it is very rarely, if ever, preſcribed, and therefore hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Saccharum Roſatum Tabulatum, *Lozenge Sugar with Roſes.*

Take of red Roſe Leaves without the white Heels, and haſtily dried in the Sun, 1 ounce; of the whiteſt Sugar 1 pound; melt the Sugar over the Fire in red Roſe-water, and the Juice of red Roſes, of each 2 ounces; and after due Evaporation, mix with it the Roſes in fine Powder; and pour it upon a Marble ſo as to make it into Lozenges, *S. A.*

This is alſo now made by the *Confectioners*, altho' very much uſed in medicinal Intentions, as preferable to the Conſerve of Roſes for many Purpoſes. [*Its Colour is made more beautiful by adding a few Drops of Spirit of Vitriol, before it cools.*]

SECT. VI.

Of Electuaries, &c.

[*THE next officinal Form for internal Uſe, is that of an Electuary; and it is much the moſt extenſive of any, as it takes in almoſt the whole* Materia Medica, *in one Intention or other; for tho' many Simples have, from their Texture, a natural Unfitneſs for ſome Forms, yet there are hardly any which are not reducible, one way or other, into this; and the whole Skill of the Compounder conſiſts in knowing that particular Management which Simples of different Textures require to incorporate them thus together. And this we ſhall have Opportunity of being exactly informed about, when we come to ſome of the greater Compoſitions, in the Shops commonly called Capitals.*

Beſides what is common, then, to all Compoſitions, the chief Conſiderations in preſcribing officinal Electuaries, are, that ſuch Things only be put together, which will not by any oppoſite Qualities deſtroy one another, or loſe their natural Properties by lying long in this manner; and likewiſe that the whole be of a Conſiſtence, that will hold Ingredients of different Gravities in equal Mixture. Thus in all Electuaries, where the teſtaceous Powders are ordered, or any thing of an alkaline nature, no Acids, or any thing that will turn acid, ought to be mixed, becauſe they will ferment; their Weight likewiſe requires a thicker Conſiſtence than can be well given by a Syrup, to hold them in Suſpenſion; and for offending in both theſe reſpects, the College have now expunged the Confectio de Hyacintho, *which conſiſted chiefly of teſtaceous and heavy Ingredients, and was made up with Syrup of Lemons. Things which are moſt liable to grow worſe in this form, chiefly affect the aſtringent Compoſitions, becauſe that Roughneſs or Aſperity in which their Aſtrin-*

gency

gency conſiſts, by long lying in Moiſture, grows ſofter, and conſequently leſs efficacious in any ſuch Intentions. This Change is very manifeſt in comparing old Diaſcordium, *or Conſerve of red Roſes, with new.*

In judging of the officinal Compoſitions, as they occur in the Diſpenſatory, it may be convenient, as in the foregoing Forms, to examine them under ſome common Denominations, of Cordials, Carminatives, Hyſterics, Alexipharmics, Detergents, Emollients, Aſtringents, Narcotics, and Cathartics; for ſome or other of theſe general Forms take in all the officinal Electuaries.

Under the firſt of theſe comes the Confectio Alkermes, *which before the laſt Emendation, had in it Pearls, now juſtly rejected, for the Reaſons before aſſigned againſt ſuch Subſtances entering the thinner Electuaries. But a Conſiſtence ſufficient to ſuſpend even the Cinnamon, and* Lignum Aloes, *will ſubject it to candy: For in the making of Syrups it appears that no Liquor requires above double its quantity of Sugar to continue it in that form; and if by the force of Heat more is diſſolved, or part of the Liquor exhaled, the Particles of the Sugar lie ſo near as to attract one another, and cryſtallize; and the ſame Inconveniences attend ſuch Electuaries as acquire a Conſiſtence from the boiling of a Syrup ſufficiently high to ſuſpend but a ſmall quantity of Species. When therefore the* Confectio Alkermes *is boiled high enough to ſuſpend the Cinnamon and Aloes Wood, it will ſoon candy, or otherwiſe they will fall to the bottom, the laſt of which Inconvenience is moſt commonly diſpenſed with; and upon Examination thoſe Powders will generally be found at the bottom: ſo that to form Electuaries from this Foundation, which ſhall conveniently keep, it is neceſſary that there ſhould be a good quantity of the dry Ingredients, not only to cauſe a Conſiſtence ſufficient to ſuſpend one another, but alſo to interpoſe every where between the Particles of Sugar, to prevent their attracting one another; and this is the Caſe of ſome of the greater Compoſitions, when made up with the* Syrupus de Meconio, *whereby they will conveniently enough preſerve their Forms for a good while. As the* Electuarium è Saſſafras *is of Kin to the* Confectio Alkermes *in Intention, ſo it has likewiſe the ſame Inconvenience with relation to the Conſiſtence, tho' in ſomewhat a leſs degree; becauſe the Powders are in a greater Proportion, and therefore better preſerve it from candying or falling to the bottom.*

The Electuarium è Baccis Lauri *is much to be commended for the Uniformity and Efficacy of all its Ingredients, either in the Intentions of a Carminative or Hyſteric, which Purpoſes are advantageouſly enough aim'd at by the ſame Things in many Inſtances, as there is ſomewhat in them peculiarly aſſiſting to each other. The Gums, as in all Compoſitions of this Make, are to be diſſolved in as little White-Wine as will ſerve to ſtrain them, and then they are to be mixed with Honey juſt warm'd; after which the reſt are to be ſifted in when powdered. This is very conveniently preſcribed from half a Dram to a Dram in a Bolus, for any extemporaneous Occaſion, and cannot well be mended by any Additions.*

The Confectio Archigenis *hath never before been in the College Diſpenſatory, but it is a Medicine much of the ſame Complexion with the foregoing, tho' more conciſe as to the number of its Ingredients, and takes in Opium in ſuch a quantity, that makes its repetition once in five or ſix Hours (which is often wanted from the other Ingredients) not practicable, and therefore cannot be ſo commonly uſeful as the* Electuarium è Baccis Lauri. *The Galbanum, Storax and Opium are*

here

here likewiſe to be ſtrained, and well incorporated with Syrup, before the Powders are ſtirred in. But the Syrupus Artemiſiæ *is now ſo ſeldom, if ever made, that it is to be expected, when this Medicine comes more into Uſe (which it is likely to do from the Uniformity and Efficacy of its Ingredients) the Shops will ſubſtitute ſome other in its room; in doing which they cannot injure the Medicine, ſo that it be in Conformity to the Intention, as by the* Syrupus de Pæoniâ, *or the like.*

Amongſt the Alexipharmics, the Mithridate comes firſt in place. This, as well as the other greater Compoſitions, called Capitals, hath paſſed the Examination of ſo many Writers in Pharmacy, that there would be no end in taking notice of all they have ſaid upon it. It is hoped therefore it will be eſteemed ſufficient to judge of this by thoſe Rules already laid down for Compoſition, without the Support of any foreign Authorities. That grand Rule then, to keep all Ingredients out of a Compoſition that belong not to the main Intention, excludes from this at firſt ſight the Agaric: All Commentators in general have excepted againſt it; and Schroder, *who was none of the niceſt in theſe reſpects, lets his Indignation riſe ſo high as to call it* Apoſtema & ſcabies putreſcentis arboris: *It is indeed a very ſtinking* Fungus, *and gives a great nauſeouſneſs to the Stomach; the* Succi Hypociſtidis *and* Acaciæ, *the Gum Arabic, red Roſes, and Gentian Root, diſcover no Properties relating to this Intention; ſome others likewiſe might be excepted againſt, for not having their due Proportions of Efficacy, and conſequently being Clogs and Hindrances to others of greater Moment. The* Trochiſci Cypheos *have nothing in them but what is in the grand Compoſition of the Mithridate, unleſs the Pulp of Raiſins,* Radix Cyperi rotundæ, Baccæ Juniperi, *and* Lignum Aloes; *ſo that it is juſtly remark'd by* Saſſenus, *and many before him, that the Quantities of theſe Ingredients would be much better added to and the others increaſed in the other Preſcription, than to be at the Trouble of making this Form for them ſeparately, ſince they are never called for on other Occaſions, the Virtues of theſe Additions in that being merely trifling, eſpecially the Pulp of Raiſins. But theſe have the Authority of coming down to us in almoſt all the ancient Diſpenſatories, and are originally aſcrib'd to one* Damocrites, *who took ſo much Pains in reforming the Mithridate, that ſome preſcribe it on extemporaneous Occaſions by the Name of* Electuarium Damocritis.

The Theriaca Andromachi *takes in almoſt all the Ingredients of the foregoing, and crouds them with many others much inferior in Efficacy and Propriety; on which account moſt Perſons who have duly conſider'd theſe things prefer the Mithridate to it.*

It cannot chuſe but give any one an indifferent Opinion of the ancient Pharmacy, to read the laviſh Commendations given by many of thoſe Writers to this Compoſition, who, amongſt other extravagant Honours paid to it, have entitled it Regina Medicamentorum, *and ſpeak of it as the laſt Refuge in all deplorable Caſes. But impartially to examine it, we ſhall find its very firſt Ingredient good for nothing; for the* Trochiſci de Scillâ *have little in them more than the Cicer Flower, which is an inſipid thing, of no manner of Efficacy in any medicinal Purpoſe, unleſs as any other Flower, or Crumbs of Bread, externally in Cataplaſms.* Zwelfer *and* Saſſenus *join in their Declamations againſt this Ingredient, as having nothing in it of virtue; affirming that Squills, Onions, and other Things of like Texture, will ſo loſe in drying, as to leave behind only an inſipid Film*

or

or Skin; but were any of the known Properties of the Squills abiding in these Troches, they would only serve to make the Medicine nauseous, for they are manifestly emetic; and the ancient Conceit of a latent Quality in them to resist Poisons, hath been long exploded. Both these Writers take the same freedom with the Troches of Vipers, affirming nothing valuable in the Viper to remain in them were they made by Decoction; but the latter suspects them not to be genuine, nor to have any thing of the Viper's Flesh in them; not sparing at the Close of his Reflections to thank God that Corn was not so scarce in his Country as to put them upon buying dry Bread from Italian *Apothecaries; but if any Fraud of this kind be committed, or if there be nothing of the Viper in the Troches, as these Persons, with many others, affirm, the Certainty cannot be come at any other way that I know of, but by trying whether, like the dried Flesh, they afford a volatile Salt; but this Experiment is too expensive to make it worth any Body's while; and therefore to end the Controversy about it, the Custom hath now obtained to put into this Composition a Quantity of dried Vipers, as near to the Proportion aim'd at in the Troches as can be well gues's'd. The* Trochisci Hedychroi *are liable to the same Objections as the* Cypheos *in the Mithridate, all the Ingredients being already directed in the grand Composition, which therefore are better increased in the Quantities proportionably, and put into the Medicine together, which not only saves a needless Trouble in making the Troches, but secures the Ingredients in them from that Waste they are liable to undergo whilst in that Form. There is no occasion to say any thing of the Agaric Troches, after so much hath been observed of the thing itself. All the other Materials in this grand Composition, which are not to the main Intention, or are in any other respect unsuitable, I have taken the liberty to remark upon in my own Dispensatory, and therefore think it unnecessary to repeat them here.*

The Theriaca Londinensis *is the next considerable Composition of the same Intention, and it hath had so much Care taken about it in the last Revisal of the College, that it is not now chargeable with any one Ingredient that doth not contribute its Share to the main End, besides some added of greater Efficacy than it took in before; so that now it is much better calculated for inward Uses, whereas before it was chiefly used by Surgeons as a warm Cataplasm. The* Theriaca Diatessarωn *is likewise of this Rank, but it is too nauseous for taking, upon account of the Quantities and Bitterness of the Gentian and Myrrh; so that it is only kept in the Species in Shops, and used chiefly for Cattle, under the Title of Horse-spice. The Addition of the Ivory Shavings can be of no use, and therefore is never added.*

The Electuarium Diaspermatωn *and* Pectorale *are the only two of this Intention to promote Urine or Expectoration; but both those Intentions are so much better answer'd by extemporaneous Prescriptions, that I never knew either of them made; and therefore it is not worth the Trouble to examine the Fitness of their particular Ingredients.*

The Diascordium *is the chief Composition that takes in any Quantity of Astringents. Its Author is well known, from whom it takes the Title of* Confectio Fracastorii; *but notwithstanding his great Authority, there is considerable room for Emendations. The Cassia and Gum Arabic, tho' proper Agglutinants, soon make this Medicine so slimy, as to lose the Effect of all its rougher and more astringent Parts; the Gentian likewise gives it a needless Bitterness, and with the*

Galbanum oppose the main Intention, for they are both detergent and purgative; whereas the Medicine is mostly prescribed in Diarrhæas, and in regard to that the Honey is now supplied by the Syrupus de Meconio. *Little likewise can be said for the* Semina Acetosæ, *for if they have no opposite Qualities to a warm Astringent, which is much to be suspected, yet they have nothing to contribute to it. The* Diacorallion *and* Confectio de Santalis *are both tolerably uniform for the same Intention, but are rarely met with in Prescription or heard of in the Shops. And the* Diacydonium *hath long been rejected the Shops, unless amongst Confectioners.*

The Philonium Romanum *is an Opiate join'd with many warm Spices, and pretty much in use; but some of its Ingredients, as the Cassia, and all the Seeds, tho' carminative, seem to be rather superfluous than necessary.*

It is difficult to tell in what Class the Confectio Raleighana *ought to be placed, because it abounds with Materials very different in Intention, tho' most of them seem to be cordial and alexipharmic; however the Trouble of its Composition in the manner here directed is not likely ever to make it valued enough to be brought into Use.*

The purging Electuaries are most of them lenitive, consisting chiefly of Decoctions from Sena, Rhubarb, and the milder Cathartics, boiled up to a Consistence with Sugar, and the Pulps of Prunes, Cassia, Tamarinds, and the like; but most or all of these take in so many unnecessary Things, either under the Notion of Correctors, or to extend their Operation to more general Intentions, that their Dose rises to a Bulk too large for any to care for; even the Caryocostinum, *which takes in the most powerful Cathartic, Scammony, yet joins with it such a multitude of Spices, and is so loaded with Honey, that an ordinary Dose is half an Ounce, which is now thought an unreasonable Quantity in a Bolus; and to dissolve these Things in a Draught even of four Ounces, makes it nauseously thick. This Class of Medicines is suitable enough in emollient Clysters, and are also useful as Coolers, to be taken at any time in small Doses, as common Electuaries in costive Habits, and are also good Vehicles enough for Rhubarb, and some of the terebinthinous Balsams in many Cases where the urinary Passages are disordered.*

The two first Compositions of this Class are so entirely in disuse as not to be worth any Remarks; and the five following are so much like the lenitive Electuary, that they are almost entirely neglected for the sake of it; and in Examination of that, we shall likewise sufficiently find wherein they are to blame, in any respect, with relation to the Ingredients they take in, or the manner in which they are compounded.

The Electuarium ex Helleboro *is but the same as the* Mel Helleboratum, *which we had occasion to take notice of before, where it was much more properly placed, it being by no means to be called an Electuary, but only a thick Syrup.*

The lenitive Electuary comes next, which is almost the only one of this Class that is in use; but even wherein this directs any needless Trouble in the manner of its Composition, as it does in many Instances, I have taken the liberty to remark upon it in my Dispensatory, and direct it in a much more concise way, and after which manner, I have been informed, many at this time make it: And tho' Coriander Seeds are now ordered in the room of the Aniseeds, which will much better powder, yet they are not so much within the Intention, being hotter and dryer. But the greatest Care to be here taken is, that it be boiled high enough to keep, without burning, which

Things of this kind are very apt to do.

The three following Compoſitions are never made, and the reaſon, with regard to the two latter, is plain, from their nauſeous Bitterneſs, which makes their Uſe intolerable any other way than in Clyſters. The Confectio Hamech *likewiſe, which is one of the* Omiſſa, *and added by way of Appendix, is chargeable with the ſame Fault. Tho' the* Caryocoſtinum *is a good warm Cathartic, and much in eſteem among ſt People of robuſt Conſtitutions, yet the Largeneſs of its Doſe ſeldom allows it iu common Preſcription to Perſons of nice Palats.*]

Under this Form are included moſt of thoſe medicinal *Simples* which are proper to give in Subſtance; and therefore it makes a great Part of the Officinal Compoſitions. This Form in the Shops is of a thicker Conſiſtence than that which is uſed in extemporaneous Practice, for the Conveniency of keeping; otherwiſe the Electuaries are apt to ferment and ſpoil. The *College* have in their laſt *Diſpenſatory* divided this *Claſs* into *Alterant* and *Cathartic*; in that order therefore we ſhall inſert the *Officinal Electuaries* here.

Confectio Alkermes, *Confection of Kermes.*

Take of the beſt ſcented Roſe-water 2 pounds, of the Juice of Kermes-berries 3 pounds, of the whiteſt Sugar 1 pound; boil them almoſt to the Conſiſtence of Honey, and then ſtir in the Powders of Cinnamon and Aloes-wood, both the beſt in their kind, of each 6 drams, and make the whole into a Confection, *S. A.*

This was originally a Compoſition of *Meſue*; but it hath undergone many Alterations amongſt Diſpenſatory Writers, and particularly thoſe of the Faculty of *Montpelier* and *Leyden*; as may be ſeen in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* of *Zwelfer*; but they are all perplexed and injudicious Proceſſes. The College at firſt received it into their Diſpenſatory, according to the original Preſcription; but it hath upon every Reviſal ſince been alter'd, until reduced to the ſimple and eaſy manner as here ordered. All the ſuperfluous Ingredients and troubleſome Parts of the Proceſs are here rejected; and nothing retained but what is of ſome Efficacy to the main Intention, and eaſy to manage: The Omiſſion of the Gold indeed may leſſen it in the eſteem of ſuch as attribute any cordial Virtues to the Medicine on that Score; but when they have learned to judge better, they will be more reconciled to it, as here ordered, without that Decoration. This happens to be one of the Medicines made choice of by a late Pretender to reform the *Diſpenſatory*, to give a Specimen of his Ability in that way; but the Groſſneſs of his Errors herein is enough to ſtop any one's Curioſity from ſeeing further of his Performance; for amongſt other Alterations he hath ſtuffed it with three ounces of *Crocus Martis Aſtringens.*

Electuarium è Saſſafras, *Electuary of Saſſafras.*

Take of the beſt ſcented Saſſafras, 2 ounces; of Spring-Water, 2 pounds; boil to the conſumption of a third part, adding towards the latter end, of broken Cinnamon half an ounce; when the Liquor is ſtrain'd, boil it again, with 1 pound of the fineſt Sugar, to the Conſiſtence of a thick Syrup, and ſtir into it of the Powder of Saſſafras, 1 ounce; of Cinnamon, 1 dram; and of Nutmegs half a ſcruple; ſo that it may be made into an Electuary, *S. A.*

This is much mended in the laſt, to what it was in the former Diſpenſatory; for in that there was no

Saſſafras in Powder; which not only left the Medicine of leſs Efficacy as to its main Intention, but liable to candy for want of Species enough to keep the Sugar from joining into Cryſtals; the Sweets and Gold are alſo here omitted, as needleſs at leaſt, if not prejudicial. It is a very grateful Medicine to take, and good in all Caſes where *Abſorbents* and *Sweetners* are order'd. Its Doſe is from half a dram to 2 drams two or three times a Day.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri, *Electuary of Bay-Berries.*

Take of the Leaves of dried Rue, 10 drams, of the Seeds of Biſhops-weed, Cummin, Lovage, Origany, Caraway, wild Carrot and Parſley, of black and long Pepper, wild Mint, Calamus Aromaticus, Bay-Berries and Caſtor, of each 2 drams; of Sagapenum, half an ounce; of Opopanax, 3 drams; of clarify'd Honey, 1 pound and a half. Powder all the Ingredients that require it, and make the whole into an Electuary; by adding the Gums at laſt, after they are well diſſolved in White-wine.

This hath *Rhaſis* for its firſt Contriver; though it ſeems to have received the addition of the Parſley-Seeds in the College Diſpenſatory; where it was at firſt inſerted, and hath been ſince continued, without Alteration, till the preſent, which hath rejected the bitter Almonds. *Zwelfer* hath it in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, exactly as here preſcrib'd, except in the two mention'd Ingredients; and approves of the Compoſition, as a good Medicine in Cholics and Pains of the Bowels from cold Cauſes; and it was deſign'd by its Author for ſuch Purpoſes, *Cap.* 9. *De Dolore Colico, ad Almanſorem.* It is alſo good in hyſterical Diſorders. Its Doſe is from 1 ſcruple to 2 drams, to be repeated as occaſion requires.

Diacorallion, *The Coral Electuary.*

Take of white and red Coral, of the true *Armenian* Bole, and Dragons Blood, of each 1 dram; of Pearls, half a dram; of Aloes-Wood, Red Roſes, Gum Tragacanth and Cinnamon, of each 2 ſcruples; of white and red Sanders, of each 1 ſcruple; of Sugar, diſſolved in ſmall Cinnamon Water, four times as much as the whole; and make them into an Electuary.

This hath been continued through all the Editions of the College Diſpenſatory the ſame, and all the Ingredients agree in the main Intention of an Aſtringent: but it hath been hitherto ſo ſeldom order'd in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, that I believe it is not to be met with in the Shops.

Diacydonium, *A Confection of Quinces.*

Take of the clean Pulp of Quinces, cut into ſlices, and boiled up to a Thickneſs, in fair Water, 8 pounds; of the whiteſt clarify'd Sugar, boil'd alſo to a due Conſiſtence, 6 pounds, and boil them together into a thick Subſtance.

This hath, for a long time, had a place in moſt Diſpenſatories; but is now altogether made by the *Confectioners*, under the Name of *Marmalade.*

Confectio de Santalis, *Confection of the Saunders.*

Take of each ſort of Saunders, 1 ounce; of red Coral, *Armenian* Bole, and ſealed Earth, of each half an ounce; of Kermes Berries, Tormentil Root, Dittany, Saffron, Myrrh, red Roſes exungulated, and burnt Harts-horn, of each 3 drams, and make them into an Electuary, with Syrup of Cloves.

This was not before in the College Diſpenſatory, nor do I find any

any thing ſo near it amongſt the Writers of Pharmacy, as the *Diatrion Santalon* of *Nicholaus Myrepſius*, *Sect.* 1. *Cap.* 213. which hath been tranſcribed into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, and into the firſt of our College. Compoſitions of this kind will admit of making but in ſmall Quantities; becauſe if they are at firſt made thin, the heavy Ingredients will ſubſide; and if thick enough to ſuſpend them, they will ſo much abſord the Humidity of the Syrup, as to grow hard and dry.

Electuarium Diaſpermaton, *An Electuary of Seeds.*

Take of the greater and leſſer four cold Seeds, of the Seeds of Aſparagus, Pimpernel, Baſil, Parſley, and Winter Cherries, of each 2 drams; of Gromwel, and Juice of Liquoriſe, of each 2 drams; of Cinnamon and Mace, of each 1 dram; of white Sugar diſſolved in Water, eight times as much as the whole; and make it into an Electuary, *S. A.*

This is nearly as in the firſt Diſpenſatory of the College; for the latter varies in ſome little Matter, and chiefly in the Quantities: they order indeed the Sugar to be diſſolv'd in Marſh-Mallow Water, but as that is not now made, it is here neglected; any other anſwering the End as well. It is originally a Preſcription of *Fernelius*, and ſeems contrived for Diſorders in the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages; but the preſent Practice takes no notice of it.

Electuarium Pectorale, *The Pectoral Electuary.*

Take of the Juice of Liquoriſe, and of ſweet Almonds, of each half an ounce; of Pine Leaves, 1 ounce; of Hyſſop, Maiden-Hair, *Florentine* Orrice, Nettle Seeds, and round Birthwort, of each 1 dram and half: Seeds of Creſſes, and Elecampane Root, of each half a dram; of Honey, 14 ounces; and make them into an Electuary.

The *College* in their *New Diſpenſatory* have left out, of what was in the former, only the black Pepper, with which it was alſo at firſt received: The Juice of Liquoriſe and ſweet Almonds, are to be gradually ſoftned with the Honey, in a Marble Mortar with a Wooden Peſtle, and then the reſt added in Powder. It is deſign'd for Diſtempers of the Breaſt, to ſoften, cool, and heal the Lungs: but the common Practice hath no regard to it.

Theriaca Diateſſaron, *An Electuary of four Ingredients.*

Take of Gentian Root, Bay-Berries, Myrrh, and round Birthwort, of each 2 ounces; of Honey, 2 pounds: mix them into an Electuary. This with the Addition of the Shavings of Ivory, 2 ounces, is entituled, *Diapente*, or a Compoſition of five Ingredients.

This hath paſſed without Alteration, through all the Emendations of the College Diſpenſatories; where at firſt it entered under the Title of a *Theriaca*. It comes originally from *Meſue*; *Avicen* alſo preſcribes it: but it is hardly ever ordered in the Form of an Electuary; and therefore not kept ſo in the Shops: but in Species, with the Addition of Ivory, it is much called for by the Name of *Diapente*; chiefly for ſome Diſtempers among Cattle.

Diaſcordium, *A Compoſition of Scordium.*

Take of Cinnamon, and Caſſia Lignea, of each half an ounce; of true Scordium, 1 ounce; of *Cretan* Dittany, Tormentil, Biſtort, Galbanum and Gum Arabic, of each half an ounce; of Storax 4 drams

and a half; of Opium and Seeds of Sorrel, of each 1 dram and a half; of Gentian half an ounce; of *Armenian* Bole 1 ounce and half; of *Lemnian* ſealed Earth half an ounce; of long Pepper and Ginger, of each 2 drams; of clarified Honey 2 pounds and a half; of Sugar of Roſes 1 pound; of generous Canary 8 ounces; make it into an Electuary, *S. A.* It alſo may be prepared with *Diacodium* inſtead of the Honey, and leaving out the Sugar of Roſes.

This is originally the Preſcription of *Hyeronymus Fracaſtorius*, a celebrated *Italian* Phyſician, given in his Book *de Contagio, & Morbis contagioſis, Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 7. and for that reaſon it is commonly in extemporaneous Preſcriptions called *Confectio Fracaſtorii.* The firſt of our College Diſpenſatories and the *Auguſtan* inſerted it alike; but in ſubſequent Editions it hath been altered; tho' chiefly in the Tranſpoſition of the Ingredients. The preſent however is copied after the firſt Form exactly; unleſs in the Sugar of Roſes for Conſerve. The Emendation here likewiſe to be made at diſcretion, of *Diacodium* for Honey, is on many Accounts greatly to be liked; and the reaſon for ſuch an Alteration cannot but be obvious to every one acquainted with theſe Matters. The *Scordium* and *Dittany* are to be fine pick'd from their Stalks, and all powder'd together, except the *Galbanum* and *Opium*, which muſt be ſtrain'd and firſt mix'd with the Honey, and then the Species ſifted and ſtirr'd in; and after all, the Wine put to it, as *Zwelfer* hath directed in his Remark hereupon. Some alſo ſtrain the *Storax*; but it will paſs with the others into a Powder; but then it muſt be the better ſettled from the Droſs; elſe the Quantity will be defective. For the Sugar of Roſes, 1 ounce of the Flowers are powder'd with the dry Ingredients; and ſo much the more Honey put inſtead of the Sugar. If for the *Caſſia Lignea*, *Cinnamon* be uſed, it much betters the Medicine; both as the latter is a much more aſtringent Spice, and as the other in time gives a ſlimy Quality to the Compoſition, and ſpoils it. This Medicine is valued for its Colour, which it receives only from the Bole, the moſt indifferent Ingredient in it; but as it is a ſign of its freſhneſs, it is of uſe; for this Medicine is much the worſe for Age, and is known to be ſo by the red Colour wearing off: but that likewiſe may be diſcovered by the Faintneſs of its Taſte; for the *Aromaticks* by time exhale, and the Roughneſs of the Ingredients, in which its Aſtringency conſiſts, by long Continuance in a moiſt Form grow ſofter and ſmoother upon the Palate; as has been already frequently obſerved of Things of that nature. The Colour is indeed renewable by a little freſh Bole; but the Deceit may be diſcovered by the Taſte. Every one knows how much this is of uſe, and for what Purpoſes; and indeed if the ſeveral Ingredients be nicely ſelected, and the Medicine freſh made, it is excellent in all Fluxes whatſoever; and a great Strengthner both of the Stomach and Bowels. In its Influence upon Fluxes, the Opium hath no ſmall ſhare; as may be well conceived from the Virtues of that Drug. It is given to Children from 5 grains to 1 ſcruple, and to grown Perſons from 1 ſcruple to 2 drams for a Doſe. There is but 1 grain of Opium in 5 drams 12 grains. A very miſchievous way ſome Nurſes have got, of giving their Children this Medicine to make them ſleep; more for their own Eaſe than any thing elſe; which is frequently the Foundation of many Illneſſes, from its keeping them too coſtive, the worſt Temper Children can be in. Becauſe Honey

which

which is certainly an Opener, and a powerful Detergent, and therefore contrary to the main Design of this Composition, is here in so large a Quantity, the modern Practice has very prudently ordered this Medicine to be made without it; by using in its stead a sufficient Quantity of *Syrupus de Meconio*, boiled up to a due Consistence, which greatly improves the Medicine: but the quantity for a Dose must then be proportionably lessen'd; as the Syrup adds to its narcotic Property. Many also of late have a way of drying the Opium, so as to powder with the *Species*; and reserving it by itself, as was before observed of the *Species pro Confectione de Hyacintho*: and this is the best way of all to preserve the Virtues of the several Ingredients entire; which no moist Form can do those of an astringent nature. Of the *Species* may be given for a Dose from 5 grains to 1 scruple.

Mithridatium, *Mithridate*.

Take of *Arabian* Myrrh, Saffron, Agaric, Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Frankincense, and Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, of each 10 drams; of the Seeds of Hartwort, Opobalsamum, or in its stead, expressed Oil of Nutmegs, Sweet-rush, *Arabian* Stœchas, the true Costus, Galbanum, *Cyprus* Turpentine, Long Pepper, Castor, Juice of Hypocistis, Storax, Opopanax, and *Indian* Leaf, or in its stead Mace, of each 1 ounce; of Cassia Bark, Polymountain, white Pepper, Scordium, Seeds of wild Carrot, Carpobalsam, or Cubebs, Troches of Cypheos, and Bdellium, of each 7 drams; of Celtic Nard cleansed, Gum Arabic, *Macedonian* Parsley Seed, Opium, the lesser Cardamoms, Fennel Seeds, Gentian Root, red Rose Flowers, and Dittany of *Crete*, of each 5 drams; of Aniseeds, Asarum, Acorus, or Calamus Aromaticus, Orrice, the greater Valerian, and Sagapenum, of each 3 drams; of Meum Root, Acacia, Skinks, and the Tops of St. *John's* Wort, of each 2 drams and a half; of the best Canary, enough to dissolve the Gums and Juices, which will take up about 26 ounces; of clarified Honey as much as the Weight of all the Ingredients, except the Wine; and make them into an Electuary, *S. A.* It may likewise be prepared with Diacodium instead of Honey.

This is reckon'd one of the Officinal Capitals. It takes its Name from its reputed Author *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus* and *Bithynia*; tho' some will have it, that this Composition greatly varies from the royal Prescriber's genuine Receipt; in having receiv'd vast Additions of Ingredients from the Transcribers, as it hath come handed down to these Times. As far back however as we can trace it in Authors of the best Note, it stands as here given; and the present differs from none of the former *College Dispensatories*, unless in some small Transpositions of the Simples. *Zwelfer*, in his Notes upon the *Augustan Dispensatory*, blames some of the Ingredients, with his usual freedom on such Occasions, either as useless, or out of the principal Intention of the whole; but he seems to have taken much more Pains than was needful, in distributing the several Ingredients into Classes for powdering; because all, except the Gums, are as well so ordered together, and every ordinary Operator knows how to dissolve the Gums and Juices, that will not powder, in the Wine. This is greatly used as a *Cordial*, an *Opiate*, and a *Sudorific*; all which Intentions it is fitted for from the several *Simples*, in its Composition, of those Virtues. Its Dose is from 1 scruple to 2 drams; and in most Cases, both as a *Cordial* and an *Alexipharmic*, it is a much

better Medicine than the *Venice-Treacle.* But this, as all other ancient Officinals, has many Ingredients which might have been as well or better left out; becauſe they bear no Affinity to the main Deſign of the whole. Thus the *Agaric* is not only uſeleſs but hurtful, by making the Medicine more nauſeous: the *Succus Hypociſtidis* anſwers no End at all; the *Caſſia Bark* ſhould be rejected for the ſame reaſon as was given under the *Diaſcordium*; the *Polymountain, Daucus Seeds, Gum Arabic, red Roſes, Dittany of* Crete, *Gentian Root,* and *Acacia,* have neither of them Virtues of any reſemblance to what is aim'd at by this Compoſition; and conſequently are more a Clog than an Help to the whole. It would therefore make a much better Medicine if the other Ingredients of the right Intention were proportionably increaſed in their Quantities, ſo as to make the *Opium,* to which particular regard is to be had, ſtill bear the ſame Proportion in the whole. In our former Editions there was an Eſſay towards an Emendation of this Medicine; which, in regard to the *College* Authority, ſhould have here been omitted, but that ſome have been accuſtomed to make it after that Preſcription for their private Uſe. Take Myrrh, Saffron, Cinnamon, Spikenard, of each 2 ounces and a half; Storax 2 ounces; Ginger, Treacle-Muſtard, Frankincenſe, *Celtic* Nard pick'd, and Garden Valerian Root, of each 10 drams; Seeds of Hartwort, Opobalſam, Camel's Hay, Stœchas, Coſtus, Galbanum, *Cyprus* Turpentine, long Pepper, Caſtor, Opopanax, and Mace, of each 1 ounce; white Pepper, Scordium, Carpobalſamum, or Cubebs, Cypheos Troches, and Bdellium, of each 7 drams; Parſley-ſeed, Opium, Leſſer Cardamoms, Fennel-ſeed, Aniſeed, Aſarabacca-roots, Calamus aromaticus, Orrice, Sagapenum, of each 3 drams; Meum-root, Skinks, and Tops of St. *John*'s-wort, of each 2 drams and a half; Canary 1 pound and a half; and Honey 3 times the Quantity. This makes a more elegant Medicine than the other; and is more efficacious to all the Intentions it is deſigned for. The greateſt Beauty of this to the Eye, is the Smoothneſs; (which much depends upon the Fineneſs of the Species,) and the Colour which it ſtrikes upon white Paper, being of a delicate yellow. To this purpoſe it is an Advantage to mix the Saffron in fine Powder by itſelf in the Canary; and ſhake them together 2 or 3 times a Day for a Week, before all things are in readineſs to mix: for by this means the Tincture will be better drawn out from the Saffron, then if it be powdered and mixed with the other Ingredients; and ſtrike a much better Colour in the Medicine. For Smoothneſs too and due Mixture, the Gums, and any diſſolvable Subſtances, are to be melted ſeparately, and ſtrained into the Honey, and intimately mixed with it before the Species are ſifted in, which muſt be well ſtirred. There is 1 grain of Opium in every 4 drams 2 ſcruples.

Philonium Romanum, *Roman Philonium.*

Take of white Pepper, and white Henbane Seeds, of each 5 drams; of Opium 2 drams and a half; of Caſſia Bark 1 dram and half; Smallage-ſeed 1 dram; of the Seeds of *Macedonian* Parſley, Fennel, and *Cretic* Daucus, of each 2 ſcruples 5 grains; of Saffron 1 ſcruple and a half; of Spikenard, Pellitory of *Spain,* and Zedoary, of each 15 grains; of Cinnamon 1 dram and a half; of Myrrh and Caſtor, of each 1 dram; Syrup of white Poppies a ſufficient Quantity, to make the whole into an Electuary.

This

This is a Preſcription originally of *Nicolaus Myrepſus*; but the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* received it with *Euphorbium*, as doth alſo the *Auguſtan*; which now the *College* have thought fit to reject, as well as in the preceding; it being an Ingredient too hot and irritating for inward uſe. There are ſeveral other Compoſitions of this Denomination, taken by the *Diſpenſatory* Writers from *Meſue*, *Galen*, and others; but they all agree in the main. *Zwelfer* however prefers the *Confectio Archigenis* to them all; as a warm Opiate; which is their main Intention. The former Preſcriptions of this were all with Honey, in 3 times the quantity of the other Ingredients; but the *Syrupus de Meconio*, as here ordered, is vaſtly preferable; as agreeing ſo much better with the Intention of the whole. It is a powerful Opiate; and given from 10 grains to 2 ſcruples, to eaſe violent Pains and procure Sleep.

Theriaca Andromachi, *The Treacle of* Andromachus, (*commonly called* Venice-*Treacle.*)

Take of the Troches of Squills 48 drams; of the Troches of Vipers, Long-Pepper, Opium, and Troches Hedychroi, of each 24 drams; of exungulated dry red Roſes, of fragrant *Sclavonian* Orrice, of Juice of Liquoriſe, of ſweet Navew Seeds, of Tops of Scordium, of Opobalſamum, Cinnamon, and the Troches of Agaric, of each 12 drams; of Myrrh, Sweet Coſtus, or Zedoary, Saffron, true Caſſia-Bark, Spikenard, Schœnanth, white and black Pepper, Male Frankincenſe, *Cretan* Dittany, Rhapontic, *Arabian* Stœchas, Horehound, *Macedonian* Parſley-Seeds, Calamint, *Cyprus* Turpentine, Roots of Cinque-foil and Ginger, of each 6 drams; of the Tops of *Cretic* Polymountain, of Ground Pine, *Celtic* Spikenard Roots, Amomum, Storax, Meum Root, Tops of Germander, *Pontic* Phu Root, *Lemnian* Earth, *Indian* Leaf, calcined *Roman* Vitriol, Gentian Root, Gum Arabic, Juice of Hypociſtis, Carpobalſam, or in its Defect, Nutmegs or Cubebs, of the Seeds of Aniſe, Cardamoms, Fennel, and Hartwort, of Acacia, or in its ſtead, the inſpiſſated Juice of rough Sloes, of the Seeds of Treacle-Muſtard, Tops of St *John*'s Wort, Seeds of Biſhop's Weed, and Sagapenum, of each 4 drams; of the beſt Caſtor, long Birthwort Root, Bitumen *Indicum.* or Amber, *Cretic* Daucus Seed, Opopanax, the leſſer Centory, and fat Galbanum, of each 2 drams; of old Canary a ſufficient quantity to diſſolve the moiſt and diſſolvable Ingredients; and of clarify'd Honey triple the Weight of all the dry Species. Make all into an Electuary, *S. A.* This may likewiſe be made with *Syrupus de Meconio*, inſtead of Honey.

This hath continued the ſame in almoſt all the *Diſpenſatories* it hath yet paſſed through; and is not only the Capital Alexipharmic of our Shops, but of all *Europe*. It has a great deal more wrote about it, than could be contain'd in the largeſt Volume. We ſhall therefore content our ſelves with as ſhort Remarks upon this grand Medicine, as is conſiſtent with that Acquaintance every one in the Practice of Phyſic ought to have with it. This claims for its Author the Perſon whoſe Name it bears; and who was Phyſician to *Nero* the Tyrant. That we frequently call it *Venice*-Treacle is from the great Quantities made at *Venice*, and thence tranſported to moſt Parts of the World. As this has paſs'd through many Ages, and the hands of many, in their own Opinions able to alter it for the better, there are abundance of different

rent *Recipe's* extant in Diſpenſatory-Writers: and this of our *College* ſeems to be one of the beſt; that in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* differing little from it. *Diemerbroek*, a late Writer, greatly extols the multiplicity of Ingredients in this Compoſition; and has odd Notions of the united Efficacies of ſuch Ingredients ariſing to a much higher Degree, and exalting the Virtues of each other, much beyond what they were poſſeſt of when ſeparate. Monſ. *Charas* a *French* Author, has wrote a whole Treatiſe upon the *Theriaca*; and is very particular upon each Ingredient; but ſays nothing worth notice here. *Zwelfer*, in his Animadverſions upon the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, ſays moſt to our Purpoſe: in which he has followed *Quercetan*. Many Ingredients are by them juſtly found fault with, as not at all agreeing with the Intention of the whole; ſuch as *Agaric*, *Rhubarb*, *Calcanthum*, &c. The *Troches* of *Squills* are likewiſe rejected, with thoſe of the Viper; becauſe the manner of making them into ſuch Forms, deſtroys the Virtues which they are intended to retain. If therefore ſuch are omitted, and others proportionably increas'd, ſo that the *Opium* might ſtill have the ſame Proportion to the whole, the Medicine would be much the better. As before therefore in the *Mithridate*, we ſubmit the following Alteration to every one's Liberty.

Take *Opium*, long Pepper, Scordium pick'd from the Stalks, Opobalſam, Cinnamon, Myrrh, Saffron, Spikenard, Schœnanth, Calamint, *Indian* Leaf, Cardamoms, Marum Syriacum, Tops of Marjoram, and *Calamus Aromaticus*, of each 3 ounces; Zedoary, white and black Pepper, Stœchas, *Cyprus* Turpentine, Ginger, Celtic Nard, of each 6 drams; Ground-Pine, Storax, Meum, Tops of Germander, Cubebs, Aniſeeds, Fennel Seeds, and Seeds of Treacle-Muſtard, Sagapenum, Caſtor, Opopanax and Galbanum, of each 4 drams. Wine and Honey as in the other.

That the Vipers and Squills may not be loſt in this, let a dozen Vipers be put alive into half as much Wine as is here required; and after ſome Weeks ſtanding very cloſely ſtopt, let all be drawn over by a Retort to Dryneſs; and what comes into the Receiver be put into the Medicine: and in the other Part of the Wine, infuſe 6 ounces of green Squills, for ſome time; which preſs out hard, and reſerve this to diſſolve ſome of the Gums in. By this Management all the Virtues of theſe two Ingredients will be much better ſecured than as order'd in Troches.

In the Diſpenſation of this Medicine, *Zwelfer* divides the Ingredients into ſeveral *Claſſes*, according to their Similitude of Textures; thoſe of each Claſs to be diſſolv'd, as the Gums, and the others powder'd ſeparately; and afterwards mixed: but ſuch a trouble ſeems altogether needleſs; for ſome of the more tough and moiſt Ingredients will beat well enough with ſuch as are dryer and more brittle, and paſs the Sieve together; and ſome even powder the *Opium* itſelf, which is as good a way as any, if it has been already cleanſed of its *Fæces*. All the Herbs ought to be clear'd of their Stalks; and to be as freſh as poſſible; as alſo the Roots, from every thing that is unſound or decaying. The *Saffron*, if its Colour be inſiſted on, may be powder'd ſeparately, and put into the Wine, drawn from the *Vipers*, as directed in the Mithridate. The *Galbanum*, *Turpentine*, &c. muſt be firſt ſtrain'd and mixed with the Honey: and then the Species ſifted in leiſurely; another ſtirring it all the time, that it

it may be well mixed; and last of all the Wine is to be put in. If this be made according to the Alteration here given, it makes a noble Medicine, and cannot be exceeded by any Compoſition as an *Alexipharmic*, and a *Cephalic*; for there is ſcarce any particular View, which any Symptom can give, in either of theſe Intentions, for which there are not many Ingredients herein of great efficacy provided. It is a good *Opiate*, and may more ſafely be taken than many of the plainer *Opiates*, in Caſes that require ſome *Stimulus* to be uſed at the ſame time, with ſuch things as procure Indolence; becauſe *Opiates* alone are apt to occaſion Stagnations; and other Inconveniences. There is 1 grain of *Opium* in each 4 ſcruples; and therefore it may be given from 1 ſcruple to 2 drams, as the Strength and Circumſtances of the Patient require. Many here have a Prejudice, that this Medicine made in *England* is not ſo good as what comes from *Venice*; as if the Name, which by mere accident it has obtain'd, confin'd it to be made good only in that Place: and their *Vipers*, they ſay, are much better than any other. But there is no Foundation in this; for though their Country is hotter, and ſo may the more rarify the *Viperine* Juices, in which their Efficacy conſiſts; yet the manner of their making them into *Troches* loſes ſo much of their Volatility, that the way we have here directed to manage them, carries much more of their Virtues into the Medicine. Beſides, this is but a naked Suppoſition; and in which there does not ſeem to be any weight: for if we may judge by their poyſonous Properties, the Bites of our *Vipers*, at the proper time of the Year, which is the hotteſt, are as efficacious and deadly as theirs. But to end all Controverſy on this Head, if a proportionable quantity of the *Volatile Salt* drawn from theſe Creatures, be put into this Medicine, inſtead of any other Preparation, the Virtues will then be exactly the ſame: for the Salt which is produced from one, though it does not riſe in ſuch Plenty, is however of equal Virtues with that which comes from another. But if any other Country has the Advantage over us in this Ingredient, ours has it much more in another of as great, if not greater moment; and that is, in the *Saffron*: for that which our own Country produces is of four times more Strength and Goodneſs upon every account, than any which comes from abroad. This fooliſh Opinion of the foreign *Theriaca* being better than what is made here, has occaſion'd the common People to be cheated, as they too much deſerve, with the worſt of Medicines for right *Venice Treacle*. For they imagining that to be the proper Place of its Manufacture, and that it can come from thence genuine at cheaper Rates than it is here ſold at in our Shops, pleaſe themſelves much with buying a tin Pot at a low Price of a dirty Sailor, who pretends to have imported it, wrapt up with printed Directions in the *Italian* Tongue; whereas ſome of our *Druggiſts*, and unworthy wholeſale Dealers in Pharmacy, make this wretched Stuff of little elſe than the Sweepings of their Shops; have the very Bills printed in *London*; and put it off in this Diſguiſe upon ſuch ſimple People. In reality, no Country can make this cheaper than our ſelves; and not eaſily ſo cheap; becauſe many of the Ingredients are furniſhed us from both the *Indies*. And no one here, buying every thing to the beſt advantage, can make it for ſo little as 3 Shillings *per* pound out of pocket; and therefore any one may judge what

what that muſt be, which is ſold for leſs; as it is by theſe pretended Importers. They who have any ſuſpicion that this is an Injuſtice upon theſe *Venice-Treacle* Merchants, may be ſatisfied at almoſt any Printers, who print and keep by them ſuch *Italian* Directions; unleſs they can perſuade themſelves, that an Apothecary at *Venice*, is forced to ſend to *London* to have his Bills printed.

This one Remark more the preſent Practice will not ſuffer us to omit; which is making this Medicine into an Electuary with *Syrupus de Meconio* inſtead of *Honey*; as was before obſerv'd of the *Diaſcordium*; but ſuch who think there is equal reaſon for ſo doing, proceed upon a great Miſtake. The *Diaſcordium* is calculated for an *Aſtringent*, to which Intention *Honey* is oppoſite, becauſe it attenuates and deterges; and therefore with great reaſon, was the *Syrupus de Meconio* ſubſtituted in its room; but in an *Alexipharmic* Compoſition, as the *Venice-Treacle* is, to reject *Honey*, which is of the ſame Intention, and very powerfully ſo too, and ſubſtitute what is contrary, unleſs by *accident*, ſeems to be owing more to Whimſy, or the Vanity of leading an Example, than any good Reaſon. *Opiates* indeed contribute ſomewhat, which, we ſay by *accident*, forwards the Intention of an *Alexipharmic*; as may be ſeen explain'd under the Diviſion of *Narcotics*, in *Part* 2. *Sect.* 10. but in the *Theriaca* there ſeems to be a full Proportion of *Opium* already; ſo that by the addition of the *Diacodium*, inſtead of procuring that eaſy Relaxation which favours the Operation of an *Alexipharmic*; there is induc'd ſuch an Inſenſibility, that the Secretions will rather be diminiſhed than enlarged; that is, inſtead of warming the Patient into a Sweat, he will be dozed into a Stagnation; and ſo have a common Fever, which might have been ſoon thrown off, changed into one of a putrid malignant kind. And Inſtances of this nature I have more than once met with, from the common *Venice-Treacle*, when imprudently taken, or in an Over-doſe; and therefore ſuch Accidents are much more to be fear'd, when this Alteration comes more to take place. The greateſt Reaſon which can be alledg'd for this Practice, is the *Honey* diſagreeing with ſome particular Conſtitutions: but one Inſtance of this does not happen to an hundred of the contrary: and if this is ſufficient, it pleads for the ſame Alteration in moſt of the officinal Electuaries; becauſe there are few of them without it. If this Medicine be made according to the *Recipe* we have offer'd, the Operator will find all the principal Ingredients of the *Trochiſci Hedychroi* contriv'd therein; and therefore need not take it for an Omiſſion that they are left out.

Confectio Archigenis, Archigenis's *Confection.*

Take of the beſt Caſtor, of Long and Black Pepper, Storax, Spikenard, Coſtus, Galbanum, and Opium, of each half an ounce; of Saffron 2 drams; of Syrup of Mugwort a ſufficient Quantity to make the whole into a Confection.

This hath not been received into any *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, before the laſt Reformation of it. It is originally a Preſcription of *Meſue*, *De Tuſſi Humida*, and is in Page 30, of the *Venice* Edition in 1549. It is from thence inſerted into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory exactly as it ſtands here, unleſs in the Subſtitution of Syrup of *Mugwort* for Honey, and is there recommended for Diſtempers of the Breaſt; as alſo in nervous Diſorders; and thoſe Intentions

tions it ſeems very well accommodated to. *Zwelfer* in his Animadverſions upon it, ſays, great Care is to be taken in its Compoſition, notwithſtanding it conſiſts of ſo few Ingredients; but it ſeems to require no other Skill than is requir'd in the Compoſition of *Capitals*; that is, diſſolving and ſtraining the Gums and Opium ſo as to incorporate them with the Syrup; and then to ſift and ſtir in the reſt of the Ingredients, finely powder'd, together. Its Doſe is from 1 ſcruple to 1 ounce, to be repeated as occaſion requires.

Theriaca Londinenſis, *London Treacle.*

Take of the four greater and leſſer hot Seeds, of each 1 ounce; of the Roots of Angelica, *Virginia* Snake-Root, Tormentil, Elecampane, Zedoary, Contrayerva, Calamus Aromaticus, and Gentian, of each 2 drams; of the Leaves of *Cretic* Dittany, Scordium, Rue, Bay-berries and Juniper berries, of each half an ounce; of Nutmegs, Mace, Saffron, Myrrh, and Cloves, of each 3 drams; of Ginger and Opium, of each 2 drams; of Syrup of white Poppies, boil'd to an higher Conſiſtence than ordinary, three times as much as the Weight of the reſt; and of Canary a ſufficient Quantity to make the whole into an Electuary.

This is much alter'd from what it hath been in all the preceeding Diſpenſatories; and as an Alexipharmic, which is plainly its main Intention, much for the better: for many Ingredients, very weakly conducive to ſuch an End, are now rejected; and one of the moſt efficacious we have in the Shops of that Claſs added, which is the Contrayerva; but as this hath hitherto been moſtly uſed by the Surgeon, where warm Cataplaſms are required, how far it is improv'd for ſuch Purpoſes, and eſpecially by the exchange of Honey for *Syrupus de Meconio*. I will not pretend to be a Judge.

[*The* Theriaca Edenſis, *or Treacle of the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory, being a very extraordinary Medicine of this Claſs; it may be proper to inſert it here.*

Take the Roots of Angelica, Contrayerva, Maſter-wort, Virginia *Snake-Root, wild Valerian, Zedoary, and Bay-berries, of each* 2 *ounces; the Leaves of Rue and Scordium, of each* 1 *ounce and half; Powder of* Diambra 3 *ounces; Camphire, Saffron, Roſin of Guaiacum, Myrrh and Opium, of each* 1 *ounce; of clarified Honey thrice the Weight of the Powder; and as much Canary Wine as will ſerve to diſſolve the Opium: mix all together, and make an Electuary thereof, according to the Rules of Art.*

This is a noble Medicine, both for internal and external Uſe; the choiceſt Alexipharmicks enter its Compoſition ſo, as perhaps to give it the Preference to Venice Treacle, Philanium Romanum, *or* Mithridate: *And as a Cataplaſm it will do more than the* Theriaca Londinenſis.]

Confectio Raleighana, *Sir* Walter Raleigh's *Confection.*

Take of the Shavings of Hartshorn 1 pound; of Viper's Fleſh with their Hearts and Livers 6 ounces; of the Flowers of Borage, Roſemary, Marygolds, *Ros Solis*, Red Roſes, and Elder, of each half a pound; of the Leaves of Scordium, Carduus B. Baum, *Cretic* Dittany, Mint, Marjoram, Betony, of each 12 handfuls; of the Juice of Kermes, of the greater Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, of Juniper Berries, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Saffron, of each 2 ounces; of the beſt Cinnamon, Saſſafras Bark, and

the

the yellow Peel of Citrons and Oranges, of each 3 ounces; of Aloes-wood and Saſſafras-wood, of each 6 ounces; of the Roots of Angelica, wild Valerian, Fraxinella, or white Dittany, *Virginia* Snake-Root, Zedoary, Tormentil, Biſtort, long and round Birthwort, Gentian, and Maſterwort, of each 1 ounce and half. After theſe are all cut and groſly bruiſed, put 'em into a proper Veſſel to draw out their Tincture with rectified Spirit of Wine, *S. A.* Filter this Tincture, and evaporate it into an Extract by Diſtillation in *Balneo Mariæ*. Let the Remains after preſſing, be burned, and a Lixivium made of the Aſhes, ſo as to procure a pure Salt, *S. A.* which muſt be added to the aforeſaid Extract; and afterwards to this Extract add, and ſtir in the following Powder, and the other Ingredients, *S. A.* Take of Oriental and Occidental Bezoar, of each 1 ounce and half; of Oriental Pearls 2 ounces, of red Coral 3 ounces; of Oriental Bole, true ſeal'd Earth, and calcin'd Harts-horn, of each 1 ounce; of Ambergreaſe 1 ounce; of Oriental Muſk 1 dram and half; of white Sugar-Candy powder'd 2 pounds; and make a Confection. *S. A.*

This hath not been in any Diſpenſatory, that I know of, before; except in that of *Bates*. It hath obtain'd a great Name and Eſteem amongſt ſome Perſons; which ſeems to have been the Reaſon why the *College* have now made it an Officinal Medicine. The whole Proceſs is long and troubleſome; but the greateſt Care incumbent upon the Compounder is, that the Extract be at firſt left thin enough to receive the Powders, which are afterwards to be mix'd with it; ſo that the whole may be of a due Conſiſtence. However this Medicine may ſtand in the Opinion of many, it hath now much more Honour done it than it deſerves; all its main Intentions being much better anſwered with leſs trouble.

Benedicta Laxativa, *The Bleſſed Laxative.*

Take of choice Turpeth 10 drams; of Diagrydium, the Bark of Spurge Root prepared, and Hermodactyls, of each 5 drams; the Seeds of Aniſe and Fennel, of each half an ounce; of Sal Gem 1 ounce; of clarify'd Honey three times the quantity of the reſt; ſo as to make the whole into an Electuary.

This is originally taken from *Nicolaus*, both by the *College* into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*, and by the *Auguſtan*, with very little Variation; and it hath ſo continued down to the preſent Reformation of our *College Diſpenſatory*, which now rejects many needleſs Spices and Carminatives that were crowded into it, under the notion of Correctors; there being a ſufficiency retained for ſuch Purpoſes. *Zwelfer* ſays, that ſome have order'd double the Quantity of the Spurge Root; but thinks that as it ſtands here it is enough; and that even that requires a due Preparation; which is by infuſing it three Days in very ſharp Vinegar, and then drying it. It is however, ſo wholly neglected by the preſent Practice, that it is never made, or kept in the Shops.

Electuarium Amarum, *The bitter Electuary.*

Take of Epithymum half an ounce; of Angelica Roots 3 drams; of Gentian, Zedoary, and Acorus, of each 2 drams; of Cinnamon 1 dram and half; of Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Saffron, of each 1 dram; of Aloes 6 ounces; and with the Syrups of Citron and Orange Peels, and Sugar, each a ſufficient Quantity, make them into an Electuary.

In

In the first *Dispensatory* of the *College* this is ordered to be made up with the Syrups of Fumitory and Scabious; but both these are now rejected in the Shops; in other respects this stands as it was order'd there; where it likewise occurs under the Title of *Electuarium Amarum Minus*, in distinction from another called *Electuarium Amarum Magistrale Majus*; which hath been continued through all the Emendations of the *College* to the present, where it is thought fit to expunge it; as this also might now justly have been; as being wholly neglected in Prescription.

Diacassia cum Manna, *A Composition of Cassia with Manna.*

Take of *Damascus* Prunes 2 ounces; of Violet Flowers 1 handful and a half; of Spring-water 1 pound and a half; let them boil till half is wasted; and then in the strained Liquor dissolve of fresh Cassia Pulp 6 ounces; of Syrup of Violets 8 ounces; of the Pulp of Tamarinds 1 ounce; of white Sugar-candy 1 ounce and half; of the best Manna 2 ounces; and make them into an Electuary, *S. A.*

This hath continu'd the same thro' all the Emendations of the College, unless in the present Omission of the Sugar of Violets; no such thing being now made. Its Author is by the *Augustan* Dispensatory acknowledg'd to be uncertain. *Zwelfer*, in his Animadversions upon it, cautions that it should be made but in small Quantities at a time; as indeed all other Compositions of like kind should be, lest they grow acid, and ferment by long keeping. *Fernelius* also gives the like Admonition; but this Inconvenience may be pretty easily prevented by simmering them over a slow Heat; and stirring them all the while with a wooden Spatula to prevent burning, till they are of a good thick Consistence; as we shall presently shew under the *Lenitive Electuary*. It is now wholly neglected in common Prescriptions.

Cassia Extracta cum Foliis Sena, *Extract of Cassia with Sena Leaves.*

Take of the *Diacassia* with Manna 2 pounds; of Sena Leaves powder'd 2 ounces; of Caraway-Seeds 1 ounce; of Syrup of Violets a sufficient quantity, to mix them together into an Electuary.

Diaprunum Lenitivum, *A lenitive Composition of Prunes.*

Take of new and ripe *Damascus* Prunes 100; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Water till they are soft; then remove them from the Fire, and when cold drive the Pulp thro' a Sieve, and set it by for Use. In the Liquor strained from the Prunes before pulping, boil 1 ounce of Violet Flowers; and after straining again, dissolve in it 2 pounds of Sugar, and boil it into a Syrup; to which add of the foremention'd Pulp half a pound; of Cassia and Tamarinds dissolved in a little of the same Decoction, and pulped, of each 1 ounce; boil them again over a gentle Fire, and frequently stir the Mixture; after which sift in the following Powders: of Coriander-Seed, Rhubarb, Liquorise, and Marshmallow Roots, of each a sufficient quantity to make the whole into a soft Electuary.

Diaprunum Solutivum, *A solutive Composition of Prunes.*

Take of the lenitive Composition of Prunes fresh and warm 4 pounds; of prepared Scammony 2 ounces 5 drams, and mix them together into an Electuary, *S. A.*

The two latter of these were Prescriptions of *Nicolaus*; the first of which was received into the College Dispensatory under the Title of *Diaprunum simplex, rectius lenitivum*; but

but the latter part of it is here much abridg'd of many ſuperfluous Ingredients, as the Spodium, Barberries, and many other Things of like nature: but neither of theſe are now hardly ever preſcrib'd or made.

Catholicon, *The univerſal Purge.*

Take of the Pulps of Caſſia and Tamarinds, and of Sena Leaves, of each 2 ounces; of Polypody-root, of Violet Flowers, and of Rhubarb, of each 1 ounce; of Aniſeeds, white Sugar, and Liquoriſe, of each 2 drams; powder thoſe Ingredients together that require it; and then take of freſh Polypody-root bruiſed 3 ounces; of ſweet Fennel-Seed 6 drams; and boil them in 4 pounds of Spring-water to the conſumption of a third part: ſtrain out the Liquor, and with 2 pounds of the fineſt Sugar boil it up to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup; then by degrees pour it upon the Pulps, as they ſtand over the Fire, and afterwards ſtir in the Powders ſo as to make the whole into an Electuary.

This is originally a Preſcription of *Nicolaus*; and the College received it into their firſt Diſpenſatory under the Title of *Diacatholicon*; but the preceding to this varied conſiderably from that; both in the Materials and Order of Preparation; tho' here the cold Seeds, and ſome other Ingredients of no great conſequence to the main Intention of the whole, are quite rejected; yet at beſt it is but an indifferent Compoſition; and, notwithſtanding its oſtentatious Title, is hardly ever preſcrib'd or made.

Electuarium ex Elleboro, *An Electuary of Hellebore.*

Take of the Roots of white Hellebore ſliced 1 pound; of Spring-water 12 pounds; macerate them together for three Days; then boil to the Conſumption of half. Squeeze out the Liquor by ſtrong Expreſſion; and to it add 3 pounds of Honey, and boil up to a due Conſiſtence.

In the former College Diſpenſatory this ſtood under the Title of *Mel Elleboratum*; and was ordered with 13 pounds of Honey, which makes the preſent vaſtly ſtronger of the Hellebore than that. It is ſo rough a Medicine as ſeldom to be given, but to maniacal Perſons, and thoſe of very robuſt Conſtitutions; and then it chiefly operates by Vomit. It is originally preſcribed by *Geſner*; and hath been experienced by many to do good Service in hypochondriacal and the like Caſes. Its Doſe is from half an ounce to 1 and a half or 2 ounces.

Electuarium Lenitivum, *Lenitive Electuary.*

Take of ſtoned Raiſins, freſh Polypody of the Oak, and the beſt Sena, of each 2 ounces; of Mercury 1 handful and half; of Figs N° 20; of Maidenhair, Violet Leaves, and cleanſed Barley, of each a handful; of *Damaſcus* Prunes and Tamarinds, of each 6 drams; of Liquoriſe half an ounce; boil them together *S. A.* in 10 pounds of Water to the Conſumption of a third part; and ſqueeze out the Liquor by ſtrong Expreſſion; and in one part of it, while warm, diſſolve the Pulps of Caſſia, Tamarinds, new Prunes, and of Sugar of Violets, of each 6 ounces. In the other part of the ſtrained Liquor melt 2 pounds of the fineſt Sugar; and laſtly, add 1 ounce and a half of Sena Leaves in powder; and of Coriander-Seed powdered 1 ounce to every pound of the Electuary; ſo that it may be brought into a due Conſiſtence for that Form, *S. A.*

The laſt Diſpenſatory of the College before this, had, in ſome things of no great conſequence, receded, in the Order of Compoſition chiefly, from the firſt Edition; but this hath again

again more nearly conformed to that; except in rejecting the Jujebs and Sebeſtens; and ſubſtituting in their room Figs only; which are much more common to be met with good, and full as well anſwer the Intention. *Mathiolus*, indeed, gives thoſe Ingredients a very great Commendation; but it is poſſible in his Time and Country thoſe Fruits might be ſupplied in much greater Perfection than they are now amongſt us here. There are ſeveral other lenitive Electuaries in many Diſpenſatory Writers; chiefly in the *Auguſtan*, and the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, particularly one of *Nicolaus Alexandrinus* with Manna; but this fully anſwers all their Intentions: for which reaſon alſo the *Electuarium Paſſulatum*, and ſome others of like nature, are rejected in this Edition. But we muſt ſtill repeat it, that this is yet a very unartful Compoſition: for what occaſion is there for Prunes and Tamarinds in the Decoction, when they are afterwards added in Pulp? The ſame likewiſe may be objected againſt the Sena. They who make it this way, may firſt powder the due quantity of Sena; which, as it cannot be well done without ſome waſte, the fibrous and ſtalky parts, which will not break and go thro' the Sieve, may be reſerved for the Decoction; allowing ſomewhat more in quantity; as ſuppoſing them not ſo ſtrong. The Sugar of Violets likewiſe, and the Fruits that are in the Decoction, are trifling: We ſhall therefore offer an Alteration of this Compoſition, which any one may make uſe of at pleaſure. Take Polypody of the Oak and *French* Barley, of each 4 ounces; Mercury and Maidenhair, of each 2 handfuls; Liquoriſe-root 4 ounces; boil theſe in a ſufficient quantity of Water to 2 pounds, or thereabouts: to which add 2 pounds of brown Sugar, and ſtrain them thro' a Flannel, together, hot: then to this Syrup add the Pulps of Tamarinds, Caſſia and Prunes, of each 6 ounces; Powder of Sena half a pound; of Aniſeeds one ounce; or in its room, becauſe the Seeds are difficult to powder fine, of the Oil of Aniſeeds 1 dram, or 60 drops. Great Care muſt be taken that the Pulps do not burn, or run into Knots; which is to be prevented by having the Fire ſlow, and ſtirring them well during Evaporation to a due Conſiſtence: and when high enough, let them be almoſt cold before the Powders are ſifted in; becauſe they will then mix the ſmoother. Few boil this Medicine up high enough; which makes it fret and ferment, and ſour in hot Weather; and then it gripes and operates much rougher than is intended; it ought therefore to be of ſuch a Conſiſtence as will not ſtir by the greateſt Heat, but keep its Form. This gently relaxes the Belly; and in coſtive Habits, where ſuch Things are often wanted, it may rather be taken, at any time, to the quantity of a Nutmeg, than as a Cathartic; but when it is ſo given, the Doſe is from 2 drams to 1 ounce. A due Conſiſtence gives about 1 dram of Sena in powder to every 6 drams of the Medicine.

Electuarium è Succo Roſarum,
Electuary of the Juice of Roſes.

Take of Sugar, and the Juice of Damask Roſes, of each 1 pound 4 ounces; of the three Kinds of Saunders, of each half an ounce; of Maſtich 3 drams; of Diagrydium 12 drams. Let the Saunders be reduced into a fine Powder, and mixed with the Diagrydium and Maſtich, after they have been ſeparately powder'd; and then mix'd with the Juice of Roſes and Sugar, boiled up into a Syrup, while it is warm, ſo as to make them all together into an Electuary.

This is originally a Prescription of *Nicolaus Myrepsius*; and received by the *Augustan* and College Dispensatories exactly alike; but in the new one are rejected Spodium and Camphire; both which were in before, but of no Service to the Medicine. There are many other rosated Electuaries describ'd by Dispensatory Writers, but they have not been thought worth Transcription of late; and are wholly neglected by the Shops; and even this is not often prescribed in common Practice.

Electuarium Caryocostinum, *The Clove and Costus Electuary.*

Take of Cloves, white Costus, or Zedoary, Ginger, and Cummin-Seeds, of each 2 drams; of Hermodactyls cleared of their Husks, and of Diagrydium, of each half an ounce; of the Honey of Roses three times the Quantity of the whole. Let them all be powdered together, except the Diagrydium, and stirred into the Honey of Roses with a wooden Spatula; and at last put in the Diagrydium, powdered by itself; and make them into an Electuary, *S. A.*

This differs not from any preceding Dispensatory of the College, nor from the *Augustan*; both which have it alike, unless in ordering Honey of Roses for common Honey, which is an Alteration of no great consequence. *Zwelfer* gives this a great Commendation for purging Choler; and breaking away the Obstructions of cachectic Constitutions: and it is an excellent Purge for strong People. It works very briskly, and fetches the Humours from the most remote Parts; and is therefore found of great Service in Rheumatisms and arthritic Complaints. Its warmth also, and Fitness to carry off watry cold Humours, makes it very good in Dropsies; and gross Habits. In apoplectic and paralytic Cases likewise, where the Fibres want to be stimulated and shook with Briskness, this is a proper Medicine, if purging be required; but it is too smart for weakly People. Its Dose is from 1 to 6 drams. There is in every half ounce of this, of Diagrydium and Hermodactyls, of each 15 grains.

Hiera Picra simplex, *Simple Hiera Picra.*

This is made by mixing the Species of Hiera Picra with despumated Honey; or Syrup of Violets; into an Electuary.

See the Species *Hieræ.*

Hiera Diacolocynthidos, *A compound Electuary of Colocynth.*

Take of Colocynth, Agaric, Germander, white Horehound, Stœchas, of each 10 drams; of Opopanax, Sagapenum, Parsley-Seeds, round Birthwort-root, and white Pepper, of each 5 drams; of Spikenard, Cinnamon, Myrrh and Saffron, of each 4 drams. Let the Gums be rubbed in a Mortar; and the rest sifted; then stir them into 3 pounds, 3 ounces, 5 drams, of despumated Honey, so as to make the whole into an Electuary, *S. A.*

I cannot find this in any Dispensatory before that of the College preceding this; for it was not in their first. It is there, likewise, ordered to be kept in the Species, if thought fit. But the Shops have not hitherto been accustomed to make it; because not yet ordered in common Prescription; nor seeming ever to deserve Notice enough to make it so, its Loathsomness rendering it unfit for any thing but Clysters.

Confectio Hamech, *The Confection of Hamech.*

Take of the Barks of yellow Myrobalans 2 ounces; of the Chebulan and black Myrobalans, of Violets, Pulp of Colocynth, and Polypody

of the Oak, of each 1 ounce and a half; of Wormwood and Thyme, of each half an ounce; of the Seeds of Aniſe and Fennel, and of red Roſes, of each 3 drams. Bruiſe all theſe, and macerate them together for a whole Day in 6 pounds of Whey; then boil to half its Conſumption; and to the ſtrained Liquor, after it hath been preſſed out, add of the Juices of Fumitory, of the Pulps of Prunes and Raiſins, of each half a pound; of white Sugar and clarified Honey, of each 1 pound. Boil theſe to the conſiſtence of Honey; ſprinkling in at the latter end, powdered, of the Troches of Agaric, and the Leaves of Sena, of each 2 ounces; of Rhubarb 1 ounce and a half; of Epithymum 1 ounce; of Diagrydium 6 drams; of Cinnamon half an ounce; of Ginger 2 drams; of the Seeds of Fumitory and Aniſe, and of Spikenard, of each 1 dram; and make them all together into an Electuary, *S. A.*

This is a very ancient *Arabian* Compoſition, and firſt preſcribed by *Meſue*; tho' ſince alter'd by *Fernelius*. It is continued here much the ſame as in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory; and as it was firſt received by the College: But it is ſo nauſeous as ſeldom to be preſcribed but in Clyſters; and not often in that manner; ſo that the Shops have of late not been much accuſtom'd to make it.

The Diviſion of the Medicines of this Form into *Alterant* and *Cathartic*, is much more convenient and methodical than in the preceding Diſpenſatories; where they were confuſedly interſperſed. There are abundance now expunged that were even in the former Edition of the College; and this was done with great reaſon on many accounts; but chiefly becauſe they were injudiciouſly compoſed of Ingredients not well coinciding in their Intentions, and were very irkſome to take, and very difficult to keep, becauſe of their aptneſs to ferment, in the hot Weather eſpecially; beſides this, all the Intentions they can ſerve are more conveniently provided for by extemporaneous Preſcription.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Electuarium Cardiacum magnum, *The great Cordial Electuary.*

Take Leaves of Marjoram, *Indian* Leaf, *Marum Syriacum*, Sage and Thyme, Flowers of Roſemary, Lavender, all fine pick'd, of each 1 ounce, of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, yellow Saunders, Winter's-Bark, Roots of Zedoary, Galangal, and *Spaniſh* Angelica, of each half an ounce; Saffron and Flowers of Benjamin, of each 2 drams. Reduce all together into a fine Powder; and ſift them into 3 times their Weight of melted Honey; and add to the whole, Juice of Kermes 1 pound, and Balſam of *Peru* half an ounce.

This makes an excellent Cordial Electuary; and may be given to great Advantage in all nervous Decays; eſpecially thoſe by Age. In all cold phlegmatic Conſtitutions, it is alſo a noble Medicine; and by abſorbing the ſuperfluous Moiſtures, and promoting Perſpiration, and warming the Blood, it greatly guards againſt Dropſies, Aſthma's, and ſuch like Diſtempers. It may be given by it ſelf, or with other Things of the like Intentions, almoſt at diſcretion. But its Uſe is not ſo ſafe to ſanguine and thin Habits. It helps to dry up Catarrhs and all kinds of Defluxions; and is a good Security againſt all rheumatic and arthritic Pains. *Sydenham*'s Gout-Electuary, which many have now in great Eſteem, is upon the ſame Baſis; but that is not ſo well calculated for the Intention of an Anti-arthritic.

Electuarium Alexipharmicum,
An alexipharmic Electuary.

Take Leaves of Calamint, Scordium, Feverfew, Pennyroyal and Rue, of each 2 ounces; Roots of Celtic Nard, Contrayerva, Garden Valerian, of each 1 ounce; Myrrh, Camphire, Saffron, of each half an ounce; Balſam from *Mecha* 1 ounce. Make them into an Electuary with *Syrupus de Mechonio* boil'd up to the Conſiſtence of Honey; and add to it 1 pound of Canary, that has by frequent Cohobations been drawn off from 18 large Vipers.

There are none of all the Train of *Theriaca's*, *Orvietans*, *Counter-Poiſons*, and the like, ſo well calculated to our preſent Practice, and the Fevers of our own Country, as this is: and there is almoſt nothing more eaſily made, and more convenient to keep in the Shops. It may be given in all Caſes attended with a Fever, and where Sweat is to be promoted, in all Ages and Conſtitutions, from 10 grains to 1 dram, or 4 ſcruples; and ſuch as are offended at Honey, cannot diſlike it. This is not indeed ſo perplexed and operoſe a Compoſition as many of thoſe of the *German* Writers are, who think they can never crowd enough into a Medicine; but there is nothing can be added within the Compaſs of an Alexipharmic, which is not in it; unleſs the Syrup may be thought inſufficient to give it enough of an Opiate Quality: but where any particular Symptom requires more, that is eaſily ſupplied extemporaneouſly by any of the Laudanums.

Electuarium Diureticum,
A diuretic Electuary.

Take Tops of Fir, Broom, Elder, and Buck-bean, of each 6 handfuls; Juniper-berries 4 ounces; Barks of Dwarf-Elder, Barberry, and Tamariſk, of each half a pound; Roots of Smallage, Liquoriſe, Monks Rhubarb, Marſhmallows, Fennel, Aſparagus and Parſley, of each 6 ounces. Pick the beſt parts of the Herbs, and ſlice, and throw out the Pith of the Roots, and outer part of the Barks; and boil them in a ſufficient quantity of Water to preſs out 4 or 5 pounds; which ſtrain through a Flannel, and evaporate to a thin Extract; and add to it a ſufficient quantity of Honey. Into both ſift in fine Powder of the beſt *Turkey* Rhubarb, Turmerick, Earthworms prepared, of each 2 ounces; Saffron, Millepedes prepared, and Seeds of Dwarf-Elder, of each 1 ounce; and then with the whole mix *Caſtile*-Soap 3 ounces; Balſam of *Capivi* 1 ounce, *S. A.*

The Soap and Balſam are beſt mixed before the Powders are ſifted in. This is a moſt efficacious Medicine for the Intention its Title denotes. And indeed there cannot eaſily be any Obſtructions or Foulneſs of the *Viſcera*, which this will not open and cleanſe away. It is calculated for moſt chronic Diſtempers; and will effectually prevent, and ſeldom fail of curing, without any other help, the Jaundice, Dropſies, and all ill Habits whatſoever. Its Doſe from half a dram to 2 drams, to be repeated according to the Urgency of the Symptoms, with any proper Diluter. In thoſe Foulneſſes which lay a Foundation for ſo many Grievances in the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages, and ſometimes in the Gravel and the Stone itſelf, it cannot fail of Succeſs; and effectually cleanſe thoſe Paſſages; even in Gonorrhœa's there is hardly a Medicine better adapted to deterge and heal them with Expedition and Safety.

Electuarium Anti-arthriticum purgans, *Apurging Electuary againſt the Gout.*

Take

Take Roots of Hermodactyls, and Turpeth, beat into a groſs Powder, of each half a pound; black Hellebore 12 ounces. Infuſe them in a ſufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine in a Sand-heat for ſome Days; then preſs the Spirit out hard, and draw off by a Retort two thirds; which may be kept for the ſame Uſe another time. Evaporate the remainder, till it comes to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup; then add double its quantity of Honey, and mix into it the Powders of Aniſeeds and Carraway, of Cloves, Ginger, and black Pepper, of each 2 drams; Scammony half an ounce; Sagapenum diſſolved in Vinegar of Squills 2 ounces, and a ſufficient quantity of Vinegar of Squills; if any is wanted to make it into a due Conſiſtence.

This is not greatly unlike what *Cloſſæus* gives for the ſame purpoſe. It is much preferable to the *Caryocoſtinum*; and fetches the Humours from the moſt remote Receſſes. If it be taken in an under Doſe, and in ſuch a manner that the Perſon may ſleep ſome Hours before it works, it will purge the moſt extreme Parts; by which means it is of incredible Service in Gouts and Rheumatiſms, and all thoſe Caſes where the peccant Humours lie out of the reach of ordinary Medicines. It is alſo a good Purge for Perſons inclinable to Epilepſies, Apoplexies, or other nervous Diſorders; becauſe it ſcours and keeps open the minuteſt Paſſages; which preſerves the due Diſtribution of the nervous Fluids. It may be given from 1 dram to half an ounce at a Doſe; but is fit only for grown People.

Diſpenſatory Writers prodigiouſly abound with Medicines of this form; but all which the preſent Practice takes any notice of, and which are to be had in the Shops, we have deſcribed, with a few others, worth advancing to the ſame Rank; having omitted the reſt; by which means we have much ſhortned what many have drawn out into a very unprofitable Length. What of this form are in *Bates*, and ſome others in preſent eſteem, will moſt properly come into our laſt Part of extemporaneous Preſcriptions; becauſe they are not calculated for Officinal Medicines; not being fitted for keeping; and eaſy to be made at any Seaſon, as Occaſions require. Theſe Medicines vary as much, if not more, than any other Forms; if therefore the Reader would ſee what the laſt Ages preſcribed in this manner, he may ſatisfy himſelf from the Collections of *Schroder*, *Zwelfer*, and *Etmuller*.

SECT. VII.

Of Troches and Pills.

ONE of theſe Forms is much leſs uſed in modern Practice than anciently; for the old *Diſpenſatories* abound with *Troches*; whereas of thoſe few that the *College* retain, half are not now in uſe, or ever made. The main Deſign of this Form ſeems to have been to preſerve in readineſs for preſent uſe, Subſtances, which ſtood in need of ſome Preparation; and took up time to reduce into Powder; and which by lying in a dry Powder, would likewiſe be ſubject to decay ſooner than in this Form. Many of theſe alſo are contriv'd for the

ſake of taking them; which is by gradually diſſolving in the Mouth; as moſt of the *Balſamic* and *Pectoral* kind; and few elſe are now in uſe, beſides thoſe commonly call'd *Lozenges.*

[*The reduction of a great part of the medicinal Simples by triture, is only in order to their better entering into other Forms, of which the next to a Powder is that of Troches, tho' in the uſual Method of the Diſpenſatories it is not ſo placed. This Form is in all reſpects blamed by ſome Commentators on the officinal Diſpenſatories, particularly by* Saſſenus, *who wonders how it came to be contrived at all: But there are certainly ſome good Reaſons for it; as it either better preſerves thoſe Things againſt their time of uſe, which would decay in Powder, or aſſiſts in a particular Manner of taking them, by gradually diſſolving in the Mouth. But although the preſent Diſpenſatory of the College hath greatly abridged the number of Compoſitions under this Form, yet they have ſtill retained many which are never uſed, and which therefore we ſhall take no farther Notice of, than juſt to ſay they are the* Trochiſci de Agarico, Aliptæ Moſchatæ, Alkekengi, de Carabe, Gordonii, de Ligno Aloë, de Plumbo, de Rhabarbaro, de Terrâ Lemnia, de Thure, *and* è Violis ſolutivi. *The* Trochiſci Alexiterii *might likewiſe be placed amongſt theſe, which are little or never uſed, but that it is a much more uniform Compoſition than the others, and deſerves to be better eſteemed.*

Amongſt thoſe more in uſe, and which are chiefly deſigned as a means to preſerve the Materials againſt a Time of Need, are ſuch as are uſed either internally or externally; of the former kind are the Trochiſci Cypheos pro Mithridatio, Hedychroi ad Theriacam, Hyſterici, de Myrrhâ, de Scillâ ad Theriacam, de Terrâ Japonicâ, *and* de Viperâ ad Theriacam: *Of the latter are only the* Trochiſci albi Rhaſis.

It would take up too much Time and Pains, to anſwer all the Objections which Zwelfer, Saſſenus, *and other Writers in Pharmacy raiſe againſt all the Troches that enter the Mithridate and* Venice *Treacle; but what concerns us more particularly to know about theſe Things, will more conveniently come under the Examination of thoſe grand Compoſitions.*

The Trochiſci Hyſterici *are an uniform and efficacious Compoſition, but ſtill ſeem to give Place to thoſe* de Myrrhâ, *which are of the ſame Intention, and ſomething preferable in two reſpects: For every Ingredient in them fully coincides with the main End, and they are more ready in this Form for extemporaneous Occaſions, than the ſame Things could be in any other, or in their natural Productions. The* Trochiſci de Terrâ Japonica *are not yet come much into Acquaintance, but are ſo eaſily made, and ſo much pleaſanter to take than any other of this Form in the like Intention, that they are much to be preferred to the* Trochiſci Gordonii, *and* de Terrâ Lemniâ. *The* Trochiſci Bechici albi *and* nigri *are both calculated likewiſe to diſſolve gradually in the Mouth, and for the ſame Intention; the former are by much more grateful, but the latter more efficacious. The* Trochiſci Alhandal *might be mentioned among thoſe for inward uſe, but they are ſo much in Neglect, unleſs in a few officinal Preſcriptions, that it is hardly worth Enquiry, whether the Reduction of the Colocynth from ſix ounces to ſix drams, in the laſt Alteration of the College, be a Miſtake or not. The* Trochiſci albi Rhaſis *are purpoſely contrived for cooling Lotions, and are chiefly uſed in ſolution with Plantain or Roſe-water, againſt Inflammations*

mations and hot Defluctions upon the Eyes; the uſual Quantity is about half a dram to two ounces of Water, which, when diſſolved, looks white as Milk. The Trochiſci de Plumbo *are deſigned for the ſame Purpoſes; but are a much coarſer Medicine, and therefore hardly ever preſcribed.*

There are many Things which might be contrived into this Form for extemporaneous Uſes, in the manner of the Trochiſci Bechici, *and ſeveral Medicines are reduced under the Title of Lozenges; but as the ſame Intentions are anſwerable by Things in other Forms, with more Certainty, and few caring to be troubled with them, they are hardly ever met with in regular Preſcription. Though for the Preſervation of ſome Things for preſent Uſe, it is a very ſerviceable Form, as hath been already obſerved concerning the Troches of Myrrh, and ſome other officinal Compoſitions of the like Nature.*

The next Form contrived to preſerve ſome Parts of the Materia medica *in Compoſition, is that of Pills; and this is chiefly deſigned for ſuch Things as are too nauſeous to be taken any other way, or are moſt readily fitted by their natural Texture to this kind of Management: Of the firſt Kind are the Aloes, Colocynth, and the like, which are thus beſt concealed from the Taſte; and of the latter are moſt Gums, which with very little Trouble are reduced into Pills.*

But this Form being generally the moſt Troubleſome to take, as few Things ſhould be contrived into it as poſſible, that is, ſuch only as by their irkſomeneſs in going down any other way, make it neceſſary to conceal them by this Means. But this Reaſon ought to extend only to thoſe Things, which are of ſufficient Efficacy, not to make above four or five ſmall Pills for a Doſe: Thus the Bark in Powder, and all the lighter Species, which are given in the quantity of half a Dram, or upwards for a Doſe; if to avoid the irkſomeneſs of other Forms, Recourſe ſhould be had to this, a neceſſary quantity of Maiſture to reduce them into it, would make one Doſe into ten, twelve, or fifteen ordinary Pills; which are more than any one can be imagined well to get down; for half a Dram in the Maſs makes five middle-ſized Pills, and half a Dram of dry Powder will take up above double its quantity of Syrup to bring it into a Maſs of due Conſiſtence. The gummy Subſtances indeed are thus reducible by Liquor, which will but little increaſe their Bulks; and for this Reaſon alſo they have a peculiar Fitneſs for this Form.

But there are ſome Things abſolutely unfit for Pills, by reaſon of their natural Texture and Properties, except in ſmall Quantities; and theſe are all the volatile Salts, and moſt of the fixed ones. The firſt heave and ferment them into unreaſonable Bulks, and the laſt render a Maſs ſo brittle and crumbly, as make it almoſt impoſſible to be worked into Pills; though both theſe Inconveniences may in ſome Meaſure be avoided, by contriving to mix with either of theſe Salts, other Things which are very tenacious, as ſome of the Extracts and Gums; and this makes the Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, *now directed in the Diſpenſatory, at firſt of a tolerable Conſiſtence.*

One very material Thing likewiſe to be conſidered in this Form, whether officinal or extemporaneous, is, that the Liquor or Moiſture wanted to give a Conſiſtence, have the moſt convenient Fitneſs to the Thing requiring it. Thus dry light Powders will not make up with any Thing thinner than Syrup, and ſome of the heavy ones, as Cinnabar, and moſt of the Mercurials, will hardly do with

any Moisture of a lower Consistence than Honey or Conserve: But the gummy Substances, especially those which most approach to an oily or resinous Texture, as Galbanum, Opopanax, Myrrh, and the like, will not so well make up with Syrups or Conserves, not only on account of increasing their Bulks too much, but because they will not so well incorporate with them, as with spirituous and more penetrating Liquors. As this Form, therefore, must have somewhat in it adhesive and tenacious, where it is not in the dry Substances, it must be sought for in a proper Moisture to hold them together; and where it is sufficiently already in those Substances, as in the Gums, the thinner Liquors are best to give them a Consistence, or such as are better suited to incorporate with them than aqueous Moistures, as the terebinthinous Balsams; for some fat Substances will refuse a Syrup, at the same time that they will readily take in Turpentine, or any thing of like Disposition.

Amongst the officinal Pills there are but few that do not take in something purging, and those are as follow. The Pilulæ Gummosæ *were never in the* London *Dispensatory before, though long ago in some others; so that it may not, perhaps, be yet much brought into the Shops; but it is a very uniform Composition, only the Mithridate will not so readily incorporate with such Materials as Spirit of Castor, or any terebinthinous Substances. Such Things are likewise sooner brought into a Mass with a Mortar a little warm'd. The Storax Pill hath stood long approved for an excellent Composition, by the frequent Prescription of it in Catarrhs and such like Defluxions; but the Texture of its Materials, though most of them gummy, partake so little of an oily principle, that they readily make up with a Syrup into a very good Consistence. The* Pilulæ de Cynoglosso *are calculated for the same Intentions, and hardly to be known from this in the Mass, the Ingredients being nearly the same in both, but the Storax Pill is generally preferred as a shorter and more uniform Composition. The Laudanum is apt to grow brittle, and sometimes a little mouldy at the top, both which are prevented by keeping it close from the Air. The quantity of Opium is much better ascertained in this, than in any liquid Forms; and with a little Trouble, this may be dissolved into Draughts for extemporaneous uses, though it is the most ready for a Bolus or Pills.*

Amongst those which take in Cathartics, some do it so sparingly, that they ought rather to be deemed Alterants than Purgers; such as the Alœphanginæ, Fœtide, *and* Stomachicæ cum Gummi, *all which so abound with Ingredients of other Intentions, that the purging ones are almost lost in them.* Sassenus *finds great Fault with the first of these, but it is so very little used now, that it is hardly worth a critical Examination here; and especially as the* Tinctura Sacra *is a Medicine much better contrived for the same Intentions, on all Accounts, both for Taking and Efficacy. The* Pilulæ Fœtidæ *cannot be justified for a very uniform Composition, but in the main it takes in so many Things which are efficacious in hypochondriacal, hysterical, and other nervous Disorders, that it is generally used with Success; but if so much of the Juice of Leeks be applied in dissolving the Gums, that it wants but little of the Syrup to bring it to a Consistence, it will be very apt to grow mouldy with keeping. In this and all Compositions which take in Ingredients so different in Textures, all that will powder ought to be so reduced together, and when the Gums are strained,*

ed, after diſſolving them with a moderate Heat in the Liquor directed, they are put together in a Mortar, and beat into a due Conſiſtence with a proper Quantity of Syrup. The Oil of Amber, or any Thing elſe of like Nature, is beſt rubbed, firſt into the dry Powders. The Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum Gummi *continue to be ſometimes ordered, but they are not by much ſo well eſteemed as heretofore; the* Tinctura Sacra *alſo taking Place of it to better Advantage. There are likewiſe ſome other Cathartics of weak Efficacy, from their Mixture with other Things, which are ſo little uſed, that they deſerve not much Examination; as the* Pilulæ de Agarico, de Aloë lotâ, de Ammoniaco magiſtrales, Cochæ majores, Diambræ, *and* Mechoacannæ; *all which are hardly ever made or preſcribed. The* Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, *for the Reaſons already given about Salts contain'd in Pills, are of ſo brittle a Conſiſtence, that they likewiſe are ſeldom to be met with in the Shops or in Preſcription. The ſame Diſadvantage alſo have the* Pilulæ de Rhabarbaro, de Scammonio, *and* Tartareæ.

The Pilulæ Ruffi *is the only one in this Rank, which is much approved in common Practice; and indeed its Ingredients are ſo few, and thoſe ſo good in the Intention of a gently purging Stomachic, that they very well deſerve this Preference. This and the* Elixir Proprietatis *take in the ſame Ingredients, and differ in little elſe than their reſpective Forms. This Pill, as to its Goodneſs, is ſo much judged of by its Colour, which is coveted of a bright Yellow, that moſt, if not all Compounders, bring it to a Conſiſtence with Syrup of Lemons, which much improves it in that reſpect, inſtead of Syrup of Wormwood, which would greatly hurt it.*

Amongſt the moſt efficacious Purges, and thoſe moſt commonly in uſe, are the Pilulæ Cochiæ minores, è Duobus, *and* Pilulæ Rudii. *The two firſt differ in little elſe, than in one's having the Aloes, and the other not, which makes the latter ſtronger, the Colocynth and Scammony being moſt powerful Cathartics. The Goodneſs of both is judged of by the ſtrong Scent of the Oil of Cloves, which being the moſt chargeable Ingredient, is moſt likely to be limited in its Quantity. The* Pilulæ Rudii *is of the ſame Contrivance as the* Alœphanginæ, *but is not ſo crouded with unneceſſary Ingredients, and therefore takes in the efficacious ones in larger Quantities, ſo that its Operation is brisk enough in a Doſe of half a Dram. But in the common way of making the Spirit neceſſary to extract the Spices and other hard Ingredients, moſt of it is drawn over before the Scammony and Aloes are put in; and after that it is diſtilled, ſo that the Remainder is near in the State of an Extract, or about the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, the Aloe is melted in it, and the Scammony ſifted in when powdered. The* Pilulæ de Guttâ Gamandrâ *have nothing difficult in their Compoſition, but are of a more brittle Conſiſtence, and more apt to gripe in their Operation, upon account of the vitriolated Tartar, than they would be without it. Tho' this ſeems to be put into many of this Claſs, which abound with reſinous Ingredients, as a means to divide them, but it is extremely raking to the Stomach and Bowels, and ſeems to be well ſupplied by the common Salt of Tartar.]*

Agaricus Trochiſcatus, *Troches of Agaric.*

Take of white and light Agaric ſcraped ſmall and ſifted 3 ounces, of Ginger 2 drams, and make them up into Troches, with a ſufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. [*Inſtead of Ginger the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory adds Tartar of Vitriol, which in this Caſe ſeems a much better Corrector.*]

The

The laſt Diſpenſatory of the College hath conſented to the *Auguſtan*, where the Agaric is to be reduced with Wine into a kind of Pulp; and brought into a due Conſiſtence with Ginger in Powder: tho' in the firſt Edition it is exactly the ſame with *Zwelfer*'s Emendation of it in the *Auguſtan*; which hath in it *Sal Gem*, and is made up with Oxymel. However, none of theſe Preparations, which originally came from *Meſue* and the *Arabians*, are now much in eſteem; and never enter into any but ſome of the old officinal Preſcriptions.

Trochiſci albi Rhaſis, *The white Troches of* Rhaſes.

Take of Ceruſe waſhed with Roſe-water 10 drams; of Sarcocolla 3 drams; of Starch 2 drams; of Gum Arabic and Tragacanth, of each 1 dram; of Camphire half a dram; and make them all together into Troches with a ſufficient Quantity of Roſe-water, *S. A.*

Theſe were the Contrivance of the Phyſician whoſe Name they bear; but in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* they were directed with half a dram of Opium; and to be made into Troches with Milk; altho' there indeed the Opium is ordered to be admitted at diſcretion. Theſe are diſſolv'd in White-wine, Roſe-water, or any other Liquid, to make *Collyria* for the Eyes. They aſſwage Inflammations, and ſometimes repel hot corroſive Rheums. The ſame are ſometimes uſed for Injections in Gonorrhœas, to cool the *Urethra*, and defend it againſt the Corroſions of the gleeting Humours: 2 drams diſſolved in 2 ounces of Liquid, is the uſual Proportion for a Mixture; with which the affected Parts may be frequently waſhed.

Trochiſci Alexiterii, *Alexiterial Troches.*

Take of Zedoary-root, of the *Virginia* Snake-root, and of the Powder of Crabs-Claws, of each 1 dram and a half; of the outward Bark of Citrons dried, and of Angelica-Seeds, of each 1 dram; of *Armenian* Bole half a dram; and of white Sugarcandy the Weight of the whole. Let them be all reduced into a fine Powder; and then with a ſufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made in Treacle-water, work them into a Paſte fit for Troches.

Theſe were tranſcrib'd into the firſt Edition of the *College-Diſpenſatory* from *Renodæus*, much in the ſame manner as *Schroder* hath alſo got them into his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*; and it was continu'd down to the laſt of the *College* without the Emendations here; tho' much corrected to what it was before. The *Virginia* Snake-root here is entirely new; and many things are left out which not only made the Medicine too nauſeous for this Form, eſpecially the Gentian; but alſo leſſened the Proportion of the moſt efficacious Ingredients, and fruſtrated the main Intention; which ſeems originally to have been that of a Preſervative againſt peſtilential Contagion.

Trochiſci Alhandal, *Troches of Colocynth.*

Take of white Colocynth Pulp, clear'd from its Seeds, and cut ſmall, of Gum-Arabic, Tragacanth, and Bdellium, of each 6 drams. Let the Gums be macerated, for three or four Days, in a ſufficient Quantity of Roſe-water; ſo that they may be diſſolv'd in it; and with the forementioned Pulp let all be beat up together into a Conſiſtence for Troches.

This Contrivance is as old as *Meſue*, and hath been but little varied in all the Hands it hath paſſed through; unleſs in the preſent Reduction of the Quantity of Colocynth

cynth, from 10 ounces to 6 drams; which is ſo very conſiderable, as makes it ſuſpected to be rather a Miſtake than a thing deſign'd. The Gums ſeem intended to deaden in ſome meaſure the violent Operation of the Colocynth; but conſidering how little it is uſed, it is no great matter how it is made.

Trochiſci Aliptæ Moſchatæ, *Balſamic Troches with Musk.*

Take of the pureſt Labdanum 3 ounces; of ſtrained Storax, 1 ounce and half; of Benjamin in Powder, 1 ounce; of Aloes-Wood, 2 drams; of Ambergreaſe, 1 dram; and of Musk, half a Scruple. Let the Labdanum be rubbed in a braſs Mortar with an Iron Peſtle, both warm and beſmear'd with an Almond pounded, and a little Roſe-Water, until by Agitation it be diſſolv'd: then put in the Storax and Benjamin, which manage the ſame way; and laſtly, put in the Aloes-Wood in Powder, with the Musk and Ambergreaſe diſſolved together in another Mortar with Roſe-Water; and when the whole Compoſition is almoſt cold, form it into Troches, *S. A.*

This is from a Preſcription of *Nicolaus*, and is tranſcribed into the *Auguſtan* and *College-Diſpenſatories*, with half a Dram of Camphire, which is here omitted, as giving to the Compoſition, a Flavour very diſagreeable to moſt Perſons; but it is not at all in uſe.

Trochiſci Alkekengi, *Troches of Winter-Cherries.*

Take of Winter-Cherries, 3 drams; of Gum Arabic, Tragacanth, Olibanum, Pine-Nuts, Sweet-Almonds, Starch, Juice of Liquoriſe, *Armenian* Bole, and white Poppy-ſeeds, of each 6 drams; of Melons, Cucumbers, Citruls, and Gourd-ſeed, of each 3 drams and a half; of the Seeds of Smallage, and white Henbane, white Amber, *Lemnian* Earth, and Opium, of each 2 drams; and make them all into a Paſte of a due Conſiſtence for Troches; with a ſufficient quantity of the freſh Juice of Winter-Cherries, *S. A.*

This is an old *Arabian* Preſcription, taken originally from *Meſue*; both the *Auguſtan* and firſt *Diſpenſatories* of the *College* have got it conſiderably different from what it is here; and in ſome reſpects alſo different from one another: but this is exactly as in the laſt Edition of the *College*. It is intended for a Detergent, and Diuretic particularly, and is ſometimes preſcribed as ſuch; but is very injudiciouſly contrived for any Purpoſe. For the *Lemnian* Earth has a quite contrary Property; as likewiſe the *Bole*; and the whole is ſo inſignificant in its Efficacy, as not to be worth the making.

Trochiſci Bechici Albi, *The white Pectoral Lozenges.*

Take of fine Sugar 1 pound; of white Sugar-Candy, half a pound; of *Florentine* Orrice-Root, half an ounce; of Liquoriſe Powder, 6 drams; of Starch, 1 ounce and a half; make them into ſmall Lozenges, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth made in Roſe-Water. Occaſionally may be added Ambergreaſe and Musk, *viz.* 4 grains of the firſt, and 3 of the latter.

Theſe are in all the old *Diſpenſatories* in the ſame manner, without Alteration. They are pretty much uſed for Coughs and Defluxions of Rheum. Some add to them Ambergreaſe and Musk; which makes them ſerviceable to ſweeten the Breath. But they are of no great Efficacy in any Purpoſe; and may be taken at Pleaſure.

Trochiſci

Trochiſci Bechici Nigri, *The black Pectoral Lozenges.*

Take of the Juice of Liquoriſe, and of white Sugar, of each 10 drams; of Gum-Tragacanth and ſweet Almonds blanched, of each 6 drams; and make them into Lozenges with a ſufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds made with Roſe-water, *S. A.*

[*By ſome Error of the Preſs, Powder of Liquoriſe is order'd in the College Diſpenſatory, inſtead of the Juice; which gives theſe Lozenges the Denomination of* black. *The black Lozenges of the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory, ſeem much bttter contrived to anſwer the Intention of a Pectoral. They are made thus. Take Juice of Liquoriſe* 2 *ounces: Balſam of* Tolu, *and Storax, of each* 1 *dram; white Sugar half a pound; mucilage of Gum-Dragon, made with Hyſſop-Water* q. s. *to make the whole into Lozenges.*]

In the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* this is clogged with many other Ingredients; but the firſt of the *College* hath it exactly as here; and there aſcribes it to *Rhaſes* for its Author. The *Auguſtan* Collection hath alſo many other Compoſitions of the ſame Form and Intention; but they have not Reputation enough to continue them down to the preſent Practice. Theſe are much more effectual than the former, to ſtop Coughs from tickling Rheums; but not quite ſo grateful to take. Some powder the Tragacanth, but that is very tireſome, and will not make up ſo ſmooth, as if it be gradually open'd with Roſe-water enough to beat up with the Almonds into a Paſte; and afterwards with the other Ingredients.

Trochiſci de Carabe, *Troches of Amber.*

Take of Amber, 1 ounce; of burnt Harts-horn, Gum-Arabic, Red Coral, Gum-Tragacanth, Acacia, Hypociſtis, Balauſtines, Maſtich, Gum-Lacca waſhed, and black Poppy-ſeeds, of each 2 drams 2 ſcruples; of Frankincenſe and Saffron, of each 2 drams; of Opium, 1 dram; and make them all into Troches, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Fleawort-ſeeds, made in Plantain-Water.

This Compoſition is aſcrib'd to *Meſue*, and ſeems deſign'd againſt Hemorrhages, and chiefly ſpitting of Blood. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and all the Editions of the *College*, have continued it without Alteration.

Trochiſci Cypheos pro Mithridatio, *Troches of Cypreſs for the Mithridate.*

Take of the Pulp of fat Raiſins well cleanſed from the Husks and Stones, and of *Cypreſs* Turpentine, of each 3 ounces; of Myrrh and Schœnanth, of each 1 ounce and half; of Cinnamon, half an ounce; of Calamus Aromaticus, 3 drams; of round Cypreſs Root, Spikenard, Caſſia-bark, Juniper-berries, fat Bdellium, and Aloes-Wood, of each 2 drams and half; of Saffron 1 dram; a ſmall Quantity of Canary; and of the beſt deſpumated Honey a ſufficient Quantity. Let the Myrrh and Bdellium be reduced in a Mortar, with Wine enough, to the Conſiſtence of thin Honey; then ſtir in the Turpentine, the Pulp of the Raiſins, and the Powders; and let all be ſimmered together with Honey, well deſpumated into a due Conſiſtence to be formed into Troches.

This is but a troubleſome Compoſition: but as it is made a ſtanding Ingredient in the *Mithridate*, its Preſcription is ſtill neceſſarily retained here; as it is likewiſe in the *Auguſtan*, and all other officinal Diſpenſatories of Note. It is originally aſcrib'd

aſcrib'd to *Damocrates*, who, it ſeems, attempted to reform the Mithridate, and contrived theſe Ingredients into this Form on purpoſe for that: It is taken notice of by *Galen de Antidotis*, and recommended in ſome Caſes by itſelf: but modern Practice knows no other Uſe for it, than what it was originally deſigned for.

Trochiſci Gordonii, Gordonius's *Troches*.

Take of the four greater cold Seeds blanched, of the Seeds of white Poppies, Mallows, Cotton, Purſlain, and Quinces; of Myrtle-Berries, Gum-Tragacanth, and Arabic; of Piſtachio, and Pine-Nuts cleanſed, Sugarcandy, Liquoriſe, Barley, Mucilage of Fleawort-Seeds, and ſweet Almonds blanched, of each 2 drams; of *Armenian* Bole, Dragon's Blood, Spodium of Ivory, and red Roſe Flowers, of each half an ounce. Let them be made into Troches, *S. A.* with a ſufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth.

This hath been continued thro' the *Auguſtan*, and all the Diſpenſatories of the College, without any Alteration; unleſs in the Quantities of the Ingredients, and the exchange of a few that are of no great moment. It was originally preſcribed by *Gordonius*, *de Paſſionibus Renum*, *cap.* 10. who alſo in the following Chapter gives another Preſcription for the like Intention; with the Addition of Amber, Spikenard, and ſome other Aromatics; but that hath never yet obtained a Place amongſt the Officinals. It is intended for ſome Diſtempers of the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages, but not often preſcribed; and for that reaſon it is ſeldom to be met with in the Shops.

Trochiſci Hedychroi Galeni ad Theriacam, Galen's *Hedychroi Troches for the Theriaca*.

Take of yellow Saunders, of the Leaves of Marjoram and Marum, and of Aſarum Roots, of each 2 drams; of Valerian, Coſtus, Calamus aromaticus, Aloes-wood, Cinnamon, Schœnanth, and Opobalſam, or Oil of Nutmegs by expreſſion, of each 3 drams; of *Caſſia Lignea*, *Indian* Leaf, or in its defect, Mace, *Indian* Spikenard, Myrrh, and Saffron, of each 6 drams; of Amomum, or the leſſer Cardamoms, 1 ounce and half; of Maſtich 1 dram; of Canary a ſufficient quantity. Let the Myrrh be diſſolved in the Wine, and then the Saffron and Maſtich be well ſtirred in with it; afterwards put in the Opobalſam; and mix the other Ingredients, reduced to fine Powder, with the whole; and add to them Wine enough to make them into Troches of a conſiderable Thickneſs, which are to be leiſurely dried.

The Compoſition differs in nothing of moment from the College, or any other officinal Diſpenſatory; the greateſt difference is, that in the *Auguſtan* the Troches are directed to be rubb'd over with the Oil of Cloves after they are dried: they are firſt deſcribed by *Galen*, *De Antidotis*, *cap.* 10. for the *Theriaca Andromachi*; but they are not uſed for any other Purpoſes.

Trochiſci Hyſterici, *Hyſteric Troches*.

Take of Aſſafœtida and Galbanum, of each 2 drams and half; of Myrrh 2 drams; of Caſtor 1 dram and half; of the Roots of Aſarum, long Birthwort, of Savine, Motherwort, and Calamint, of each 1 dram; and of Dittany half a dram. Let the Gums be ſoaked in the Juice or Decoction of Rue, and ſtrained and boiled up to the Thickneſs of Honey; then add the other Ingredients finely powdered; ſo that the whole may be made into Troches, *S. A.*

Theſe were tranſcribed from *Renodæus* into the firſt Diſpenſatory of the

the College; and as all the Ingredients concur very well to the ſame Intention, they have paſſed through all their Emendations without any Change of Conſequence. The *Auguſtan* Collection hath not got theſe; nor any other officinal Diſpenſatory I have met with, except thoſe of our College: They are however well contrived to the Purpoſe their Title denotes; and are very effectual in all Uterine Diſorders; to allay Vapours, Convulſions, to promote the Menſes, to aſſiſt Delivery, and all that belongs to rectifying the Diſeaſes of thoſe Parts. They are conveniently reducible into Powder for any extemporaneous Form; and may be given from 5 grains to a ſcruple for a Doſe.

Trochiſci de Ligno Aloës, *Troches of Aloes-wood.*

Take of Aloes-wood and red Roſes, of each 2 drams, of Maſtich, Cinnamon, Cloves, *Indian* Spikenard, Nutmegs, Carrot-Seeds, the greater and leſſer Cardamoms, Cubebs, Gallia Moſchata, Citron Peels and Mace, of each a dram and half; and make them into Troches with the Pulp of Raiſins. Half a ſcruple of Ambergreaſe and Musk may be added at pleaſure.

This remains as it was firſt received by the College; but it is very rarely preſcrib'd or made.

Trochiſci de Myrrha, *Troches of Myrrh.*

Take of Myrrh 3 drams; of the Leaves of Rue, Horſe-Mint, and *Cretic* Dittany, of Cummin-Seeds, Aſſafœtida, Sagapenum, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, and Opopanax, of each 2 drams. Let the Gums be diſſolved in a Decoction of Mugwort; and the reſt be thrown in, ſo that the whole may be made into Troches, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Juice of Mugwort, S. *A.*

Theſe were firſt preſcribed by *Rhaſes, cap.* 9. *ad Almanſorem*, againſt Obſtructions of the Menſes. The Compoſition here ſomewhat varies from what it is in the *Auguſtan* and firſt *London* Diſpenſatory; but in nothing of greater conſequence than rejecting the Lupine-Flower, as of no Efficacy to the main Intention; and ſubſtituting Caſtor; the whole indeed is ſo approved a Medicine, as to be pretty much called for in common Preſcription; and eſteemed beyond the hyſteric Troches before directed for the ſame Purpoſes.

Trochiſci, ſive Sief de Plumbo, *Troches, or Sief of Lead.*

Take of calcined Lead waſhed, of calcined Braſs, of Antimony, waſhed Tutty, Gum Arabic, and Tragacanth, of each an ounce; of Opium half a dram. Powder and ſift the Ingredients; and make them into Troches with a ſufficient quantity of Roſe-water.

This is a Preſcription as old as *Meſue*, to whom it is imputed for its Author; and it hath come down to us thro' all the officinal Diſpenſatories, without any other Alteration than changing Rain-water for Roſe-water. The four firſt Ingredients require Levigation, to fit them for this Uſe; becauſe no Sieve can make them ſufficiently fine; but both the Stone and Grinder muſt be extremely hard; a great deal of them will be carried into the Medicine; the Tutty alone ſometimes almoſt doubling its Weight by ſuch Management, before it is redueed to a ſufficient Fineneſs. Theſe are intended for the ſame Purpoſes as the white Troches of *Rhaſes*; but being not ſo neat a Compoſition, they are not by much ſo often preſcribed as thoſe.

Trochiſci de Rhabarbaro, *Troches of Rhubarb.*

Take of choice Rhubarb 10 drams; of the Juice of Maudlin (that is, of

of the *Ageratum Meſues*) inſpiſſated, of each half an ounce; of red Roſes 3 drams; of Aſarum Root, Madder, and Spikenard; of the Leaves of Wormwood; of the Seeds of Aniſe and Smallage, of each 1 dram; and with the depurated Juice of Maudlin, make them into a Maſs for Troches, *S. A.*

Theſe were tranſcribed firſt from *Meſue*; both into the firſt of the *College* and the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and have continued the ſame ſince, except in the preſent Ejectment of the bitter Almonds, which were in all the Tranſcriptions before; and ſome little Variation in the Liquor, to bring them into a Conſiſtence. They are however very rarely preſcribed, and ſeldom made.

Trochiſci de Scilla ad Theriacam. *Troches of Squills for the* Theriaca.

Take Squills gathered about the beginning of *June*, after the Stalk and Leaves are grown dry, of a middle Size, plump, white, with the exterior Part peeled off, and the harder Part, whereto the Roots grow, cut away; and cover it with a Paſte of Wheat-Flower, to be baked in an Oven, until the Cruſt is well dried: Then make an hole into it with a wooden Skewer, to try whether the Squill is thoroughly tender: When it is ſo, beat it well in a Mortar, and mix with it the Flower of white Orobus, or red Cicers ſifted fine, 8 ounces to every 1 pound of Squills; then form them into Troches of about 2 drams each; with the Hands rubbed over with Oil of Roſes; and dry them in the Shade.

This Proceſs is the ſame, very nearly, as directed in the *Auguſtan*, and firſt *London Diſpenſatory*: Its firſt Contrivance is aſcribed to *Galen*; who deſcribes it, *de Antidotis*, and in the *Theriaca*, *ad Piſonem*; for which it was originally deſigned: But *Zwelfer* finds great fault with it, on many Accounts, with relation to the Virtues of Squills: but let that be as it will, he ſays in the Troches there is ſo little as to avail hardly any thing, reckoning that not above 9 ounces at moſt of the Troches can be made out of this Quantity; whereas it is certain that 8 ounces is owing to the Cicer-Flower. [*The College of Phyſicians at* Edinburgh, *declare at the end of their Receipt for theſe Troches, that the Pulp of the Squill is juſtly preferred thereto.*]

Trochiſci de Terra Lemnia, *Troches of* Lemnian *Earth.*

Take of *Lemnian* or Seal'd Earth, of *Armenian* Bole, *Japan* Earth, Acacia, Hypociſtis, Gum-Arabic roaſted, Dragon's Blood, roaſted Starch, Red Roſes, Anthora, or, in its defect, Red Roſe-Seeds, Bloodſtone, red Coral, Amber, Balauſtines, Ivory Spodium, Purſlain-ſeeds, ſomewhat roaſted, Olibanum, calcined Harts-horn, Cypreſs Nuts, and Saffron, of each 2 drams; of black Poppy-ſeeds, Gum-Tragacanth, and Pearls, of each 1 dram and half; of Opium 1 dram; and make them all up together into Troches, with a ſufficient quantity of the inſpiſſated Juice of Plantain.

This is deſigned much for the ſame purpoſe as the *Trochiſci de Carabe*, and the *Trochiſci Gordonii*; that is, to ſtop Hemorrhages; eſpecially ſpitting of Blood. They are attributed to *Meſue* for their Author, and deſcrib'd by *Fernelius*, from whom the *Auguſtan* and *College Diſpenſatories* at firſt copied them, little different from what they are here; unleſs in the Order of the

Ingre-

Ingredients. They are not very often preſcrib'd, nor very commonly to be met with in the Shops.

Trochiſci, ſive Sief de Thure, *Troches, or Sief of Frankincenſe.*

Take of Frankincenſe, Calamine, and Pompholyx, of each 10 drams; of Ceruſe 5 ounces; of Gum-Arabic and Opium, of each 6 drams; and with fair Water or the Mucilage of Fenugreek-Seeds, make them into Troches to be dried.

This is intended for the ſame uſes as the *Trochiſci Albi Rhaſis*, and the *Sief de Plumbo*, which ſee; but they are not very often to be met with in Preſcription, or ready made in the Shops. They are aſcribed to *Rhaſes*, as their firſt Compoſer, and have paſſed through all the officinal *Diſpenſatories*, with little or no Alteration.

Trochiſci de Terra Japonica, *Troches of* Japan *Earth.*

Take of *Japan* Earth, 2 ounces; of white Sugar 16 ounces; of the Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth made in Plantain Water, a ſufficient Quantity to make them into Troches, *S. A.*

Theſe were not in any *Diſpenſatory* before; and are not only eaſy to preſerve and take, but alſo more effectual to all the Intentions of a Reſtringent than any of the preceding.

Trochiſci è Violis Solutivi, *Solutive Troches of Violets.*

Take of Violet Flowers moderately dried, 6 drams; of gummy Turpeth 1 ounce and half; of the Juice of Liquoriſe, Scammony, and Manna, of each 2 drams. To the Violets well beat, put the Manna, the Juice of Liquoriſe; and add the Turpeth, and Scammony in fine Powder; and when they are all well mixed together, make them into Troches with a little Syrup of Violets, if it be wanted.

Theſe are attributed to *Meſue* by the *Auguſtan* and firſt *London Diſpenſatory*; which have them in the ſame manner, as all the officinal ones ſince. *Zwelfer* takes a great deal of freedom in finding fault with theſe in his Animadverſions. They are however hardly at all preſcribed, or made of late.

Trochiſci de Vipera ad Theriacam, *Troches of Vipers for the Theriaca.*

Take of Vipers Fleſh, after the Skin is ſtripped off, the Fat and Entrails being taken out, and without the Head and Tail, 8 ounces; of the fineſt wheaten Bread, or rather Bisket, powdered and ſifted, 2 ounces. Let them be formed into little Troches, by anointing the Hands with Opobalſam, or Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion; then dry them upon the bottom of a Sieve inverted in ſome open Place, where the Air hath Paſſage through; and turn them often till they are thoroughly dry.

There has been a great deal wrote by many Authors about the choice of Vipers, and the ſeveral ways of making theſe Troches; but this Preſcription comes neareſt to that of *Galen*. *Zwelfer* particularly abounds in his Animadverſions hereupon; and gives abundance of *Formulæ* under various Titles, wherein the Viper is the chief Ingredient: But as theſe are chiefly made for the *Theriaca*, being little uſed otherwiſe, theſe only have the *College* thought fit to take notice of. They are frequently brought to us from ſeveral Parts of *Italy*, and particularly from *Venice*; but they who lay moſt ſtreſs upon them, chuſe much rather to be the Preparers themſelves with our own Vipers here; which at the proper time of the

the Year are full as good; and the Troches are much the better for being freſh; which they cannot ſo well be when they come from abroad. [*The College of* Edinburgh *prefer the dried Viper-Fleſh to the Troches thereof.*]

The ancient *Diſpenſatories* very much abound with Forms of this Claſs; being uſed as a ſort of Reſervatories of many things for preſent uſe, which were not ſo conveniently to be got together from the Simples in time of Need. But the practice of later times hath greatly reduced this Claſs, by the Expulſion of many tedious and incoherent Preſcriptions. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and even the firſt of the *College*, preſerved a great many; but *Zwelfer* quarrels with moſt of them in his Animadverſions. Of thoſe here rejected, which were continued down to the laſt Edition of our *College*, are the *Trochiſci de Abſinthio* of *Meſue*, *de Berberis*, *de Camphora*, *de Capparibus*, *de Eupatorio*, *de Gallia Moſchata*, *Ramich*, and *de Spodio*; all from the ſame Author: Again, the *Trochiſci Polyidæ*, or *Sphragis Andromachi*; and the *Trochiſci Viticis*, or *de Agno Caſto* of *Rhaſes*; and nothing added but the *Trochiſci de Terra Japonica*. The main reaſon why theſe Forms are abridg'd ſo much, as well as many under other Claſſes, is owing to a much better Management of the *Materia Medica* in extemporaneous Preſcription, which now endeavours to provide for every Exigence, with as much Simplicity and Eaſe as poſſible to the Compounder, and all convenient Elegance, Neatneſs and Efficacy to the Patient; whereas heretofore the Cuſtom was to crowd into Compoſitions, almoſt all that could be thought conducive to any one Intention; and ſometimes they aimed to anſwer many at the ſame time; ſo that almoſt all their Medicines were not only neceſſarily made officinal, to be doſed out occaſionally; but were both very tedious and perplexed to make, and nauſeous to take. In the former Editions of this Work, indeed many of this Form were omitted on a Preſumption of their being good for nothing, and becauſe they were never preſcrib'd; which are here taken in only in regard to the Authority of the *College*; who have thought fit to retain them in the laſt Emendation of their *Diſpenſatory*.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Trochiſci Bechici albi.

Take of the four greater cold Seeds husked, of each 1 ounce and half; white Poppy-ſeeds and Pine-nuts, of each 1 ounce; Orrice and Starch in fine Powder, of each 3 ounces, fine Sugar 17 ounces; beat the Seeds into a Paſte; then put to it the Powders, and make all into a due Conſiſtence, with a Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth and Roſe-Water, to cut out into Lozenges.

This is a much better Compoſition, than that under the ſame Name in the *College Diſpenſatory*; and if ſweet Almonds were put in the room of the Pine-nuts, it would be yet more grateful. This is from the *Pharmacopœia Regia* of *Zwelfer*; who likewiſe makes red Lozenges, by adding to this 2 ounces of *Bole*; which, with the whole is very good againſt the *Heart-burn*; and is the ſame, if not a better Remedy in that caſe, than ſome which are frequently advertis'd in the publick Papers with great Encomiums.

Trochiſci Bechici nigri.

Take of the four greater cold Seeds husked, of each 2 ounces; white Poppy-ſeeds 1 ounce; pour upon theſe in a Marble Mortar a

ſufficient quantity of Juice of Liquoriſe, diluted with Roſe Water, to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, to make them into a ſoft Pulp; which drive through a Sieve with more Juice of Liquoriſe, 4 or 5 ounces; and to them put ſtrain'd Storax 1 ounce; Powder of Orrice 3 ounces; of Aniſe and Fennel-ſeeds, of each 1 ounce; fine Loaf Sugar, 2 pounds and a half, and make all into a Paſte.

This is likewiſe from *Zwelfer*; and greatly exceeds that of our *College*. It is an excellent pectoral Lozenge; and uſeful in all Coughs whatſoever; to be taken at Diſcretion.

Trochiſci de Benzoino, *Troches of Benjamin.*

Take Sugar-Candy 1 pound, melt it in Roſe-water; then take it from the Fire, diſſolve in it ſtrained Storax 1 ounce, which ſtir well together: And when almoſt cold, ſift in fine Powder of Benjamin 6 drams; Aloes Wood, half an ounce; Orrice Root an ounce; Muſk 1 ſcruple; and with a ſufficient quantity, if any be wanting, of the Tragacanth Mucilage and Roſe-water, make them into a Paſte.

This is an admirable Balſamic, and would be of great ſervice to ſuch who are ſubject to Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and inclinable to Conſumptions, if frequently taken. They give likewiſe a very agreeable Sweetneſs to the Breath. They may be uſed at Diſcretion. If the Aloes Wood was omitted, they would be never the worſe; but rather more grateful. Theſe alſo are from the *Pharmacopœia Regia.*

Trochiſci Balſamici, *Balſamic Lozenges.*

Take Balſam of *Tolu*, and Orrice-Root, of each 1 ounce; Gum Tragacanth and Arabic, of each half an ounce; Flowers of Benjamin 2 drams; with Sugar-Candy, 1 pound. When all are reduced to fine Powder, make them into a Paſte, with Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds and Roſe-water for Lozenges.

Theſe make a moſt grateful and efficacious Remedy in all kinds of Coughs; but particularly thoſe from tickling Defluxions and Rheums. They will likewiſe greatly contribute to reſtore decaying Lungs; and Perſons almoſt worn out with Conſumptions. On no account can they diſagree; and almoſt in all Caſes they will prove of great Service. They may be likewiſe uſed at Pleaſure.

Trochiſci Reſtringentes, *Reſtringent Lozenges.*

Take *Japan* Earth in fine Powder 1 ounce; Gum Tragacanth 3 ounces; Oil of Cinnamon 1 dram; Sugar of Roſes 2 pounds: Make them into a Paſte with a ſtrong Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds.

Theſe are great Reſtorers of a weak Stomach and Bowels; and ſuch as are ſubject to Indigeſtion, Vomiting, and Fluxes. They may be taken at Diſcretion; and by continu'd uſe they have been known to recover ſome from Weakneſſes under which they have been juſt ſinking; and for the Whites and other Female Complaints, there is not a more pleaſant, or more effectual Remedy; as alſo in old Gleets, where no Malignity remains.

Paſtilli Cathartici, *Purging Sugar Plumbs.*

Take Roſin of Scammony 2 drams; fine Loaf Sugar 1 pound. Mix them together after the Roſin is rubb'd into a very fine Powder; and with a very little Mucilage, make a Paſte, which work up into ſmall Pills.

This

This is contriv'd chiefly for young Children, who will not be prevail'd with to take a *Cathartic* in any other Form; but may be cheated with this, the quantity of Roſin not giving a diſcernible difference to the Sugar. But this is rough Phyſic for tender Children; though with many it does a great deal of good, by purging off that Slime from their Bowels, which breeds Worms, and occaſions Fevers, and a ſtinking Breath. One or two of theſe is a ſufficient Doſe. Thoſe which are ſo frequently in publick Advertiſements, are no other; whatſoever their Venders may pretend to.

Pills are a Form into which little is reduced, unleſs *Cathartics*, in officinal Compoſition; the quantity of theſe generally aſſign'd for a Doſe not admitting of *Alteratives*, becauſe theſe ordinarily take up more room: whereas the force of a *Cathartic* lying for the moſt part in a ſmall Compaſs, is conveniently included herein; half a dram, which makes 4, 5, or 6 Pills, being commonly ſufficient for a Doſe: whereas a due Doſe of moſt *Alteratives* would amount to 15 or 20 Pills. Moſt things likewiſe in this Form are ſo very bitter and diſtaſteful, that they could not be endured in any other; which this is capable of covering, ſo as not to be diſcern'd. But nothing ought to be made up in this Form, that is ſolvable by the Air, as many Salts are; becauſe they will run, and deſtroy the Form: and nothing ought to be thus mixed, that will ferment, for the ſame Reaſon: And upon this account all volatile Salts are to be excluded; becauſe they puff Pills up into ſix times their Bulk; and make them not poſſible to be taken; as has already been hinted in another Place.

Pilulæ de Agarico, *Pills of Agaric.*

Take of the Troches of Agaric, 1 ounce; of the Species of Hiera, half an ounce; of Myrrh, 6 drams; Syrup of Buckthorn a ſufficient quantity to make them into a Maſs for Pills, *S. A.*

This Compoſition is as old as *Meſue*, who was its original Author. The firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* and the *Auguſtan* have received it alike; but this hath rejected juſtly the Orrice, Horehound, and ſome other Ingredients, very foreign to the main Intention; and ſerving only to clog the Medicine. *Zwelfer* hereupon orders the Myrrh, as likewiſe all Gums that are brought into this Form, to be diſſolved in a proper quantity of Wine, or any convenient Liquor: as being thus much better reducible to a due Conſiſtence in the whole, than if powder'd with the other Ingredients. But the Compoſer herein is left to his Diſcretion; who, if he be an Artiſt, will always be governed by the Texture and Body of any Gum ſo ordered; which will ſometimes better ſuit one Management than another. Theſe are reported to purge pituitous Humours: and to be good againſt Aſthma's, Dropſies, and the Gout: but the preſent Practice hath almoſt diſowned them, and they are very rarely preſcribed. The Doſe is from 1 ſcruple to 1 dram.

Pilulæ Aloëphanginæ, *Aromatic Pills with Aloes.*

Take of Cinnamon, Cloves, the leſſer Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Mace, Calamus Aromaticus, Carpobalſam, or in its defect, Juniper Berries, Schœnanth, yellow Saunders, Galangal, and Red Roſe Leaves, of each half an ounce. Let theſe be groſly powder'd, and a Tincture be drawn from them, with Spirit of Wine, in a Glaſs Veſſel cloſe ſtopped, enough to ſtrain off 3 pounds; in which diſſolve 1 pound of the fineſt Aloes; and to it add

of Maſtich, and Myrrh in Powder, of each half an ounce; of Saffron, 2 drams; of *Peruvian* Balſam, half a dram; and reduce the whole into a due Conſiſtence for Pills, by Evaporation of the ſuperfluous Moiſture over a Heat of warm Aſhes.

The Quantities of ſome of the Ingredients are here ſomewhat diminiſhed to what they were before. Theſe are the *Pilulæ Aromaticæ* of *Meſue*, but it ſeems from *Galen*, *Lib* 1. *de Comp. Med.* as if he borrow'd the Preſcription from *Lampone*'s; becauſe it is almoſt the ſame as his *Hiera*. *Zwelfer* is very large in his Animadverſions upon this Compoſition; which in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* a little differs from this, and he is very elaborate in its Correction. He directs to draw the Aromatic part of the Ingredients off by two or three Cohobations, with 5 or 6 ounces of Spirit of Wine by a Retort; which is to be ſaved, and a Decoction made of the *Reſiduum* in plain Water; in which the Aloes is to be diſſolved and evaporated; and then the Myrrh, Maſtich, and Saffron to be put to it, with the Aromatic Spirit before drawn; or elſe to take ſuch Aromatics as have not their eſſential Oils in the Shops, and manage thus; and put a due proportion of thoſe eſſential Oils, which are drawn, to the whole at laſt; which ſeems to be the better way. This is directed in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, with Hellebore, and entituled, *Pilulæ Aloëphanginæ Capitales & Stomachicæ*; but they are now out of uſe. Theſe are ſaid to purge and ſtrengthen the Stomach and Head; and are good to carry off pituitous and cold Humours, which clog the *Senſories*; to procure Appetite, and promote Digeſtion. And without doubt it is a good Compoſition for ſuch purpoſes; but it is rather to be eſteem'd as an *Alterative* than as a *Cathartic*; and therefore its uſe ought to be continued for ſome time to anſwer any End of Conſequence. This is not greatly in the preſent Practice; though a very good Medicine; the *Pil. Rudii* moſtly taking its place; tho' preferable only where a brisker Purge is required. The Doſe of this is from 1 ſcruple to 4 ſcruples, or more. It is much the better way to give all things of this kind over night; becauſe by ſo long continuance they get more into the Blood, and have a greater effect upon the remote parts; which is their main Intention. When this grows too brittle to form into Pills, as all of this kind will, moiſten it afreſh with a little Spirit of Wine.

Pilulæ de Aloë Lotâ, *Pills of waſhed Aloes.*

Take of Aloes, diſſolved in the Juice of Roſes, and again inſpiſſated, 1 ounce; of the Troches of Agaric, 3 drams; of Maſtich, 2 drams; Syrup of Damask Roſes a ſufficient quantity, to make them into a Maſs for Pills, *S. A.*

This is in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, under the Title of *Pilulæ de Aloë lotâ incerti Authoris*; with the Addition of half a Dram of the *Species Diamoſchi dulcis*. It hath ſtood alſo in the ſame manner in the *College Diſpenſatories* down to the preſent; which rejects that Species out of the Number of that Claſs. *Zwelfer* finds fault with the Title, becauſe Aloes cannot properly be ſaid in this Proceſs, nor indeed in any other, to be waſhed; and directs the *Aloë Roſata* to be uſed in its ſtead. There are many other Compoſitions in this Form with Aloes, in the *Auguſtan* and other *Diſpenſatories*; as particularly one with Maſtich, from *Nicolaus Myrepſius*; but they are quite rejected

jected from amongſt the preſent Officinals, except this and the

Aloë Roſata, *Roſated Aloes.*

Take of bright Succotrine Aloes in Powder, 4 ounces; of the depurated Juice of Damask Roſes, 1 pound; and digeſt them together, over a gentle Heat, till the ſuperfluous Humidity is exhaled; and the remainder become of a due Conſiſtence for Pills, *S. A.*

This is ordered in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, to be done 3 times over; and in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* it is directed with an addition of Diagrydium, and Roſin of Scammony; but that is now rejected. The ſame Diſpenſatory alſo orders another, with an Infuſion of Violets; but this is the moſt ſimple of them all; and the only one that is now uſed in Practice. The Doſe is from 1 to 2 ſcruples.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Magiſtrales, *Magiſterial Pills of Ammoniacum.*

Take of Gum Ammoniacum, prepared with the Vinegar of Squills, 2 ounces; of Succotrine Aloes 1 ounce and half; of Myrrh, Maſtich, and Benjamin, of each half an ounce; of Saffron, and Salt of Wormwood, of each 2 drams; of Syrup of Wormwood a ſufficient quantity, to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

Theſe were not received into any Diſpenſatories of the College before; but ſeem to be taken from the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, where they are aſcribed to *Quercetan*, as their Author. The Variation here from that is very little. *Zwelfer* orders ſo much Vinegar to be uſed in the diſſolution of the Gums, as not to want any Syrup to give a due Conſiſtence. He alſo greatly blames the lixivial Salt in this Compoſition; not only as foreign to the Intention of the whole; but becauſe it ſpoils its due Conſiſtence for Pills, by taking away its Tenacity, and making it crumble, as all ſuch Salts will do to adheſive Subſtances. This Compoſition is given by *Schroder*, much in the ſame manner as it is continued here.

Pilulæ Cochiæ majores, *The greater Pill Cochiæ.*

Take of Hiera Picra 10 drams; of the Troches of Alhandal 3 drams and half; of Diagrydium 2 drams and half; of the moſt reſinous Turpeth 5 drams; and make them into a Conſiſtence fit for Pills, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, *S. A.*

This is taken from *Rhaſes, cap.* 1. *ad Almanſorem*, and was received at firſt by the College and *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatories; but the former Emendation of the College changed the Pulp of Colocynth, which was in the original Preſcription, for the *Trochiſci Alhandal:* But this hath further mended it, by rejecting the Stœchas, and making it into a due Conſiſtence with Syrup of Buckthorn, which is more ſuitable to the Deſign of the Medicine, inſtead of Syrup of Stœchas; but it is hardly ever uſed in the preſent Practice.

Pilulæ Cochiæ minores, *The leſſer Pill Cochiæ.*

Take of bright Aloes, the pureſt Scammony, and the Pulp of Colocynth, of each an ounce; when they are powder'd make them into a Maſs with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, *S. A.* adding thereunto 2 drams of the diſtill'd Oil of Cloves.

This is a modern Compoſition, and the moſt in uſe of any under this Claſs: It is not in the firſt Diſpenſatories of the College; and in the laſt but one there were only 2 ſcruples of Oil of Cloves to the ſame Proportion of Ingredients; ſo that this is much warmer; which greatly adds to its Efficacy in many Inten-

tions; eſpecially in Cholic Pains, and to diſcuſs Viſcidities, watry Humours, and Flatulencies; for which Purpoſes it is often preſcribed: But then a Grain or two of *Opium* is generally mixed with it, to make its Operation milder, and prevent the Membranes being too much irritated therewith; which in ſuch Caſes will always aggravate the Symptoms. Its Doſe is from 15 grains to 2 ſcruples to grown Perſons.

Pilulæ de Cynogloſſo, *Compound Pill of Hounds-tongue.*

Take of the dried Roots of Hounds-tongue, white Henbane-Seeds, and Opium, of each half an ounce; of Maſtich 6 drams; of Olibanum 5 drams: of Saffron, Caſtor, and Storax, of each a dram and a half. Let the Hounds-tongue Root, the Henbane-Seeds, and Caſtor, be powdered together; but the Maſtich, Saffron, and Olibanum, by themſelves ſeparately: Let the Opium be cut into thin Slices, and diſſolved in Roſe-water; afterwards put in the Powders, and make all into a Maſs, of a Conſiſtence fit for Pills, with a ſufficient quantity of Diacodium.

This is a Compoſition which *Nicolaus* borrows from *Meſue*; but *Fernelius* and *Renodæus* have alter'd it, chiefly by the addition of Caſtor and Storax: And after them our College copy'd it into their firſt Diſpenſatory. The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory indeed gives two diſtinct Forms of it; one ſtanding under the Title of *Pilulæ de Cynogloſſo cum Caſtoreo*, which hath been the neareſt followed by the College in their late Emendations. They are greatly recommended by *Zwelfer* againſt Catarrhs; and for ſo doing he had the Authority of *Benedictus Faventinus*, a celebrated Phyſician of *Bononia*, who uſed it with great Succeſs in ſalt Defluxions, in mixture with Juice of Liquoriſe and the *Pilulæ de Aloë lota*. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a *Pilulæ de Cynogloſſo Anodyna*, which is there preferr'd in many Caſes to the common *Laudanum*. The Doſe is from 8 to 15 grains, to take at Night.

Pilulæ Diambræ, *Pill Diambra.*

Take of new Gum Guaiacum, and roſated Aloes, of each 3 drams; of the ſimple Species of Hiera Picra a dram and a half; of Maſtich a dram; of the *Species Diambræ*, without the Perfumes, half a dram. Let theſe be all reduced to a fine Powder; and with a ſufficient quantity of *Peruvian* Balſam be made into a Maſs of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.

I do not find this in any Diſpenſatory, unleſs the laſt but one of the College; where, inſtead of the *Species Diambræ*, ſtands ordered half a dram of Ambergreaſe; nor have I ever met with it in extemporaneous Preſcription, or ſeen it yet in the Shops.

Pilulæ è duobus, *Pill of two Things.*

Take of Colocynth and Scammony, of each an ounce; of Oil of Cloves half a dram; of Syrup of Buckthorn a ſufficient quantity, to make them into a Maſs of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.

Theſe were firſt order'd in the laſt Diſpenſatory of the College but one, and there with a ſufficient Quantity of the Oil of Cloves to make them into a Maſs, only with a little Syrup; but the aſcertaining the Quantity is much better both for the Compounder and Preſcriber; tho' what is here allowed will not make it by much ſo warm as before, nor as the *Pilulæ Cochiæ minores* are now directed, tho' a ſtronger Purge, and more effectual in obſtinate Caſes. But as for its frequent Uſe and Recommendation by ſome in Venereal Caſes, it is a great Error, and highly to be condemn'd: For a Conſtitution may be torn to pieces with ſuch Cathartics,

before the Seat and Cauſe of ſuch Ailments are at all affected: the Gout indeed may very likely be affected by ſuch a ſmart Purge as this is; and many chronic Diſtempers are remedied by its means. The Doſe is from 15 grains to half a dram.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, *Ecphractic Pills.*

Take of Extract of Gentian, Rhubarb, Gum Guaiacum, Salt of Steel, and Salt of Wormwood, of each an ounce; of the Aloëphangine Pill 2 ounces; of the Syrup of Buckthorn a ſufficient quantity to make all together into a Maſs of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.

Practical Authors and extemporaneous Preſcriptions abound with Forms of this Intention; but I have not met with any one before the new *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, in an officinal Diſpenſatory. *Sylvius de le Boe* gives a Recipe under this Denomination, which ſome of our extemporaneous Diſpenſatory Writers have tranſcribed, but that conſiderably differs from this: A great deal of Pains is required to bring this into a due Conſiſtence, becauſe the Salts ſo much diſpoſe it to crumble. The Doſe is from 15 grains to half a dram. [*We find in the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory a much better Deobſtruent or* Ecphractic Pill *than that here order'd.*

It is made thus.

Take of Succotrine Aloes 4 *ounces*; *Gum Ammoniac* 9 *drams*; *Jalap-root and Leaves of Sena, of each* 1 *ounce*; *Extract of black Hellebore, Roſin of Guaiacum, Myrrh, and Tartar of Vitriol, of each* 2 *drams*; *Extract of Gentian, diſtilled Oil of Juniper, Balſam of* Peru *and Saffron, of each a dram*; *Syrup of Buckthorn as much as will make the whole into a Maſs for Pills.*]

Pilulæ fœtidæ, *The fetid Pill.*

Take of Aloes, Troches Alhandal, Opopanax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Myrrh, and the Seeds of Rue, of each 5 drams; of Scammony and Aſſa-fœtida, of each 3 drams; of Turpeth-root half an ounce; of the leſſer Spurge prepared, and Hermodactyls, of each 2 drams; of Ginger a dram and half; of Spikenard, Cinnamon, Saffron and Caſtor, of each a dram; of Euphorbium prepared, a ſcruple; of Oil of Amber rectified half a dram. Let the Gums be diſſolved in the Juice of Leeks, and ſtrained; then add the Powders, mix them well together, and make them into a Maſs with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

Theſe are the *Pilulæ fœtidæ majores* of *Meſue*, which our College tranſcribed exactly into their firſt Diſpenſatory, as alſo they are in the *Auguſtan*, in the ſame manner; but on a Review the Bdellium hath been expunged, as having no Virtues correſponding to the Intention of the whole: The Euphorbium hath been likewiſe leſſen'd by half its quantity, becauſe of its exceſſive Heat and Pungency. Some other ſmall Alterations are likewiſe made that are not of moment enough for any particular Notice. *Quercetan* hath a Compoſition under the Title of *Pilulæ de Euphorbio*, not greatly unlike theſe; and which are tranſcribed by *Schroder*, who hath, *Lib.* 4. taught many ways how to correct the Euphorbium, as by baking it in a Citron or a Lemon, or diſſolving and waſhing it with various Acids; which means are imagined to abate its cauſtic fiery Nature. The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory likewiſe orders it, for the ſame End, to be reduced to a kind of Pulp or Maſs, with Oil of ſweet Almonds, and then macerated warm in any acid Juices; but the Quantity it is here reduced to, requires no ſuch great Trouble. *Zwelfer* greatly recommends this Compoſition in arthritic

Affections and cutaneous Foulneſſes, beſides many other Caſes; and the preſent Practice gives ſome Reputation to its Virtues, by directing it ſometimes in nervous and hyſteric Diſorders; to which laſt Intention the College ſeem now to have had a particular regard, by the addition of *Aſſa-fœtida*, which was never in it before: But the Maſs is ſomewhat difficult to keep without Moulding; which ſeems owing to the Juice of Leeks uſed for diſſolving the Gums, and not giving Body enough to keep it from drying: The beſt way is to confine it in an oily Bladder, and a leaden Pot. This is a well-contriv'd Purge of all kind of Humours, which lay a Load upon the Nerves, and the principal Springs of the animal Machine, for it is full of hot and penetrating Parts; and as the Scammony acts as a Cathartic in the more open Paſſages, others carry the ſame Quality into the remoteſt Receſſes, and clear away watry and pituitous Humours from all the Glands and Capillaries, but particularly thoſe mucous Foulneſſes which frequently diſorder the Womb. For theſe Reaſons this is a notable Purge in all Diſtempers of the Head, as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and the like; for hypochondriacal and ſplenetic Affections, and promotes the Uterine Cleanſings, ſo as to aſſiſt in the Cure of moſt Complaints from that Quarter. It is calculated for Rheumatiſms, Scrophula's, and the Gout; and the moſt extreme Parts will be drain'd of their Superfluities by it. But for theſe extraordinary Purpoſes it is to be frequently repeated in ſmall Doſes, that it may not run off too faſt by Stool; for the more ſuch Things are brought to the Operation of *Alteratives*, the more effectual they are to anſwer any Intentions of moment; an *Alterative* in the Blood Veſſels operating by the ſame means as a Cathartic in the Bowels, as may be farther underſtood by other Explications under thoſe reſpective Diviſions in *Part* 2. The general Doſe is from 1 to 4 ſcruples.

Pilulæ Gummoſæ, *The Gum Pill.*

Take of Opopanax an ounce; of Ammoniacum, Galbanum, and Sagapenum, of each half an ounce; of Myrrh 2 drams; of Aſſa-fœtida and Caſtor, of each 3 drams; of Oil of Amber a ſcruple; of Mithridate a ſufficient quantity to make them into a Maſs of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.

Theſe have not, before the new one of the College, been in any officinal Diſpenſatory; and the neareſt Preſcription to them of any I have met with, is that of *S. Cloſſæus*, inſerted by *Schroder*, under the ſame Title; tho' this ſeems vaſtly to excel that in the Uniformity of Intention, and the Simplicity and Eaſe of Preparation to the Compounder. The Doſe is from 15 grains to half a dram every Night, or oftener. [*The* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory orders theſe Pills to be made up with* Elixir Proprietatis *inſtead of Mithridate.*]

Pilulæ de Gutta Gamandra, *The Gamboge Pill.*

Take of Reſin of Jalap, Scammony, Gamboge, and Calomel, of each half an ounce; of Gum Ammoniacum diſſolved in the Juice of *Engliſh* Orrice 3 drams; of Tartar vitriolated 2 drams; of Maſtich a dram; of Saffron a ſcruple; of the Spirit of Turpentine 40 drops; and make the whole into a Maſs, of a fit Conſiſtence for Pills, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

There are many Forms under different Titles, and for the ſame Intention as this, both in officinal and extemporaneous Diſpenſatories; tho' our College had nothing of this kind in their firſt Diſpenſatory, yet in the laſt but one they have a Compoſition under the ſame Title, which hardly

at

at all differs from the *Pilulæ hydropicæ* of *Bontius*, formerly Phyſician to the Prince of *Orange* in *Holland*; and which *Schroder* hath given in his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*, *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 73. There is a Preſcription of *Horſtius* under the Title of *Pilulæ de Hydrargyro*, wherein Mercury, Aloes, and Scammony, have the greateſt Share; and they have likewiſe Oil of Turpentine directed in them: But this Compoſition certainly excels any preceding ones of the like Intention, both for Uniformity and Efficacy. This is a very rough Purge, and cannot ſafely be given from above 10 grains to half a dram. It is reckon'd a great Purger of Water, and is therefore chiefly given in Dropſies, and ſuch like Cachexies, that are attended with too great an Exceſs of Bulk; in which Caſe it is a powerful Medicine, but it is not often preſcribed.

Pilulæ Mechoacanæ, *Pills of Mechoacan.*

Take of Mechoacan root half an ounce; of Turpeth 2 drams; of the Leaves of Mezereon macerated in Vinegar and dried, of Dwarf-Elder Seed, and the Troches of Agaric, of each 2 drams; of Spurge-root prepared, and Maſtich, of each a dram and half; of Mace, Cinnamon, and Sal-Gem of each 2 ſcruples. Let all theſe when powdered be made into a Maſs with White-wine, and that be dried and powdered again; and laſtly, be beat up into a Maſs, of a Conſiſtence fit for Pills, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

Theſe have *Renodæus* for their firſt Preſcriber, from whom the College tranſcribed them into their firſt Diſpenſatory; and they have ſince continued exactly the ſame, except in ſome Circumſtances of making them into a Maſs, which are of no great moment. The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory hath a Compoſition for the ſame Intention of an Hydragogue, which is there aſcribed to *Meſue* or *Joannes Damaſcenus*, under the Title of *Pilulæ de Mezereo*; but it is ſo different from this, as not to allow of a Suggeſtion that this was taken from it, and is not likely enough to come into uſe, ſo as to require any Aſſignment of its Doſes or Virtues.

Pilulæ de Rhabarbaro, *The Rhubarb Pill.*

Take of Rhubarb an ounce; of Roſin of Jalap and Tartar of Vitriol, of each 2 drams and a half; of the chymical Oil of Nutmegs half a dram; of the thinner Extract of Gentian a ſufficient quantity to make them into a Maſs of a fit Conſiſtence for Pills.

There is tranſcribed into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory a Compoſition under this Title from *Meſue*; and the College in their firſt Edition had one very little different from it; but it hath ſince been diſcontinued by the College until their laſt Edition, where however it greatly differs from either of the before-mentioned, both in leaving out many ſuperfluous Ingredients, and adding ſome new ones of greater Efficacy to the chief Intention of the whole. Tartar of Vitriol is commonly order'd amongſt Ingredients of this nature and operation, only to open and ſeparate their moſt tenacious Parts; as the Salt of Tartar is directed in ſome Infuſions of like Intention; but this hath not yet obtained in Practice, nor is it likely to do ſo.

Pilulæ Ruffi, ſive communes; Ruffi's, *or the common Pill.*

Take of the beſt Aloes 2 ounces; of choice Myrrh an ounce; of Saffron half an ounce; and make them all together into a Maſs, of a Conſiſtence fit for Pills, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Wormwood.

Theſe

Theſe are generally aſcribed to *Ruffus*, a noted and a very ancient Phyſician; tho' *Zwelfer* will have it that he borrowed them from *Paulus Egineta*, *Lib.* 2. *cap.* 26, but with a difference from either of them, as they put an equal quantity of Gum Ammoniacum with the Aloes, and no Saffron. There are indeed in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, *Pilulæ Peſtilentiales Avicennæ*, *ſeu communes*, with the ſame Ingredients as here, but ſomewhat differing in their Proportions; and in the firſt Diſpenſatories of the College theſe are recited under the Title of *Pilulæ Peſtilentiales*; ſo that they ſeem to have been inadvertently confounded by ſome Writers. But in this the modern Preſcriptions chiefly differ from the former, in ordering but half the Quantity of Saffron as of Myrrh; whereas they generally direct them equal, and both together as much as the Aloes. The moſt ancient Writers likewiſe direct them to be made into a Maſs, either with aromatized Wine or Juice of Lemons; and even the College at firſt directed the Syrup of the Juice of Lemons, which is here changed for the Syrup of Wormwood; which ſome do not however ſo well like, becauſe it rather darkens the ſhining Yellow of the Ingredients; for which Colour the Medicine is much valued. The Ingredients are much the beſt reduced into Powder ſeparately, becauſe they are ſo different in Texture from one another, that they will not do in a Mortar ſo well together. This Medicine was deſign'd by its firſt Preſcribers to be diſſolved for Potions; but its extreme Bitterneſs making that intolerable, the Moderns have very juſtly retained it in Pills for their extemporaneous Practice. *Felix Platerus* hath a Preſcription under the Title of *Pilulæ Peſtilentiales*, which hath all the Ingredients of this, but joined with many others, which ſeem rather to clog than improve it. *Schroder* alſo gives one by the Name of *Pilulæ Peſtilentiales compoſitæ*, not differing but in the addition of things, that rather ſpoil than mend it. This is accounted a good Stomach Purge, and with good reaſon, for it greatly warms and ſtrengthens it, and but very gently purges. It is peculiarly good in cold Conſtitutions and Indigeſtions; and will many times, without any other help, cure a Green-Sickneſs; in which Caſe it greatly promotes the menſtrual Diſcharges, and opens uterine Obſtructions. It may be given from 15 grains to a dram; but this is not ſo fit for a Cathartic as an Alterative, and therefore ought rather to be given in moderate Doſes, and be long continued.

Pilulæ Rudii.

Take of Colocynth 6 drams; of Agaric, Scammony, black Hellebore-root, and Turpeth root, of each half an ounce; of Succotrine Aloes an ounce; of Cinnamon, Mace, and Cloves, of each 2 ſcruples. Let the Colocynth be cleared from its Seed, and cut ſmall, the Agaric ſhaved into Chips, and the Hellebore, Turpeth and Spices be groſly bruiſed; and pouring upon them four times their quantity of Spirit of Wine, let them macerate for four Days together in a moderate Heat; then ſtrain and ſtrongly preſs out the Liquor, in which diſſolve the Scammony and Aloes, after they have been before duly cleanſed; laſt of all, put the whole into a Glaſs Alembic, and draw off ſo much of the ſuperfluous Moiſture as will leave the remainder as thick as Honey, for a Maſs to be made into Pills. [*This Medicine appears to be much more advantageouſly ordered in the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory, where it ſtands thus.*

Take of Agaric, Colocynth, the Roots of black Hellebore and Turbith, of each an

an ounce; bruiſe them well, and add thereto Salt of Tartar half an ounce; and Spring-Water 4 pounds; boil to the Conſumption of a half; then preſs out the Liquor, and exhale it to the Conſiſtence of Honey: afterwards put to it the following Ingredients reduced to fine Powder, viz. *of Succotrine Aloes 2 ounces; of Scammony 1 ounce; laſtly, having removed the Maſs from the Fire, mix with it Oil of Cloves a dram*]

This differs from the Preſcription received into the firſt Diſpenſatory of the College, in ſubſtituting a few very good Aromatics in the room of a perplex'd Compoſition that is now quite expunged the Shops; the Management alſo of its Preparation differs ſomewhat from that, tho' in nothing of conſequence. *Zwelfer* orders the ſame Procedure here as in the *Pilulæ Aloëphanginæ*. The Scammony ſhould be powdered by itſelf, and the Aloes ſhould not be added till the Tincture is ſtrained from the other Ingredients; and when that is diſſolved, and it is near high enough, the Scammony ſhould be ſifted and ſtirred in. The ſuperfluous Spirit is at laſt drawn off by a Retort, becauſe it may then be ſaved again for the ſame Uſe another time, whereas Evaporation in an open Veſſel would loſe it; but it can hardly be drawn that way to a full Conſiſtence, becauſe it requires frequent Trial when near enough; and therefore 'tis beſt to be taken out, and put into an open Veſſel to finiſh it. This ſtrictly belongs to the Claſs of Extracts, and is more generally entitled ſo in the Shops, and in extemporaneous Preſcription; it is ſometimes preſcribed under the Title of *Extractum Euſtachii*, the other part of the Name of its Author *Euſtachius Rudius*. There are many Preſcriptions in the ancient practical Writers and Diſpenſatories, and particularly in the Collections of *Schroder* and *Zwelfer*, under the Titles of *Panchymogaga*, which come very near to this, except in being more crowded with Ingredients, and leſs elegantly compounded. Some Shops, eſpecially thoſe of wholeſale Dealers, who make vaſt Quantities at a time, put in, without order, Salt of Tartar, to preſerve this Extract moiſt, which otherwiſe grows hard, and requires a little freſh Spirit to ſoften it. If this grows likewiſe too brittle, moiſten it with freſh Spirit. It may be given from 15 grains to 2 ſcruples; and is effectual to all the Purpoſes the *Aloëphangina* ſtands recommended for. It is much more in Preſcription than that, becauſe it anſwers the common Intention of a Cathartic much better, being ſtronger and brisker in Operation; which altho' it moſt pleaſes common People, yet the greateſt Feats are to be done by Medicines of ſlower Operation, unleſs the Humours wanting Evacuation are only in the firſt Paſſages, which is rarely the Caſe of ſuch as take Purges. This at preſent is in great Eſteem in the Shops for an Head-purger; and it is indeed the chief Pill in uſe in moſt Caſes where Cathartics are preſcrib'd in this form.

Pilulæ Stomachichæ cum Gummi, *Stomachic Pills with Gums.*

Take of the fineſt Aloes an ounce; of Sena Leaves cleanſed 5 drams; of Gum Ammoniacum diſſolved in Vinegar of Squills half an ounce; of Maſtich and Myrrh, of each a dram and a half; of Saffron and Salt of Wormwood, of each half a dram; make them into a Maſs for Pills with a ſufficient quantity of the Syrup of Buckthorn.

This Compoſition was at firſt in the College Diſpenſatory, although there are *Pilulæ Stomachicæ* from *Meſue*; but thoſe are very different from theſe, and now juſtly expunged as a trifling Medicine, conſiſting of nothing but Aloes, Maſtich, and red Roſes,

Roſes, with Syrup of Wormwood. In the *Auguſtan* and Royal Diſpenſatories there are alſo ſeveral Compoſitions under the Title of *Stomachic Pills*, but they ſeem ſo ill calculated for any one Intention, that they are now quite out of Uſe. And this is hardly ever preſcribed in the preſent Practice.

Pilulæ de Scammonio, *Pill of Scammony.*

Take of Jalap-Roots a dram; of Scammony, and Vitriol of Tartar, of each a ſcruple; of the chymical Oil of Nutmegs 6 drops; the more liquid Extract of Gentian a ſufficient quantity to make them into a Maſs for Pills.

This is entirely a new Preſcription, and is much eaſier to compound, and more efficacious than almoſt any before contriv'd to anſwer the Intention of an Hydragogue. Its Doſe is from 1 to 2 drams.

Pilulæ de Styracæ, *Storax Pill.*

Take of Storax, Olibanum, Myrrh, the inſpiſſated Juice of Liquoriſe, and Opium, of each half an ounce; of Saffron a dram; make them all into a Maſs for Pills with a ſufficient quantity of the Syrup of white Poppies.

This was firſt ordered by *Meſue* with Frankincenſe, as it is here with Olibanum, and without Saffron. *Schroder* hath got it with ſome difference from both, having Laudanum beſides the Opium, and adding a ſcruple of Ambergreaſe to ſomewhat a leſs quantity of the Maſs. He ſays that *S. Cloſſæus* uſed it with great Succeſs to breeding Women, who were in danger of Miſcarriage from the trouble of frequent coughing. It is much that the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, as well as the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, hath omitted it, as it is a very good Medicine, and now much uſed in common Preſcription againſt Catarrhs, *&c.* In this Compoſition the Storax muſt be ſtrained, as alſo the Opium; tho' ſome dry and powder it, and beat it together with the Extract of Liquoriſe into a Paſte, and then add the reſt of the Ingredients in Powder. There is a grain of Opium in every 6 grains of this Maſs; and therefore it ought in the extreme Doſe not to exceed 12 or 15 grains. It hath all the Virtues of the *Pilulæ de Cynogloſſo*, but has ſomewhat more than double the quantity of Opium in that. It is much more uſed than any other of this Intention, but it ought to be with Caution.

Pilulæ Tartareæ, *The Tartar Pill.*

Take of the beſt Aloes 3 drams; of Gum Ammoniacum purified in the Vinegar of Squills an ounce and half; Tartar of Vitriol half a dram; and make them together into a Maſs for Pills.

Here is ſuppoſed ſo much of the Vinegar of Squills to be uſed in diſſolving the Gum Ammoniacum as is ſufficient to give a due Conſiſtence to the whole. The firſt Diſpenſatory of our College had nothing under this Title, altho' they have added one ſince, which was originally from *Quercetan*, and corrected by *Sennertus*: Notwithſtanding which, *Zwelfer* in his Animadverſions upon it, in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, is very prolix in directing the manner of its Compoſition; but the College have now again expunged that as an injudicious and very troubleſome Mixture, and ſubſtituted this as vaſtly more ſimple, and more efficacious to the Intention it is deſign'd for, from *Bontius*, formerly Phyſician to the Houſe of *Orange*, as it is retained by *Schroder* in his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*, where he tells us that it was of ſo great Eſteem in *Holland* as to be religiouſly made common for the Publick Benefit. *Schroder* gives alſo the *Pilulæ Tartareæ* of *Quercetan*,

not

not much different from that in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory and the former Edition of the College, as alſo a ſhorter Compoſition of his own under the ſame Appellation; but theſe have none of them obtained enough to come down to our preſent Practice.

Moſt of the Compoſitions of this Claſs are cathartic, ſtomachic, or hyſteric; tho' many of the old Diſpenſatories and practical Writings are vaſtly crouded with Medicines of this Form for all theſe Intentions: But notwithſtanding the great Authorities of many of their Authors, and the Conveniency of keeping ſuch Forms in the Shops, yet the College have now abridg'd them to a much leſs Number, and given ſome new ones, much more ſimple and eaſy in their Compoſitions, and more efficacious in their Operations, than any before to be met with. Thus they have thrown out the *Pilulæ Aggregativæ Eupatorii, de Lapide Lazuli, de Hermodactylis, de Opopanace*, all of *Meſue*; the *Hieræ cum Agarico*, and *Aureæ* of *Nicolaus*; the *Imperiales, Maſticbinæ*, and *ex Tribus* of *Fernelius*; the *Pilulæ de Succino* of *Crato*, the *Vaticana, de Creta Palmarii, Macri*, and many others; and fill'd their Places with the *Magiſtrales de Ammoniaco, Ecphracticæ, Gummoſæ*, and *Pilulæ de Scammonio*. But the greateſt Advantages from the preſent Emendations are from the Corrections of thoſe Compoſitions which have come thro' all the former Diſpenſatories, and are yet retained; all which a judicious Compounder will eaſily diſcern as they occur in Buſineſs.

From Bates.

Pilulæ Angelicæ.

Take Sena 6 ounces; Rhubarb, Myrrh, Agaric, of each 3 drams; Benjamin a dram and half; Saffron 2 drams; Violet and Borage Flowers, of each a handful; Juice of Succory clarified a pound and half; of Fumitory and Borage, of each 2 pounds and a half; digeſt them together 48 hours; then preſs out the Liquor; put to it Aloes 12 ounces, and evaporate to a due Conſiſtence for Pills; then ſtir in Balſam of *Peru* 2 ſcruples; Oil of Nutmegs 20 drops; Salt of Wormwood 2 drams; and keep it in a cloſe Pewter Pot.

This is a Preſcription of *Angelus Sala*, and comes to us greatly recommended for a mild Purger, and an excellent Cleanſer and Strengthener of the *Viſcera*, but particularly the Stomach and Bowels. It may be given from a ſcruple to a dram at a Doſe.

Pilulæ Hydropicæ, *Pills againſt the Dropſy.*

Take Roſin of Jalap, Scammony, Rhubarb, Gamboge and Calomel, of each half an ounce; Ammoniacum diſſolved in the Juice of Flower-de-luce 3 drams; Tartar of Vitriol 2 drams; Maſtich a dram; Saffron a ſcruple; Spirit of Turpentine 40 drops; Syrup of Buckthorn a ſufficient quantity to mix all into a due Conſiſtence for Pills.

This is a powerful Purge for the Purpoſes its Title expreſſes, and is well ſuited to the modern Practice. It greatly forces away Water and Phlegm, and therefore is effectual in Dropſies, and all Cachexies attended with Corpulency; but it is too brisk in Operation to be given to Children, or weakly Conſtitutions. Its outſide Doſe is 2 ſcruples.

Pilulæ Marocoſtinæ.

Take Gum Ammoniac an ounce and half; Myrrh 6 drams; Aloes a pound; Agaric 6 drams; Rhubarb 3 drams; Saffron half an ounce; Coſtus 6 drams; Aloes-wood 2 drams; Maſtich Herb half an ounce;

make

make a Decoction of the ſix laſt Ingredients in 2 pounds of Damask Roſe Juice and a ſufficient quantity of common Water, which preſs out hard, and put to it the Ammoniacum and Myrrh, ſtrain'd in 4 ounces of Vinegar of Squills, and with the Aloes evaporate all together to a due Conſiſtence.

Bates, as well as ſome others, makes a great deal of needleſs Work with this Compoſition. It is originally from *Mindererus*, and was calculated to purge off pituitous and watry Humours which lodge in the Habit of the Body, and produce Dropſies, and other chronic Diſorders. It is alſo commended for expelling tartarous Humours, and cleanſing the Liver and Kidneys. But by its peculiar Property of clearing the Nerves from all ſuperfluous Adheſions, it has greatly obtain'd for a Strengthener of the Head and Stomach, and againſt all Diſeaſes ariſing from the Diſorders of thoſe Parts. The Doſe is from 15 grains to 2 ſcruples; but the Medicine is ſeldom made.

Pil. Melanagogæ, *Pills againſt Melancholy.*

Take black Hellebore, 2 ounces; Colocynth, 3 ounces; boil theſe in 5 pounds of the Phlegm of Vitriol to the conſumption of half: then boil what can be preſſed out to the Conſiſtence of Honey; and put to it Roſin of Scammony in fine Powder; and keep ſtirring, with a gentle Heat; till it becomes of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.

This is a very ſearching *Cathartic*, and may be recommended in all obſtinate chronic Caſes to ſtrong Perſons. Its Doſe is from 8 grains to 1 ſcruple. It is not fit for Children, nor indeed hardly for any but ſuch Perſons whom its Name declares it to be calculated for; becauſe *Maniacs*, and melancholy People, as hath already been obſerv'd, will not be mov'd but by the ſtrongeſt Medicines: and this is ſo much of that kind, that ſome Repetitions of it may rouſe, and ſtrangely bring to an uſe of their Faculties, many who have long been without them, for want of ſuch helps. But proper *Alteratives* are to be ſuppoſed given in the Intervals: For there are not many Caſes where *Cathartics* alone are to be truſted.

Pil. Colchiæ cum Helleboro, *Pill Cochia with Hellebore.*

Take the Species of the leſſer *Pill Cochia*, and Powder of black Hellebore, of each 1 ounce. Make them into a Maſs with Syrup of Stœchas.

This has been in ſome former Editions of the *College-Diſpenſatory*; but they have rejected it in the laſt, and retained many a great deal worſe: for if this be well underſtood, it is an admirable Cathartic in Maniacal, Hypochondriacal, and almoſt all Nervous Caſes; and nothing likewiſe more effectually opens the menſtrual Diſcharges when they are wanted, than this Medicine. It may be given from 15 grains to half a dram. At firſt uſe it will ſometimes vomit; but after a few Repetitions it takes more downwards.

Pil. de Euphorbio, *Euphorbium Pill.*

Take Euphorbium, Colocynth, Agaric, Bdellium, Sagapenum, of each 2 drams; Aloes 5 drams. Make them into a Maſs with the Juice of Leeks.

This is a Preſcription of *Meſue*, which our *College* likewiſe formerly had. In ſtrong Conſtitutions that can bear the *Euphorbium*, it is a moſt efficacious Medicine to purge off tough pituitous Humours. All kinds of Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains will give way to it; for it fetches

ſetches from the moſt remote Parts thoſe Humours which cauſe them. In Dropſies likewiſe it is a powerful Medicine; and in ſuch Caſes is generally moſt ſafe; becauſe the Load of Humours is ſo great, as makes the Medicine leſs ſenſible to the Fibres. The Doſe is from 15 grains to half a dram. This Medicine ſoon dries, and will ſometimes grow mouldy; it ought therefore to be kept in a Bladder, as was directed under the *Pil. Fœtidæ.*

Pil. Tartareæ, *Tartar Pills.*

Take Aloes, 3 ounces; Gum Ammoniacum ſtrain'd with Vinegar of Squills, 1 ounce and half; Tartar of Vitriol, 1 dram and half; Extract of Rhubarb, half an ounce; mix, *S. A.*

Theſe differ not much in the principal Ingredients from the *Marocoſtine* of *Mindererus.* This is a Preſcription of *Bontius*; and is much better than that of *Quercetun*; which our *College* retains. It makes a good Purge in all Caſes that are attended with a *Lentor* in the Blood, of viſcid pituitous Juices in the Glands and Capillaries. It is therefore good in hypocondriacal and ſplenetic Diſorders; and of ſervice, being continued, in the Gout, Rheumatiſm, and ſcrophulous Indurations upon the Glands. It may be given from 1 ſcruple to 1 dram for a Doſe. But ſuch Medicines are better in ſmall Quantities, and frequently repeated; otherwiſe what is *Cathartic*, and forcing in the firſt Paſſages, will carry the reſt through before they get into the Blood, and have their Effect where they are chiefly intended.

Pil. Arthriticæ, *Pills againſt the Gout.*

Take Roſin of Jalap, half an ounce; Extracts of Rhubarb, Birthwort, and Gentian, of each 1 dram; Tartar of Vitriol and Diagrydium, of each 1 dram and half; Vitriol of Iron, 2 drams; make them up into a Maſs with Extract of Sena.

This is a Preſcription of *Schefferus* againſt the *Gout*; for which it is a good Medicine, as all of the *Draſtic* kind are; and likewiſe for all Diſeaſes whoſe Seat is principally upon the Nerves and extreme Parts.

Pil. Balſamicæ Anodynæ, *The Anodyne Balſamic Pill.*

Take Liver of Sulphur, 4 ounces; Balſam of *Tolu*, 2 ounces; Flowers of Benjamin, 2 drams; Salt of Tartar and Opium, of each half an ounce; Spirit of Turpentine a ſufficient quantity to make a Maſs.

This is a moſt uſeful Compoſition; and is preferable to any other of this Intention; as it is a good *Balſamic*, without being too agglutinating; and a good Detergent without any Irritation; and therefore may be ſafely given in all Coughs, and to all Conſtitutions. The Doſe is from 5 grains to 1 ſcruple, or more.

Pil. Spleneticæ, *Pills againſt the Spleen.*

Take 1 ounce of Gum Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar of Squills, and evaporated to a due Conſiſtence; Steel prepared with Vinegar, and Extract of Fern-Root, of each half an ounce; Tartar of Vitriol and fine Aloes, of each 2 drams; Myrrh and Maſtich, of each 1 dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a dram; Saffron, 1 ſcruple; mix them into a Maſs with Syrup of Fumitory.

This is a Compoſition of *Mynſicht's*; and calculated againſt all the Diſorders term'd hypocondriacal, and ſuppos'd to ariſe from Obſtructions of the Spleen; as alſo in hyſterical Affections. To which

Purpoſes

Purpoſes it cannot but be a good Medicine, as is manifeſt from the Virtue of its principal Ingredients, which may be turn'd to in the foregoing Part. Theſe ought to be continued ſome time, and taken from 2 ſcruples to 4 ſcruples in a day; half in the Morning, and the other half at Night; uſing Exerciſe at the ſame time.

Pilulæ Barbaroſſæ.

Take the fineſt *Turkey* Rhubarb, 2 ounces; Diagrydium, 1 dram; Quickſilver, half an ounce; Musk, 10 grains; make them into a Maſs, with a ſufficient Quantity of Flower.

Theſe are alſo called *Cæruleæ*, and are the Preſcription of *Herculeſ Saxonia*. The *Mercury* muſt be incorporated firſt with Turpentine; after which, if the Powders will not make it ſufficiently ſtiff for Pills, add enough Liquoriſe-Powder, inſtead of what is here ordered. Theſe have been a mighty Secret with many in venereal Caſes; and in Leproſies and cutaneous Foulneſſes. It is certainly a very good Medicine for ſuch Purpoſes; and with continu'd uſe will break through all the glandular Obſtructions, and force away thoſe acrimonious Humours, which corrode, ulcerate, and deform the capillary Veſſels; eſpecially upon the Surface, where the external Cold helps to detain them, until they cover the Skin with Blotches. This is likewiſe to be depended upon in moſt chronic Diſtempers, eſpecially thoſe which are ſcrophulous. It is directed a dram every Day for thirty Days together. There are many other Preſcriptions of this kind extant in phyſical Writers, which we have not room for here; we ſhall therefore only give one more of the chief of them, which is from *Horſtius*'s *Pharmacopœia*, *Lib.* 16.

Pilulæ de Hydrargyro Horſtii, Horſtius's *Mercury Pill.*

Take Mercury kill'd with Juice of Lemons 5 drams; Aloes 5 drams; Rhubarb 3 drams; Diagrydium 2 drams; Agaric a dram; Storax, Cinnamon, Mace, yellow Saunders, Sarſaparilla, Saſſafras, Musk, of each half a dram; Honey a ſufficient quantity; to which add a little Oil of Turpentine.

The Mercury is more conveniently kill'd (as it is call'd) with the Oil of Turpentine, or with a little Turpentine put to it. Two or three Ingredients in this Compoſition ſeem to be but of little Worth, yet the whole may be an uſeful Medicine, and good in moſt of the Intentions which the foregoing ſtands recommended for. Its Doſe is from a ſcruple to a dram.

Pilulæ Familiares, *Family Pills.*

Take fine Aloes 8 ounces; the moſt reſinous Scammony 4 ounces; Roſin of Jalap, Extract of Colocynth, Gamboge, of each 2 ounces; Tartar of Vitriol, Elaterium, Extract of Saffron, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Caſtor, of each an ounce; *Arcanum Corallinum* 4 ounces; powder all that are to be powder'd, and mix them with the Extracts into a due Conſiſtence, with a ſufficient quantity of the Decoction of Colocynth.

Theſe we give in compliance to ſuch who have been brought into an Opinion of them from the Commendation given them by their pretended Author, *Salmon*. They make a good Purge enough in many chronic Caſes, and work with Briskneſs. The Doſe is from 1 to 2 ſcruples.

Pilulæ Diacolocynthidos, *Compound Pills of Colocynth.*

Take Aloes, Colocynth, Scammony, Bdellium, black Hellebore, Gum Arabic, of each 2 drams; Euphorbium

phorbium and Nitre, of each a dram; make them into Pills with ſolutive Syrup of Roſes.

Theſe are in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory by the Name of *Pilulæ de Nitro*, but the Compoſition has *Alexander Trallianus* for its Author, who gives it under the Title it bears here, *de Hemicrania, lib.* 1. *cap.* 12. where he pronounces it effectual in purging off viſcid, cold, pituitous Humours from the extreme Parts, and to be good to reſtore the Vigour of the Nerves, as well as to remove their Impediments. *Monardus, Lib.* 13. *Epiſt.* 6. prodigiouſly commends 'em in the Epilepſy, and affirms that they excel the *Hieræ*, in fortifying the Stomach, and removing Iſchiadic Pains. The Gum Arabic ſeems intended for a Corrector of the Euphorbium, as it may entangle its violent active Parts, and make its Operation more tolerable; but it is to be fear'd that Ingredient is here in too large a Proportion, notwithſtanding ſuch Precaution. The Doſe of this is from 15 grains to half a dram; and in robuſt Conſtitutions there is hardly any Cathartic of equal Efficacy to cleanſe away the moſt obſtinate Humours.

Pilulæ Peſtilentiales, *Pills againſt the Peſtilence.*

Take Aloes an ounce; Myrrh and Saffron, of each half an ounce; make them into a Maſs with Canary.

Theſe are a Preſcription of *Avicen*, in Imitation of thoſe of *Ruffus*, which the College have under his Name. *Fœlix Platerus* has alſo a Preſcription under the ſame Title, but it is perplex'd, and not worth inſerting here. The Virtues and Doſe are the ſame as thoſe of the *Pilulæ Ruffi*.

SECT. VIII.

Of Powders and Species.

HAving gone thro' thoſe officinal Forms wherein the Virtues of Simples are drawn out by Liquors, or the Things themſelves preſerved with Sugar; the next Diviſion gives us Compoſitions of them in Subſtance, with no other Alteration made by Art, than reducing them to Powder; a Procedure ſo very ſimple in itſelf, that it requires no other Skill, than having thoſe Things which come under its Management ſufficiently dry, in order to be ſo divided.

In judging then of the Fitneſs of Materials for this Treatment, only theſe two Conſiderations neceſſarily require our Attention. The firſt is, whether the Things themſelves are thus reducible, without any previous Management that may hurt their medicinal Virtues? And next, whether their Virtues are conveniently preſerved in this Form when reduced into it?

Under the firſt of theſe it naturally occurs, that viſcid and oily Subſtances cannot be thus managed without firſt reducing them to ſome Brittleneſs, which cannot be done without drying. If ſuch Things therefore cannot be ſufficiently dried for Triture, without exhaling their better Parts, or deſtroying that particular Quality for which the Simple is valued in Medicine, as it happens with many Seeds and Gums, they are much better for ſome other Forms than for this; tho' theſe Inconveniences may be avoided where ſuch Things bear ſo ſmall a Proportion to thoſe which are very

dry and brittle, that they are ſo loſt, and as it were abſorbed by them in Triture, that all paſs the Sieve well enough together. But this however ſhould make the Preſcriber wary of crowding into any Compoſition under this Form too many Gums or Seeds, and the Preparer careful in giving them a requiſite Brittleneſs by drying; which latter may in ſome meaſure be known by the Compoſitions preſerving the Scent or particular Qualities of the Ingredients ſuſpected.

The other Requiſite in this Form, relating to the Preſervation of Things reduced into it, directs us not to preſcribe Materials therein which are volatile, or will any other way change in the open Air; thus the finer Aromatics will decay, and every thing very volatile, as the Radix Ari, *for which reaſon it is now ordered to be mixed at the time of taking. All the alkalious Salts likewiſe are not to come into this Form, becauſe they will diſſolve in Air; on which account the* Sal Abſinthii *is an improper Ingredient in the* Pulvis Radicum Ari compoſitus. *Theſe latter Inconveniences may indeed be in ſome meaſure avoided, by keeping ſuch Compoſitions as have in them theſe exceptionable Ingredients, in Veſſels ſtopped cloſe from the Air, but the neceſſity of frequently opening them in the Shops for common Occaſions will ſubject them more to ſuch Decay than is conſiſtent with keeping them any long time good.*

Having a View of theſe two Requiſites, we are better able to judge both of officinal and extemporaneous Preſcriptions in this Form; and for our better Enquiry into the former, it may be alſo of Uſe, as is already done in ſome other Forms, to range them under ſuch general Intentions as they ſeem contrived by their firſt Inventors to anſwer.

The Species Diambræ, Pulvis Diacinnamomi, Species Dianthûs, *and* Pulvis Lætificans Galeni, *ſeem by moſt of their Ingredients to be intended for Cephalics and Cordials, as they conſiſt of the warmer Spices, and Simples of ſimilar Properties; but in the* Pulvis Diacinnamomi *the* Caſſia *is much inferior to the Cinnamon in flavour, and gives a Slimineſs to any moiſt Form; but the* Radix Helenii *is a powerful Detergent, and quite out of the Intention. The Sugar likewiſe occaſions an unneceſſary Bulk in a Doſe when given in Powder, in an Electuary, or a Bolus, and therefore would be better omitted. In the* Species Dianthûs *the Liquoriſe is blameable on the ſame account as the* Radix Helenii *in the foregoing; and in the* Pulvis Lætificans Galeni *the* Raſuræ Eboris, Epithymum, Os è corde Cervi, *and* Margaritæ, *are chargeable with contributing nothing to the main Intention of a Cordial, tho' the Leaf Silver and Gold are very beautiful Decorations if rubbed but coarſly in at laſt, that they may be ſeen to advantage; but the Camphire it is to be fear'd will render it not ſo fragrant while it laſts, though even very cloſe keeping will not long retain its Volatility.*

Some others near approaching to this Intention take in Simples that give them alſo an Aſtringency, ſuch as the Aromaticum roſatum, Pulvis Granorum Kermes compoſitus, *and* Pulvis Cardiacus magiſtralis; *none of which are chargeable with an uſeleſs or unſuitable Ingredient, unleſs the Bezoar be reckoned ſo in the latter; however, it is pretty certain that its Virtues do not compenſate for its Coſt; and indeed not much can be ſaid for the Saunders and Aloes-wood, but that the Cuſtom of mixing them with theſe Things has long prevailed.*

The Pulvis Diacalaminthes ſimplex, *thus entitled in diſtinction from a much larger Compoſition given in former Diſpenſatories, and the* Species Diatrion Piperεon, *ſeem chiefly intended for Carminatives; though the*

former

former hath ſomething in it aimed alſo againſt hyſterical Affections, and is pretty much uſed in both thoſe Intentions with Succeſs. The Pulvis de Gutteta *was heretofore a Compoſition conſiſting chiefly of ſuch Things as were ſuppoſed to do great Feats in ſome nervous Caſes by their ſpecific and ſecret Virtues, as the* Viſcus Quercûs, *the* Ungula Alcis, *and* Cranium humanum; *but there are now added many Things of very manifeſt Properties, as the* Radix Valerianæ, Contrayervæ, *and* Serpentariæ; *but whether the calcined Hartshorn, Coral, Hyacinth and Bezoars will yet allow this to be duly reformed, and an uniform Compoſition, is much to be doubted; for if they can with the Specific before mentioned be ſuppoſed to contribute any thing to the main End, yet it muſt be allowed to be ſo little, that they have not their Share, but are a Clog upon the Efficacies of ſome others, which by this means cannot ſo conveniently be given in their due Quantities. By long Experience it hath likewiſe been found that Muſk doth harm in many nervous Caſes; where therefore there is reaſon to judge it proper, it is very eaſily order'd at the time of extemporaneous Preſcription. The Leaf Gold, as was before obſerv'd of another Compoſition of this Form, is an agreeable Ornament, and can do no harm. The* Pulvis Cephalicus *is deſign'd only for a Snuff.*

The next Claſs of alterant Species may be reduced under the Title of Alexipharmics, at the head of which it may be thought Injuſtice not to put the Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compoſitus; *but the* Lapis Contrayervæ *ſeems to come under the ſame Rank much more properly, which the preſent Practice acknowledges, by taking notice of it much oftener than the other; tho' the greateſt Dependance upon this is from the Contrayerva Root, which both in its Smell and Taſte manifeſtly diſcovers the quality of an Alexipharmic, which chiefly conſiſts in a volatile Pungency.*

The Pulvis Radicum Ari compoſitus *is the only Compoſition in this Form that aims at being an Antiſcorbutic; but its chief Ingredients, as has been already obſerved, will not keep long in this Form, and when mixed with Boles or Electuaries, the* Oculi Cancrorum *and* Sal Abſinthii *ſoon make it ferment and ſour.*

Some of this Form are given for Emollients and Diuretics, as the Species Diatragacanthi frigidæ, Pulvis Haly, Pulvis Saxifragiæ compoſitus, *and* Pulvis Dialthææ; *but the chief Ingredients of theſe, eſpecially of the former three, which are the cold Seeds, thoſe of Poppies and the like, are not only difficult to powder, but when ſo reduced will ſoon grow rancid. The Starch and Sugar are indeed ſome Helps againſt the firſt Inconvenience, by aſſiſting the oily Seeds to paſs the Sieve, and they ſeem intended for no other Purpoſe, but they are not ſufficient to preſerve them when ſo done; beſides, all theſe Things are ſo much eaſier brought into Emulſions, by Methods hereafter to be taken notice of, and with ſuch greater Advantages to the Patient, that theſe Forms are now little minded, and not often uſed. The* Pulvis Dialthææ *does not indeed take in ſo many of theſe oily Seeds, and is more agglutinant by reaſon of the Quantity of Gums in it, but it is not often met with in common Preſcription.*

All the reſt of this Diviſion of Compounds, unleſs the Pulvis Antilyſſus, *are Cathartics. The greater and leſſer Compoſitions with Sena are ſo crouded with Seeds and Spices, under the Notion of Correctors, that a ſufficient Quantity for a Doſe makes the Bulk too large to take in any Form, which ſeems to be the reaſon why they are very ſeldom preſcribed or made; but the* Pulvis Diaſenæ *takes in* Diagrydium *enough to avoid this Inconvenience. There hath been in ſome of the*

old Diſpenſatories a Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri, *of which the* Pulvis Diaturpethi compoſitus *ſeems to be a good Abridgment, as taking in ſome of the chief Ingredients, and leaving out many uſeleſs ones, with which that was crouded. The* Pulvis Cornachini *and* Pulvis Comitiſſæ Warvicenſis *are exactly the ſame, except in the Proportions of Ingredients, in which reſpect likewiſe they differ but little. They are quick enough of Operation in ſmall quantities, which occaſions them to be given frequently to Children.*

What hath been already taken notice of as neceſſary to be regarded in the officinal Preſcriptions of this Form, ſhould alſo be equally attended to in extemporaneous Practice, that is, not to direct any thing in a Powder which will waſte by its Volatility, or which is not reducible into it, without ſuch previous Management as will hurt its medicinal Virtues. All volatile Salts in particular ought to be avoided in theſe Preſcriptions, as that of Hartſhorn, Sal Armoniac, and the like; tho' on the Sal Succini *there is ſomewhat ſo fixed that it will remain a conſiderable time in this Form without any diſcernible Loſs. Some regard alſo in common Practice is to be had to the Vehicle with which ſome Things have and others have not a peculiar Fitneſs for Mixture. Thus the* Æthiops, *and every thing that takes in Sulphur, when preſcribed in Powders ſhould be ordered to be taken in a Syrup or ſome Pulp, becauſe it is very troubleſome to mix with any thing thinner; its offenſive black Colour is alſo beſt diſguiſed with Prunes, or any thing of like kind. Every Powder likewiſe that takes in crude Antimony, any of the Mercurials, or Things of like Weight, muſt not be truſted in thin Vehicles, becauſe they will immediately ſettle, and by reaſon of the ſmall Quantities be liable to be left at the bottom of what they are given in. Sufficient Notice hath been already taken of the Unfitneſs of all Salts made by Incineration for this Form, and every thing diſſolvable, or any way changeable by the Air. Powders likewiſe which take in any reſinous Subſtances, as Scammony, Roſin of Jalap, or any thing of like texture, ſhould be directed in Vehicles of ſome Conſiſtence, and be carefully mixed, becauſe in thin ones they are apt to run into Clots, which are not eaſily again diſſolvable.*

The Doſes of moſt Powders ought ſeldom to exceed half a dram, becauſe of their Difficulty to take; and rather than to put Things together which have not ſufficient Efficacy in that Quantity, it is more eligible to have recourſe to Things of like Intention in ſome other Form.

There is one Conveniency indeed in this Form, which in common Practice may not be ſo duly conſidered as it deſerves; and that is, where Perſons have a great Averſion to many Medicines, they are ſooner decoy'd into a Compliance with Powders, than as many Boles or Draughts, becauſe they do not make ſo formidable a Shew; but in acute Caſes, where the Stomach hath been dry'd with much Heat, too many of theſe, eſpecially of the warmer Alexipharmics, as the Contrayerva and Snake-root, are not uſually judg'd ſo proper as the liquid Forms, and the Virtues of the ſame Things drawn out by Infuſion.]

Under theſe Names of Powders and Species we include only ſuch as are compound; for what concerns the reducing any Simple into a Powder, belongs to the preceding Part about Preparations, and does not require any farther Directions, ſuch Things always preſerving the Virtues of what they are produced from. Into this Form many Materials are reduced, which are intended to be given in Subſtance; and tho' ſome are thus reduced only in order to bring

bring them into other Forms, as Pills, Electuaries, *&c.* yet many are kept and preſcribed in this. Whatſoever of a volatile and aromatic nature is concern'd herein, ought to be made in ſmall Quantities, that the Medicine may be always as freſh as poſſible; and it alſo ought to be kept cloſe ſtopt, which makes thoſe wide open Glaſſes, which are generally cover'd only with a Paper in the Shops, very blameable; whence the *Pulvis Ari compoſitus*, with ſome others, become good for little, tho' made of very efficacious Ingredients. The oily and ſmooth Compoſitions likewiſe under this Diviſion, which are moſtly of Seeds and the like, are not to be made in any quantity, becauſe they grow rancid, as the *Pulvis Hali*. And indeed this Form is altogether improper for Things of that nature, becauſe they are not without difficulty reducible into a Powder, and may much more conveniently be beat up into a Paſte for Troches, or made into Electuaries, wherein alſo they may be much better preſerved. All reſinous Subſtances which come under this Management, require the Mortar to be a little greaſed, elſe they will not powder, but form into Lumps at every Stroke; and they ſhould be rather rubb'd than beat. The Aromatics, which waſte much by flying away, ought to be ſprinkled with Spirit enough to keep them down, but not ſo as to make them clog the Sieve, by ſticking in their Paſſage. Many of the Electuaries, as before taken notice of under the *Diaſcordium*, are now preſerv'd in their Species; and the difference between thoſe and theſe, is only the Moiſture with which they are made into an Electuary, which makes ſo little a Bulk in a ſimple Doſe, as to be of no moment.

In all theſe Compoſitions the Herbs are expected to be pick'd clean from the Stalks and all decay'd Leaves; the Flowers as freſh as can be, dryed, and clean picked; and every other Ingredient in the greateſt perfection in every reſpect; becauſe the whole here goes into the Stomach; whereas in Tinctures, Diſtillations, and the like, the groſs is left behind; and is not therefore ſo much regarded.

From the College.

Aromaticum Roſatum, *Roſe Spice.*

Take of exungulated red Roſes, 15 drams; of Liquoriſe ſliced, 7 drams; of Aloes-Wood, and yellow Saunders, of each 3 drams; of the beſt Cinnamon, 5 drams; of Cloves and Mace, of each 2 drams and a half; Gum Arabic, and Tragacanth, of each 8 ſcruples; of Nutmegs, the greater Cardamoms and Galangal, of each 1 dram; of *Indian* Spikenard, 1 ſcruple; and let them all be reduced into a Powder to be kept for uſe.

This differs from the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* only in changing the leſſer for the greater Cardamoms; but agrees with their laſt, which hath alſo made the ſame Alterations. But this is the firſt time that the Musk and Ambergreaſe have been quite rejected; though it was uſually made without them before; as being generally ſo directed in common Preſcription, becauſe of their Offenſiveneſs to many Perſons. *Zwelfer* gives this Compoſition a very great Character in his *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory.

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum Compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Crab's Claws.*

Take of prepared Pearls, of Crab's-Eyes, red Coral, the whiteſt Amber, calcined Hartſhorn, and Oriental Bezoar, of each 1 ounce; of the Powder from the black

part of Crab's Claws, the Weight of all the other; and make them into a fine Powder, which is to be formed into Balls, with a Solution of Gum Arabic.

This hath but a very modern Name for its firſt Contriver; and is but lately introduced among the officinal Compoſitions. It was in the former Diſpenſatory ordered to be formed into Balls, with a Jelly made of Viper's Skins; but that difference is of no great moment. This has the Repute amongſt many of being a mighty *Cordial*; but ſuch are deceived by their having obſerv'd it frequently to be preſcrib'd by Phyſicians of the beſt Note, in almoſt all *acute Caſes*. Its *Alexipharmic* Quality can be ſuppos'd to ariſe from nothing in the Compoſition beſides the *Bezoar*: but from many Experiments I have found that there is no ſuch virtue in that Drug. The effect of the whole then is *abſorbent*; which is common to it with all the *teſtaceous Powders*. This renders them of good uſe in many Caſes, eſpecially in Diſtempers incident to Children; for in whatever ſhapes their Maladies appear, and whatever Diſorders they induce in thoſe delicate and tender Bodies, their principal Source is generally a peccant *Acid* in the *Primæ Viæ* of theſe young ones; whoſe *Acrimony* is readily overcome by ſuch Medicines as this. Nor can it have any *Diaphoretic* effect, unleſs by *Accident*; that is, the Indolence and Tranquillity produced in the *animal OEconomy*, on its being freed from the troubleſome Irritations of the *Acid*, lodged in the firſt Paſſages by means of theſe *Abſorbents*, is for the moſt part ſucceeded by gentle Breathings. Such Perſons therefore are greatly miſtaken, who by peruſing the Bills of Phyſicians, and finding this and ſuch like Medicines frequently to occur, imagine themſelves able to cure all *acute* Diſtempers, by almoſt their help alone. There are indeed many Inſtances where the moſt prudent muſt wait the Efforts of Nature, and ſee which way the principal Relief from Medicines is to be given; and in the mean while muſt do ſomething to anſwer the Expectations of a Patient, and give a little preſent Eaſe: But to lay the ſole dependance upon ſuch languid Helps, when ſomething of Efficacy is indicated, is certainly imprudent. We ſhall only here further obſerve, that the Dearneſs of the *Bezoar* has prompted many to find out its Counterfeits to colour this Medicine; which is valu'd for receiving it from the *Bezoar*. What this is done with, we cannot ſo well affirm, as know when it is ſo, from its Deviation upon ſome Trials, which the *Bezoar* only will ſtand the Teſt of; and that is, ſtriking its Colour diſtinct upon white chalk'd Paper: whilſt the Counterfeits do frequently change lighter or darker with keeping; and ſome have been known to turn quite black. Every Juice or Tincture that changes green with an *Alkali*, will help in this Project; as was before taken notice of about the Infuſion of Violets: and ſuch a Green, with a due proportion of Yellow, may be eaſily brought to the true *Bezoar* Colour. It would be inexcuſable to propagate the Counterfeit of any thing of real value: but the *Bezoar* in this is of no extraordinary Virtue; and conſequently the Medicine not much the worſe for want of it. The Doſe is from 6 grains to half a dram. [*It is very remarkable that this celebrated and dear Powder has been very exactly counterfeited by two extremely cheap and common Ingredients*; viz. *Tobacco-Pipes and Animal Gall, artificially prepared and mixed together: And poſſibly*

possibly there is some of this kind still to be found in those Shops, which buy their Gascoign's Powder ready made.]

Pulvis Granorum Kermes Compositus, *Compound Powder of Kermes Berries.*

Take of Kermes Berries 1 dram; of Nutmeg, 2 scruples; of Tormentil Root, and of yellow Saunders, of each half a dram; of Cloves, prepared Pearls, and both the Corals prepared, of each 1 scruple. Let them all be made into a Powder together.

This hath but lately been received into the *College Dispensatory*; and in the preceding to this, there were ordered leaf Gold, and pearl Sugar; but as they are of no consequence to the medicinal Intentions of the Composition, they are here rejected. It differs but very little from the *Pulvis contra Abortum*, in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* of *Zwelfer*.

Pulvis Diacalaminthes Simplex, *Simple Powder of Calamint.*

Take of Mountain Calamint, Pennyroyal, Origany, Seeds of *Macedonian* and common Parsley, and of Hartwort, of each 2 drams; of Smallage and Thyme, of each half an ounce; of Privet Seeds and White Pepper, of each 1 ounce, and mix them into Powder.

This is a very antient Composition, and given very much alike by *Mesue* and *Galen*; though *Zwelfer* gives the preference to that of the latter; and our *College* at first copied after it in their *Dispensatory*; but the preceding to this left out the Thyme, which is here again restored. It is now entitled *Simple*, in distinction to a compound Powder of the same given by *Fernelius*; and which was at first received by the *College*, although now rejected. See its Virtues under the *Simple* from whence it hath its Name.

Pulvis Radicum Ari Compositus, *Compound Powder of Arum-Root.*

Take of the fresh Root of spotted Arum, 2 ounces; of the common Acorus Root and *Burnet*'s Saxifrage, of each 1 ounce; of Crab's Eyes, half an ounce; of Cinnamon, 3 drams; of Salt of Wormwood, 1 dram; and let them be made into a Powder. *N. B.* The Arum Root is always to be fresh added to it.

This is but lately introduced into the *College Dispensatory*; and here is left out the Salt of Juniper that was ordered in the preceding; because it is not usually made, and answers no Intention, but what is provided for by the Salt of Wormwood; but this makes it necessary to be kept close from the Air; because it will else grow moist, and spoil the Medicine; though the principal Necessity of so keeping it is to preserve the Pungency and Volatility of the Ingredients; which otherwise would soon exhale: And for the same reason also it is now directed to mix the Arum Root always fresh, as it is used, because that is the chief Ingredient, and the soonest spoiled by keeping.

Lapis Contrayerva, *Contrayerva Stone.*

Take of Calcin'd Hart's-Horn in Powder, of red Coral prepared, Pearl, white Amber, and Crab's Eyes, of each 2 drams; of Contrayerva Root powdered, and the prepared Crab's-Claws, of each half an ounce. Mix them together, and make them up into Balls, with a Solution of Gum Arabic. [*This Medicine stands considerably improved in the* Edinburgh *Dispensatory, under the Title of* Pulvis Contrayervæ

compoſitus; *which is directed thus. Take of burnt Hartſhorn, and Coral, Pearls, Crab's-Eyes, and white Amber, of each 2 drams; of Saffron half a dram; Cochineal 1 dram; of* Virginia *Snake-Root, 1 dram and half; of Crab's Claws 3 drams; and of Contrayerva Root half an ounce; make them into a Powder. The Addition of the Saffron, Cochineal, and Snake-Root, greatly improves the Compoſition, and ſcarce leaves room for further Amendment.*]

This is but very lately brought into the *College Diſpenſatory*, but now very much uſed in common Preſcription, as an Alexipharmic. It was before ordered with Jelly of Vipers; and to be covered with Leaf Gold; but they are neither of them of Conſequence; 1 dram and half of Ambergreaſe was alſo left at Diſcretion to be added, but that is ſo far out of the Intention of the Compoſition, as to be now quite neglected. Its Doſe is from 11 grains to half a dram.

Pulvis Cephalicus, *A Cephalic Powder.*

Take of the Leaves of Aſarabacca, Marjoram, and Lillies of the Valley, each any Quantity at Pleaſure, and make them into a Powder together.

This is entirely new; and intended for a *Sternutatory.*

Pulvis Cardiacus Magiſtralis, *The Magiſterial Cardiac Powder.*

Take of Oriental *Bezoar*, and of calcin'd Hart's-Horn, of each 1 dram and half; of white and red Coral prepared, white Amber, prepared Pearls, *Armenian* Bole, *Japan* Earth, and of Tormentil Root, of each 2 drams; of Aloes Wood, Citron Peel, Angelica Root, and Zedoary, of each 2 ſcruples, and make them into a Powder together.

The firſt *College Diſpenſatory* had a greater and leſſer Compoſition, under this Title, and both from *Fernelius*; but this hath very much reformed the greater Compoſition, as it was continued to the *Diſpenſatory* immediately preceding; by leaving out the Bone of a Stag's Heart, and many other trifling Ingredients.

Pulvis Cornachini, Cornachine's *Powder.*

Take of ſulphurated Diagrydium, 10 drams; of Diaphoretic Antimony, 6 drams; of Cream of Tartar, 2 ounces and half. Make them together into a Powder.

This hath not been in any of the preceding *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*; but is amongſt *Shipton*'s Additions to the laſt; and is alſo in *Bates*. *Schroder*, who alſo gives this Preſcription, tells us its Author was ſo fond of it, as to write a whole Treatiſe about it; wherein he recommends it almoſt in all Caſes that require purging. Its Doſe is from 8 grains to 1 dram.

Species Diambræ, ſine Odoratus, *Species of Diambra, without Perfumes.*

Take of Cinnamon, Angelica-Roots, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, the *Indian* Leaf, or Malabathrum, and of Galangal, of each 3 drams; of Spikenard, and the greater and leſſer Cardamoms, of each 1 dram; of Ginger, 1 dram and half; of Aloes Wood, yellow Saunders, and long Pepper, of each 2 drams; make them into a Powder.

This is originally a Preſcription of *Meſue*; and exactly tranſcrib'd from him by the *College* into their firſt *Diſpenſatory*. Afterwards indeed they rejected the Doronicum or Wolf's-Bane; but now not only that, but the Perfumes are quite expunged; as being wholly remote from

from the main Intentions of the Medicine, and prejudicial to many Conſtitutions: Although as ſome particular Caſes may require theſe very Ingredients, the *College* have allowed of them in the following. This is eſteemed a great Cephalic and Cordial, and is frequently preſcribed in nervous Decays, from Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and Old Age. It ſtrengthens the Stomach in particular, raiſes the Spirits, and warms the Blood to a very great degree; whereby it is a Provoker to *Venery*, but more as a *Stimulus*, than by ſupplying any freſh Recruits to thoſe Parts, or augmenting the Ability of Performance. Its Doſe is from 10 grains to half a dram.

Species Diambræ cum Odoratus, *Species of Diambra with Perfumes.*

This is made by an Addition to the foregoing Species, of Ambergreaſe, 1 dram and half; and of Musk, 1 dram and half.

Pulvis Diacinnamomi, *Compound Powder of Cinnamon.*

Take choice Cinnamon 15 drams; of Caſſia Bark, and Elicampane Root, of each half an ounce; of Galangal 7 drams; of Cloves, long Pepper, both the Cardamoms, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, and Aloes-Wood, of each 3 drams; of Saffron, 1 dram; of white Sugar-Candy, 5 drams. Make them into a Powder.

This is from *Meſue*, who order'd it into an Electuary with Honey, and ſcented it with 2 ſcruples of Musk: and it was at firſt ſo receiv'd by the *College*; which continued to the laſt; but there it was alſo allow'd to be kept apart in the Species; though here it is wholly ſo directed, becauſe ſuch aromatic volatile Ingredients are more ſubject to ſpoil in a moiſt Form, than when kept cloſe ſtopp'd and dry by themſelves. *Zwelfer* alſo gives it in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, as here, in the dry Species, where he greatly recommends it for promoting Concoction.

Species Dianthûs, *Compound Powder of Roſemary Flowers.*

Take of Roſemary Flowers, 1 ounce; of red Roſes and Liquoriſe, of each 6 drams, of Cloves, Spikenard, Nutmegs, Galangal, Cinnamon, Ginger, Zedoary, Mace, Aloes Wood, the leſſer Cardamoms, the Seeds of Dill, and Aniſe, of each 4 ſcruples, and make them into a Powder together.

This is originally aſcribed to *Nicolaus*, who ordered in it Violet Flowers; in which manner it was exactly copied by the *College*, and ſo continued to the preſent *Diſpenſatory*, which hath alſo conform'd in every thing to the original Preſcription; unleſs in rejecting theſe Flowers, as out of the chief Intention of moſt of the other Ingredients; and herein the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory ſeems to be followed, where the ſame Alteration is made. *Zwelfer*, in his Annotations, gives it an uncommon Recommendation for a Cardiac; and praiſes it alſo in Defluctions, and many Weakneſſes of the Conſtitution, from Indigeſtion. It is certainly a very good Compoſition for all nervous Intentions; and does not give ſuch Diſorders, as ſometimes thoſe with the *Sweets* do. It is a great Strengthner of the Brain, and a good Preſervative againſt thoſe Diſtempers which Age is apt to bring upon it; as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, Loſs of Memory, and the like. It greatly warms the Stomach and Bowels; and invigorates the whole Maſs of Humours. Medicines of this kind are of great ſervice in cold Cathectical Habits, where the Load of Humours

mours has been forced away by ſtrong *Detergents* and *Cathartics*; and the Fibres are left weak, ſo as to be continually liable to relapſe; becauſe they ſtrengthen the Solids, fill them with due Spirits, and procure ſuch a vigorous Vibration and Circulation, that afterwards a proper Digeſtion and Separation is made, and all ſupply cut off which might occaſion a return. Things of this nature are therefore indiſpenſably neceſſary after purging in Dropſies, or to be given in the Intervals of Purging; and for want of this Knowledge, many, whoſe utmoſt Acquaintance in Phyſic goes no further than a few violent Purges, undertake ſuch Cures, and make ſhort ones, by carrying off the preſent Load, but cannot prevent a return of the Diſeaſe.

Species Diatragacanth frigidæ, *The cooling Species of Gum Tragacanth.*

Take of Gum Tragacanth 2 ounces; of Gum Arabic 1 ounce and 2 drams; of Starch half an ounce; of Liquoriſe, and the Seeds of Melons, and white Poppies, of each 3 drams; of the Seed of Citruls, Cucumbers, and Gourds, of each 2 drams; of Sugarcandy 3 ounces; mix them into a Powder.

This is aſcrib'd to *Nicolaus*, from whom *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 98. it is exactly tranſcribed by the College into their firſt Diſpenſatory; where alſo it is occaſionally and at pleaſure ordered to be made into an Electuary with Syrup of Violets; but therein is half a ſcruple of Camphire, which they ſince have thought fit to leave out; and there is added a ſcruple of Water-Lilly Flowers; but ſuch a ſmall Proportion is of ſo little conſequence, as to be here rejected. The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory likewiſe hath it both without the Camphire and Lilly Flowers, where *Zwelfer* in his Notes thereupon recommends it as a good Pectoral, and a cooler of the Blood; but he greatly blames it as an Ingredient in the *Aqua Dyſenterica Quercetani*, in his Remarks thereupon, in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, becauſe all the Ingredients of it are incapable of giving any Virtues by Diſtillation. This is frequently preſcribed in hectical Heats, where the Rapidity of the Blood's Motion is apt to abrade and break thro' its Bounds, by tearing off the Capillaries, and thereby cauſing ſometimes inward bleeding; for this Medicine is cooling and agglutinating, whereby it helps to keep the Membranes guarded with their proper *Mucus*, and thereby alſo defends them againſt Acrimonies; and thus it is likewiſe of Service in choleric Conſtitutions, and where the Sharpneſs of the Humours threatens Excoriations and Exulcerations. Upon this account too it comes to be uſeful in many Diſtempers of the Breaſt, becauſe it will ſoften and thicken ſharp Defluxions, and eaſe the Coughs which proceed therefrom; and thus Stranguries, Heat of Urine, and the Pungency of venereal Gleets, are hereby reliev'd, both by ſheathing the Acrimony of the Fluids, and defending the Veſſels from their Irritations. For theſe purpoſes this is a good Compoſition; but the quantity of the Flowers of Water-Lillies is merely ridiculous, it bearing no manner of Proportion to its Virtues, ten times the quantity that is in the Medicine not being more than a Perſon would give at one Doſe, had he any Intention of moment to anſwer by it. The Doſe of the whole is from half a dram to 2 drams, and frequently to be repeated. This is much the beſt when freſh made, becauſe the Seeds with keeping grow rancid, as in the *Pulvis Haly*.

Species Diatrion Pipereon, *A Species with the three Peppers.*

Take of the black, long, and *Jamaica*

maica Pepper, of each 6 drams and 15 grains; of Aniſeeds, Thyme, and Ginger, of each a dram; and make them into a Powder.

This is preſcribed by *Galen*, *De tuenda Valetudine*, where he recommends it againſt Crudities and a redundance of cold Humours. *Meſue* hath likewiſe given a Preſcription under the ſame Title for the ſame Intentions, which hath alſo been inſerted in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, but adds ſome more Spices and carminative Seeds. The College hath thought fit to receive the firſt into their Diſpenſatory, and to continue it without Alteration till the laſt, where the *Jamaica* Pepper is added, becauſe the black and white, before intended as two of the three Peppers, are but the ſame in kind, and differ only in the particular Management, to make them appear of two ſorts. It is of the ſame Virtues as the *Species Dianthus*.

Pulvis ad Guttetam, *Powder againſt an Epilepſy.*

Take of white Dittany, Miſletoe of the Oak, Contrayerva, *Virginia* Snake-root, and Male Piony-roots, of the Male Piony Seeds, of burnt Hartſhorn, and Elks-hoof, of each 2 drams; of wild Valerian-root an ounce; of red Coral, and Human Skull, of each 3 drams; of Jacinth-ſtone a dram; of Occidental Bezoar a dram and a half; of the Oriental a ſcruple; mix them into a Powder; to which may be added at pleaſure, of Musk 5 grains, and of the Leaves of beaten Gold N° 30.

This is a modern Compoſition, and, as I think, firſt preſcribed by *Riverius*. It was never, before the laſt, in any Diſpenſatory of our College; but *Shipton* hath inſerted it amongſt his *Additamenta* to the laſt, exactly as it ſtands here. There are indeed many of the ſame Intention under the Title of *Pulveres Epileptici* in *Schroder*, *Zwelfer*, and other Diſpenſatory Writers, but they are very different from this here given. It hath its Name from the *French* Word *Goutte*, which ſignifies a Convulſion, and in ſuch Caſes it is given both to Children and grown Perſons; from 10 grains to half a dram for Children, and to a dram to grown Perſons.

Pulvis Hali, *Powder of Haly.*

Take of white Poppy-Seeds 12 drams; of Starch, Gum Arabic and Tragacanth, of each 3 drams; of the Seeds of Purſlain, Marſhmallows and Mallows, of each 5 drams; of Cucumber, Melon, Gourd, Citruls, and Quince-Seeds cleanſed, of each 7 drams; of Liquoriſe 3 drams; of white Amber 2 drams; of Sugarcandy the Weight of the whole; and make them into a Powder.

The new Diſpenſatory of the College hath rejected the Ivory ordered before, as uſeleſs to the Intention of the whole; but in other Particulars conforms exactly to the former Diſpenſatory. A Compoſition very like this is in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory under the Title of *Pulvis anonymus*, and thereto is ſubjoined by *Zwelfer* the preceding, which he ſays is deſcribed by *Valeſcus*, and recommended againſt Conſumptions; though therein indeed is ordered prepared Spodium and Cotton Seeds, the former of which the College at firſt received, but they are both now rejected, as well as the Ivory. A general Caution is given by all not to make too much at a time of this Compoſition, becauſe ſome of its Ingredients render it liable to grow rancid. It is much better brought into a Paſte, and kept in Lozenges. It is intended for an Emollient, and to ſoften and heal any internal Injuries; for which purpoſe it is preſcribed in Diſtempers of the Breaſt, in ſpitting of Blood, Bruiſes, and Diſorders of the Reins. It

cools

cools the Heat of Urine, ſoftens its Paſſages, and helps in Gonorrhœa's and Stranguries. It may be given from half a dram to 2 drams.

Species Hieræ Picræ, *Species of Hiera Picra.*

Take of Cinnamon, Zedoary, Aſarum, the leſſer Cardamom-Seeds, and Saffron, of each 6 drams; Cochineal a ſcruple; of the beſt Aloes 12 ounces; and let them all be made into a Powder together.

This is a Compoſition of long ſtanding amongſt Diſpenſatory Writers, but by them 'tis generally ordered into an Electuary with Honey, and ſeems to have been deſign'd for little other Uſe than Clyſters, as appears from the Annotations of *Zwelfer* in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory; but the later Practice hath very much experienced it in a Tincture, commonly called the *Tinctura ſacra*, the holy Tincture, as the Name of the Species itſelf imports an *holy Bitter*. There are larger and more perplexed Compoſitions under this Title, as one of *Nicolaus Myrepſius*, called *Hiera Logadii*; and another of *Nicolaus Alexandrinus*, which *Scribonius Largus*, *De Compoſit. Med. Cap.* 27. aſcribes to *Pachius*, and extols prodigiouſly for its Virtues. The former College Diſpenſatories uſed to call this *Species ſimplex*, in compariſon to the Length of the others: It hath *Galen* for its Author, but was corrected by *Fernelius*. The preſent Edition of the College hath very juſtly altered all the foregoing, by rejecting the Maſtich, as neither anſwering the main Intention of the whole, nor being capable of Diſſolution in ſuch a Menſtruum as this is generally infuſed in to make the *Tinctura ſacra*, which is almoſt the only Uſe it is now put to; the Spikenard is here alſo omitted, becauſe grown ſo ſcarce as not to be met with, and the leſſer Cardamoms ſubſtituted in its ſtead. Cochineal is added for the Elegance of the Tincture which it is intended to make; and all the Ingredients are here much better proportioned to their reſpective Virtues than before.

Pulvis Lætificans Galeni, Galen's *Cordial Powder.*

Take of Clove-Baſil Flowers or Seeds, of Saffron, Zedoary, yellow Saunders, Cloves, Citron-peels, Galangal, Mace, Nutmegs, and Storax, of each 2 drams and a half; of Ivory Raſpings, of Aniſeeds, of Thyme and Dodder, of each a dram; of the Bone of a Stag's Heart, of Pearls, Camphire, Ambergreaſe, and Musk, of each half a dram; of Leaf-Gold and Silver, of each half a ſcruple. Make them into a Powder together, *S. A.*

This differs from the firſt Diſpenſatory of the College only in omitting the Aloes-wood, and it ſtands there aſcribed to *Galen* for its Author; but *Zwelfer* ſays it is taken from the *Antidotarium* of *Nicolaus*; he likewiſe finds fault with directing to weigh the Leaf-Gold, as being troubleſome, and rather chuſes it by the Number of Leaves; but that is a more exceptionable way, were it of any other conſequence than Ornament. The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory alſo gives another Compoſition under this Title from *Rhaſes*, but that hath been for ſome time rejected in Practice; altho' *Zwelfer* commends it much beyond this, as more uniform in its Intention and Virtue; and it muſt by every one be allow'd that this Compoſition is very injudicious, both on account of ſome Ingredients in it foreign to the Intention, and others differing in their Virtues; but the preſent Practice treats it with as much Neglect as it can deſerve, by never taking the leaſt Notice of it.

Pulvis

Pulvis Saxifragiæ compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Saxifrage.*

Take of Pimpernel-Saxifrage half a dram; of the Seeds of Saxifrage, Broom, and Gromwel, of each a dram; thoſe of Lettice, Henbane, white Poppies, and the four greater cold Seeds, of each 2 ſcruples; Troches of Winter-Cherries a dram and a half; of Liquoriſe 4 ſcruples; and add to it at the time of its Uſe 2 ounces of white Sugarcandy; and make them into a Powder.

This remains as in the former Diſpenſatory of the College, but I do not find it in any other; and therefore take it to be a modern Compoſition. It ſeems intended for a Breaker of the Stone, but none regard it enough to preſcribe it.

Pulvis Dialthææ, *Compound Powder of Marſhmallows.*

Take of the dry'd Marſh-mallow Roots 5 drams; of *Spaniſh* Liquoriſe and Medlar-Kernels, of each half an ounce; of Gromwel, Parſley, and Foxglove, of each 3 drams; of prepared Crabs-Eyes 6 drams; of Gum Arabic 2 drams; of the Gums of the Cherry and Plumb-Tree, of each a dram; let them be pounded together ſo as to make a fine Powder.

This continues as in the former College Diſpenſatory, and is likewiſe a modern Compoſition, but it is ſeldom preſcribed, and therefore little made in the Shops.

Pulvis Antilyſſus, *Powder againſt venomous Bites.*

Take of the Powder of grey Ground-Liverwort, and of black Pepper, of each an equal quantity.

This is quite different from that in the preceding Diſpenſatory under the ſame Title, but does not ſeem to have Credit enough ever to bring it into Practice.

Pulvis Senæ compoſitus major, *The greater compound Powder of Sena.*

Take of the Seeds of Aniſe, Carraway, Fennel, and Cummin, of Spikenard, Cinnamon, and Galangal, of each half an ounce; of Liquoriſe and Gromwel-Seeds, of each an ounce; of Sena the Weight of the whole Ingredients, and make them together into a Powder.

This is the ſame as in the preceding Diſpenſatory of the College, but I have not met with it in any other; it was in the firſt Edition called *Pulvis Radulphi Holandicus*, from its firſt Contriver; but it is now ſeldom preſcribed.

Pulvis Senæ minor compoſitus, *The leſſer compound Powder of Sena.*

Take of the beſt Sena 2 ounces; of Cream of Tartar half an ounce; of Mace 2 ſcruples and a half; of Ginger and Cinnamon, of each a dram and half; of Sal-Gem a dram; and make all into a Powder, *S. A.*

This only hath the Title of *Pulvis Senæ* in the firſt College Diſpenſatory, and ſtands here exactly as it was there directed; but this is as little in uſe as the former, becauſe the Quantity ſufficient for a Doſe cannot be managed in any extemporaneous Form that is eaſy to take, whilſt the ſame kind of Ingredients are much better accomodated for taking in Tinctures and Infuſions.

Pulvis Diaſena, *Compound Powder of Sena.*

Take of Sena Leaves and Cream of Tartar, of each 2 ounces; of Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangal, and Seeds of Biſhops-weed, of each 2 drams; of Diagrydium half an ounce; make them into a Powder.

This is the *Pulvis ſanctus* of *Braſavolus*, and is preferable to the two foregoing, as the Quantity neceſſary for a Doſe is much leſs, and therefore

fore eaſier to be taken in a Bole or Mixture. Its Doſe is from a ſcruple to a dram.

Pulvis Comitis Warvicenſis, *Earl of* Warwick's *Powder.*

Take of Scammony, prepar'd with the Fumes of Sulphur, 2 ounces; of diaphoretic Antimony an ounce; of the Cryſtals of Tartar half an ounce; make them all together into a Powder.

It is directed to be made different ways both by *Schroder* and *Zwelfer*; but this is much the readieſt, and what the Shops are now accuſtom'd to uſe. It was not at firſt received by the College, but is now become common in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, eſpecially as a Purge for Children, to whom it is convenient to give, becauſe of the Smallneſs of the Quantity requiſite for a Doſe. It is a ſmart Purge, and frequently given to Children againſt Worms from 5 to 15 grains, and to grown Perſons from 15 grains to half a dram.

Pulvis Diaturpethi, *Compound Powder of Turpeth.*

Take of Turpeth, Jalap, and Hermodactyl-roots, of Tartar of Vitriol, of each equal Quantities, and make them into a Powder, *S. A.*

The firſt College Diſpenſatory gives two Compoſitions under this Title, with the addition of Rhubarb to one of them, which was ſtill continued down to the laſt; but that hath juſtly rejected one of the Compoſitions entirely, and omitted ſeveral uſeleſs Ingredients in the other. Altho' indeed *Zwelfer* is fond of that with Rhubarb, as ſuppoſing it is a Deſtroyer of Worms, becauſe he ſaith the Rhubarb effectually kills them, and the Turpeth cleanſes away thoſe Crudities and Viſcidities which generate them; but the Intention of that which is given here ſeems to be for very different Purpoſes, being chiefly deſign'd for an Hydragogue, and to cleanſe away Viſcidities from the Joints and remoter Parts. Its Doſe is from half a Scruple to a Scruple.

The late Reformation of the College Diſpenſatory hath greatly mended the Compoſitions of this Claſs, both by leaving out many injudicious, and making thoſe which are retained much more ſimple in their Intention, and more convenient for Preparation and Uſe; but yet ſo little is preſcribed in common Practice under this Form, unleſs to make into Electuaries or Boles, that many Compoſitions here ſtill retained are very ſeldom called for, and very rarely made.

From Bates.

Pulvis Anticardialgicus, *A Powder againſt the Heart-burn.*

Take white Chalk 6 ounces; Crabs Eyes and Claws, of each an ounce and half; Sugarcandy half an ounce; Oil of Nutmegs 6 drops; make them into a fine Powder. Some put to it 6 drams of Bole.

About a dram of this in a draught of cold Water is an infallible Cure of the Complaint its Title expreſſes; and its frequent Uſe, if often wanted, cannot be attended with any Harm.

Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri, Turner's *Gout Powder.*

Take Turpeth, Hermodactyls, Sena, Scammony and Dwarf-Elder Seeds, of each equal parts; powder and mix them, *S. A.*

This is a good ſmart Purge, and its Repetition at a proper diſtance, ſuppoſe a Month, will go a great way to prevent the Gout, by keeping the Joints and extreme Parts clear from ſuch Lodgments of Humours, which in Proceſs of Time occaſion

occaſion a Fit. The Doſe is from 15 grains to 2 ſcruples.

Pulvis Baſilicus, *The Royal Powder.*

Take Diagrydium, Ceruſe of Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and *Mercurius dulcis*, of each equal parts; powder and mix them, *S. A.*

The *Mercurius dulcis* ought to be well rubbed in a Glaſs Mortar by it ſelf firſt, becauſe by the Weight and Minuteneſs of its Parts, it cannot be brought fine enough in Mixture with any thing beſides; and the finer it is reduced, its Operation is always the milder. This is one of the beſt Purges for groſs bodied Children, that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies; for tho' the Ingredients are efficacious, its Operation will be mild and ſafe enough. It wonderfully clears the Bowels of Slime, and fetches out thoſe viſcid Humours which obſtruct the Meſenteriac Glands, and in a great meaſure the Lacteals themſelves; which is often the Caſe in Children, and is attended with an hard Belly, ſtinking Breath, frequent Fevers, and a decay of Strength in the lower Parts. Thoſe ſlight Intermittents which ſuch are ſubject to, will much ſooner be cured by ſuch a Purge than by the Bark; for the Purge actually reaches and wears away the Cauſe, but the Bark pens it up; and by curing only while ſuch a Reſtriction continues, gives room for a return with much greater Aggravation. This Cathartic is likewiſe very proper for rheumatic and gouty Perſons, for whom it it is beſt made into Pills, to be taken over Night, or ſome Hours before riſing, that they may ſleep upon them. They greatly diſſolve the viſcid Lentor of the Juices, and prevent their ſettling upon the Joints to do farther Miſchief. It may be given to Children from 6 to 15 grains, and to grown Perſons from 15 grains to 2 ſcruples in a Bole, or mixed with ſome Syrup; for the Weight of the Mercury will ſink it ſo ſoon in a thin Vehicle, as to ſubject it to be loſt, eſpecially as its Bulk is hardly deſcernible at the bottom of a Cup or Glaſs.

Pulvis Cantianus, *The Counteſs of Kent's Powder.*

Take the black Tips of Crabs Claws procured in *June*, and Contrayerva-Root, of each 2 ounces; Pearls, red and white Coral, Crabs Eyes, all levigated with Juice of Lemons, of each an ounce; white Amber and Cryſtals levigated with Roſe-water, of each an ounce; Hartſhorn burnt to the utmoſt whiteneſs, and levigated with Citron-Juice, ſharpened with Spirit of Vitriol, an ounce; Occidental Bezoar and Earth of *Lemnos*, of each half an ounce; Ceruſe of Antimony 2 ounces; Ambergreaſe a dram and a half; Musk half a ſcruple; let all be well mixed together, and made up into a Paſte with the Jelly of Vipers Skins, tinged with Saffron, and form it into little Balls, which dry and keep for Uſe.

The Levigation of ſome of the alkaline Ingredients with Acids is what is very unuſual, but for the Intention of a Sudorific may with good reaſon be deſign'd, becauſe the Points of the Acid may ſtick in ſuch manner in the alkaline Body, as has been deſcribed in the preceding Part concerning *Sublimate* and *Mercurius dulcis*, ſo that when they come into the ſmall Veſſels they give them gentle Vellications, and at the ſame time divide and make thinner the viſcid Parts of the Juices, which are both the neceſſary Requiſites to raiſe a Sweat. And that Acids join'd to Alkalies may make a *Tertium Quid* to this purpoſe, will not at all appear ſtrange to one who conſiders the ſenſible Qualities of ſuch a Mixture, and not only how they differ from what appear'd before in either ſeparately,

but

but with what a peculiar Pungency the mix'd Parts affect the Tongue. But let the Rationale of this ſtand how it will, this is vaſtly a better Compoſition than that of the *Gaſcoign*'s Powder for the Purpoſe of a Diaphoretic; this will in reality promote ſweating, and drive out powerfully by the Skin, which makes it a very good Medicine in all Fevers whatſoever, as they are always aſſiſted by ſuch Diſcharges. In the Meaſles and Small-Pox there is nothing preferable, and it is a good Cordial at the ſame time, whereby a Perſon is enabled the better to bear with the Waſte it occaſions. They who would in earneſt ſet a Value on a Medicine for its real Worth, will eaſily be brought into the Intereſt of this; but ſuch who ſtudy the Humours and Prepoſſeſſions of their Patients more than their Cure, will, notwithſtanding all that can be ſaid, never leave that ſure Road of Practice, which at once ſecures them both Profit and Credit. The uſual Doſe is from half a ſcruple to half a dram in any convenient Vehicle.

Pulvis febrifugus certus, *The ſure febrifuge Powder.*

Take *Virginia* Snake-root 2 drams; Contrayerva, Gentian, Zedoary, Carduus and Citron-Seeds, Occidental Bezoar, of each a dram; *Peruvian* Bark 4 ounces; make all together into a fine Powder, *S. A.*

In ſome Caſes where the Bark wants ſuch warm Aſſiſtants, this makes a good Medicine, though the three laſt Ingredients may be as well left out; and this is certain, that the more Perſpiration is promoted in the Courſe of a Cure, the leſs liable by much will the Patient be to relapſe; for the reaſon why the Fit returns after ſuch a certain Time, when put away by the Bark only, is becauſe, for want of thruſting out ſome of the peccant Humours, by ſuch Things as are join'd with it in this Compoſition, they are only pent up from Action for a time, and ſo break looſe again, as ſoon as the Reſtriction is over. A dram of this is directed for a Doſe, and to be repeated every four Hours between the Fits, until they quite diſappear.

Pulvis Hermodactylorum compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Hermodactyls.*

Take Man's Bones calcin'd, Hermodactyls, Scammony, Turpeth, Sena and Sugar, of each equal parts; make them into a Powder, *S. A.*

This differs not much from the *Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri.* It has *Paracelſus* for its Author, tho' *Crollius* hath inſerted it without ſuch Acknowledgment. The calcined Bones, being thoſe of a Man, have no great Matter in them for that, becauſe the Fire brings them to the ſame Condition and Properties as thoſe of any other Animal, and therefore the common burnt Hartſhorn may do as well. This Powder is indeed ſomewhat milder than that above-mentioned, and may be given to a dram in the ſame Caſes.

Pulvis Martialis compoſitus, *Compound Powder of Steel.*

Take Steel prepared 6 drams; Aloes-wood, Nutmegs, of each half an ounce; Cloves and Mace, of each 2 drams; Sugar 2 ounces; powder and mix, *S. A.*

This ſtands greatly commended for a good Medicine in all Cachexies both in Men and Women, but particularly in thoſe from Uterine Diſorders. It cleanſes the Womb, promotes the Menſes, warms the Blood, and wonderfully reſtores decay'd and diſtemper'd Conſtitutions; to be taken every Morning in a Glaſs of White-wine from 1 to 2 drams. If a little Saffron be added it makes it better, and eſpecially for Girls from ſix Years of Age to the firſt Eruption of

of the Menſes; who are pale, and have all the Marks of what is called the Green-ſickneſs; for ſo young does it many times appear.

Pulvis purpureus, *The purple Powder.*

Take burnt Hartſhorn, white Amber, red Coral, Pearl, of each an ounce; Crabs Eyes and Claws, of each 2 ounces; Saffron half a ſcruple; Cochineal 2 ſcruples; make all into a Paſte, after they are finely levigated, with Jelly of Hartſhorn; and form it into little Balls, which dry for Uſe.

This is a pretty Medicine for Fevers in Children, the Meaſles and Small-Pox, eſpecially if the alkaline Subſtances were to be levigated with Juice of Lemons, as in the *Pulvis Cantianus*; but otherwiſe it is much better than the *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, and ſome have the Courage to preſcribe it in its ſtead. The Doſe is from 10 grains to a ſcruple in Children; but to grown Perſons, for whom alſo it is very good in Fevers, it may be given from a ſcruple to a dram.

Pulvis Sternutatorius, *Sneezing Powder.*

Take Marjoram, Roſemary-flowers, Betony, and Flowers of Lillies of the Valley, of each 3 drams; Nutmegs 2 drams; volatile Salt Armoniac a dram; powder, and keep cloſe ſtopt.

This is recommended in the Headach, Giddineſs, Deafneſs, and many other Diſorders, as Palſies, Lethargies, and the like; and is alſo ſaid to do Service even in the Gout, and Diſtempers of the remote Parts, which have their Origin from ſome Fault in the nervous Fluids. It may be taken any time at pleaſure, but it is beſt at night, and ſoon after firſt riſing.

Pulvis Vermifugus, *A Powder againſt Worms.*

Take Hartſhorn, Rhubarb, Coralline and Worm-ſeed, of each equal parts; mix and powder, *S. A.*

What the Hartſhorn has to do here cannot well be imagined, but the other Ingredients are good to the Purpoſe ſignified by the Title. It is a proper Medicine for Children, and may be given from 10 grains to half a dram, to be continued once a Day for ſome time.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Pulvis contra Abortum, *A Powder againſt Miſcarriage.*

Take red Roſe Leaves, Maſtich, Aloes-wood, Pearls, red Coral, of each a ſcruple; Spikenard, Mace, Cinnamon, yellow Saunders, Cardamoms, and white Amber, of each half a dram; powder and mix, *S. A.*

This is directed either in Powder from a ſcruple to a dram at a time in red Wine, or to be made into Lozenges with their whole Weight of Sugar, and a mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. This Preſcription *Zwelfer* gives from a Collegue of his, in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory. It is well enough calculated for the Intention its Title denotes.

Pulvis Cachecticus Quercetani, *A Powder againſt Cachexies from* Quercetan.

Take Steel prepared with Sulphur an ounce; the *Fæculæ* of Arum Roots a dram and half; Eſſence of Ambergreaſe a dram; Coral and Pearl, of each 2 drams; burnt Hartshorn, Amber and Cinnamon, of each 4 ſcruples; and Sugar the Weight of the whole; mix, *S. A.*

The Author, whoſe Name this bears, gives it as a certain Remedy againſt an ill Habit, occaſion'd by a Diſtemperature of one or more of the *Viſcera*, and recommends it particularly againſt the Jaundice, Dropſy,

Chloroſis, and all Uterine Obſtructions. The Doſe is from a ſcruple to a dram once or twice a Day. The *Fæculæ* of Arum is what falls or ſubſides in the Juice of the Root bruis'd and preſs'd when green.

Pulvis ad Caſum, *A Powder againſt Bruiſes.*

Take ſealed Earth, or Bole, Dragon's Blood and Mummy, of each 2 drams; Sperma Ceti a dram; Rhubarb half a dram; mix into a Powder.

This is a very good Medicine upon any accidental Injury, that leaves any Contuſions or ſuſpicion of inward Hurt, where common Application cannot be uſed. It may be given from half a dram to a dram, repeating it every ſix or eight Hours, till the bad Symptoms diſappear.

Pulvis Partum provocans, *Powder to help Delivery.*

Take Cinnamon and Saffron, of each an ounce; Borax 4 ounces; make them into a Powder, *S. A.*

This may be given from half a dram to a dram, or upwards. It has the Name of one *Helideus* for its Author, who, as *Zwelfer* ſays, was a famous Phyſician of *Bononia*, and valued this for ſuch a Secret, that it was communicated only to his particular Friends. It is certainly a good Preſcription for the Uſe its Title expreſſes, and is what our Midwives now frequently make uſe of for the like Purpoſe, with little Variation. [*But the* Pulvis ad Partum *of the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory ſeems much more preferable. It is ordered thus.*

Take of Borax half an ounce; Caſtor and Saffron, of each a dram and a half; powder them and add Oil of Cinnamon 8 drops, and Oil of Amber 6 drops.]

Pulvis ſolutivus, *A ſolutive Powder.*

Take Tartar of Vitriol cryſtalliz'd an ounce; Cream of Tartar half an ounce; Roſin of Jalap 2 drams; Root of Jalap half an ounce; Mace a dram; mix, *S. A.*

The Roſin ought to be rubb'd very fine before it be mix'd with the reſt, in a Mortar a little greas'd at the bottom. The whole is a very good Purge, and will not only well cleanſe the firſt Paſſages, but ſtimulate enough to fetch out many peccant Humours from the adjacent Glands and Viſcera; what of it likewiſe gets into the Blood, will much aſſiſt the Diſcharge by Urine; and therefore do Service in Dropſies, and Diſorders from Corpulency. Its Doſe is from a ſcruple to a dram.

Pulvis Hydragogus, *A Powder to purge Water.*

Take Cream of Tartar an ounce: Mechoacan, Jalap, of each 6 drams; Dwarf-Elder-Seeds half an ounce; Gamboge a dram and half; Nutmegs 2 drams; mix them into a Powder.

This is an admirable good Medicine for the Purpoſe its Title expreſſes; and there cannot be a better collected out of the *Materia Medica*, that is not rougher and leſs ſafe; tho' this will work briskly enough. It wonderfully brings down the Swellings in Dropſies and cachectic Conſtitutions; and it is alſo a good purge in the Jaundice, or any Obſtructions of the Viſcera, which require forcible Means to diſlodge 'em. This may be given from a ſcruple to a dram in White-wine.

Pulvis catharticus contra Vermes, *A purging Powder againſt Worms.*

Take Worm-ſeed an ounce; Coralline and Mechoacan, of each 2 drams; *Mercurius dulcis* 2 drams and half; Roſin of Jalap a dram; Aniſeeds a dram and half; Sugar half an ounce; mix all into a fine Powder, *S. A.*

The *Mercurius dulcis* ought to be rubb'd

rubb'd fine by itſelf, and likewiſe the Roſin; and when the others are reduced to fine Powder, all to be mixed together. It is an admirable Purge for Children that are ſuſpected to have Worms, and it will cleanſe away that Slime in the Bowels which breeds them, hardens the Belly, produces Putrifaction, and gives a ſtinking Scent to the Breath. The Doſe is from 15 grains to a dram.

Pulvis contra Calculum, *Powder againſt the Stone.*

Take Crabs-Eyes and Pearls prepared, of each half an ounce; Snail Shells 2 drams; Millepedes a dram; Salt of Amber a dram and half; Nutmeg 2 drams; mix, *S. A.*

This is much commended againſt the Stone and Gravel; and it is a ſafe Medicine for thoſe Purpoſes, tho' perhaps not quite ſo efficacious as ſome are. Where the Caſe is not obſtinate it is a good Cleanſer, and gives Relief in all Diſtempers that require an Enlargement of the urinary Diſcharges, and is therefore of uſe in Dropſies, and aſſiſts alſo in promoting the Menſes. It may be given from a ſcruple to a dram.

Pulvis Epilepticus, *A Powder againſt Epilepſies.*

Take Miſletoe of the Oak, Male Piony-root, of each an ounce; Man's Skull and Elks-Hoof, of each half an ounce; native Cinnabar an ounce; mix, *S. A.*

This is a good Medicine, but the laſt Ingredient ſeems to have the greateſt Share in making it ſo; for all the other have got into this Claſs by the force only of Whimſey and Enthuſiaſm, as may be ſeen under their reſpective Titles in the preceding Part of this Work; and therefore we rather recommend the Uſe of the following.

Pulvis Epilepticus alter, *Another Powder againſt the Epilepſy.*

Take wild Valerian and Piony Roots, of each an ounce; Seeds of Rue, Myrrh, Caſtor, white Amber, of each half an ounce; native Cinnabar 2 ounces: mix, *S. A.*

This is an efficacious Compoſition for what its Title promiſes, and will do Wonders in all nervous Caſes, if carefully continued for ſome Time. In taking it Caution muſt be uſed that the Cinnabar be not loſt, as it may eaſily be in a thin Vehicle, becauſe its Weight ſoon carries it to the bottom; it is therefore beſt in the Form of a Bole, or Electuary, or in a thick Syrup. It is alſo much to be depended on in Childrens Convulſions, from what Cauſe ſoever they proceed, but eſpecially from any hereditary Impreſſion or Diſtemper of the Head; to them it may be given from 10 grains to a ſcruple, and to grown Perſons from a ſcruple to a dram at a Doſe.

Pulvis Sternutatorius, *Sneezing Powder.*

Take Flowers of Lavender, Clove-gilliflowers, of each 2 drams; Lillies of the Valley, Teil-Tree Flowers, Flowers of Sage, Betony, Roſemary, Tops of Marjoram, of each half a dram; Cinnamon, Aloes-wood, yellow Saunders, white Hellebore-root, of each a dram; Species Diambræ 2 drams; Oil of Rhodium and of Nutmegs, of each 3 drops; mix into a Powder, *S. A.*

This makes an agreeable Snuff, and is a good Stimulus to drain away Humours from the Head; to be taken at pleaſure.

Pulvis Cardiacus, *A Cardiac Powder.*

Take Snake-root, Contrayerva-root, diaphoretic Antimony, red Coral, Oriental Bezoar, of each an ounce; Saffron half an ounce; make all into a Powder, *S. A.*

This was a mighty *Noſtrum* in the Practice of one yet living, and pre-

ſcribed by this Denomination; tho' it is more properly an Alexipharmic than a Cardiac, but the Saffron is the principal Ingredient.

Pulvis Alexiterius, *An Alexiterial Powder.*

Take of Crabs Claws, red Coral, white Amber, of each 8 ounces; Crabs Eyes 4 ounces; Contrayerva-root, *Virginia* Snake-root, Angelica-root, of each 2 ounces; Bole Armoniac 4 ounces; make all into a fine Powder.

This is ſaid to be the ordinary Alexipharmic in one of our Hoſpitals, and it is a very good Compoſition for ſuch Purpoſes; a ſcruple or half a dram of it may be given every ſix Hours, or as often as the Symptoms require, in any proper Vehicle.

Pulvis Vermifugus, *Powder againſt Worms.*

Take Tin reduced to a Powder, as directed in the foregoing Part, Coralline and Worm-ſeed, of each an ounce; Savin and Saffron, of each a dram; mix, *S. A.*

This is almoſt an infallible Remedy againſt Worms, tho' it hath not until now being publickly preſcribed; notwithſtanding it has been long in the Practice of ſome who happen'd to be acquainted with it. This Compoſition does not purge, and therefore may be given almoſt in any Circumſtance, without Prejudice, from 10 grains to a ſcruple for the uſual Doſe every Night in any convenient Vehicle.

Pulvis catharticus pro Pueris, *A purging Powder for Children.*

Take Rhubarb, Roſin of Jalap, and Calomel, of each equal parts: Loaf Sugar the Weight of the whole.

Theſe ought all to be powder'd ſeparately and very fine. The Sugar is a ſufficient Corrector, and the whole makes not only a pleaſant, but an efficacious and ſafe Purge for all Children; for they are always more or leſs ſubject to ſlimy Humours, and from thence proceed Worms in the Belly, which this wonderfully cleanſes away and deſtroys. It may be given from 10 grains to a ſcruple. To grown Perſons likewiſe in many Caſes it is a good Cathartic, and may be increas'd from 1 to 2 ſcruples in a Bole, or mix'd with a thin Syrup, otherwiſe the Calomel will endanger being loſt, by falling to the bottom.

Pulvis Dentrificus, *A Powder to cleanſe the Teeth.*

Take Pumice-ſtone, Scuttle-fiſh-Bone, of each an ounce; Tartar of Vitriol, Maſtich, of each 2 drams; Musk a ſcruple; Oil of Rhodium 3 drops; mix all into a fine Powder, *S. A.*

This makes a very good Dentrifice; and not only whitens the Teeth and hardens the Gums, but alſo ſweetens the Breath.

SECT. IX.

Of Balſams and Oils.

THE remaining Part of the Officinal Pharmacy conſiſts of ſuch Things as are uſed only externally, being chiefly Oils, Ointments, and Plaiſters; amongſt the firſt of theſe there are ſome made by Expreſſion, uſed alſo internally, as the Oil of ſweet Almonds, and ſome others.

The

The Oils drawn by Expreſſion are from Nuts and Seeds; and thoſe for internal Uſe are to be drawn cold, becauſe the Fire, or any Warmth, which facilitates the oily Parts to flow out in greater Quantities, is ſuppoſed to communicate ſomewhat to ſuch Oils that damages their Virtues, conſider'd as Softners, and likewiſe forces out ſomewhat that gives them much fouler Scents than when drawn cold; tho' it is probable that there may be Purpoſes for which ſome of theſe Oils are preſcribed, which might be better anſwered by the common way of Expreſſion with Warmth, as where the Oleum Lini *is given for a Detergent, which it often is, the Property making it ſo, is certainly more increaſed by being drawn by Heat; and all the Objection in this Caſe is, that it is not ſo cleanly upon the Palat.*

The common way of preſcribing theſe Oils for internal Uſes hath been alone, or in Linctus's; but a much neater way is in Emulſion, as has been already ſhewn under that Claſs of extemporaneous Medicines. But altho' the College direct theſe to be drawn from many Materials, yet they are none of them in Uſe, beſides that of ſweet Almonds and Linſeeds internally, and the Oleum Macis, Laurinum *and* Palmæ *externally; tho' the laſt is not taken notice of in Diſpenſatories, but brought much into Practice by thoſe Travellers who have learned its Uſe in the Countries where it is made.*

The next Claſs of Oils are ſuch as are made by Infuſion or Decoction, wherein ſome Herb or Flower hath its Virtues drawn out by the Oil. Of thoſe in Uſe are the Oleum Roſaceum, Chamælinum, Hyperici, Lilliorum, *and* Sambucinum; *and theſe require ſomewhat different in their making, upon the Score of ſome different Qualities in the Things themſelves; as the ſcented Flowers, particularly the Roſes, do better by long Inſolation, only in ſuch a Warmth as the Sun will give, becauſe much boiling would exhale their more fragrant Parts; but Oils impregnated with green Herbs, as Camomile and Elder, require long boiling before they receive that green Colour which is deſired in them. And it is to be obſerved concerning theſe Things which require boiling, that no Oils will bear ſuch Management without turning black, any longer than there remains ſome aqueous Humidity, which is herein ſupplied from the Juice of the Herbs; when therefore they grow criſp, for want of farther Moiſture, the Proceſs is finiſhed.*

There are likewiſe directed in the Diſpenſatory many compound Oils, to be made after the ſame manner by Infuſion or Decoction; and the like Rules are to be obſerved in them as in the ſimple ones. But ſo few of theſe are made or preſcribed, that there is hardly any thing in this Diviſion worth our Notice but the Lucatellus's *Balſam, with ſome others under the ſame Title, which happen to be placed amongſt them*]

There is not much in either of theſe Forms for internal Uſe, but the greateſt Part is for external Application, under the Intention of Suppuratives or Detergents. A Balſam, or what is uſually called ſo, is ſomewhat thicker than a common Oil; and ſometimes the Name is alſo apply'd to ſuch Subſtances as are of the Conſiſtence of an Unguent, as *Lucatellus*'s Balſam. The Oils under this Diviſion are ſuch as are impregnated with ſome medicinal Simples, generally with the Leaves or Flowers of Vegetables, by boiling or Inſolation. Thoſe which are made from Flowers are beſt managed by plain Inſolation, that is, ſteeping the Ingredients in Oil, in ſuch a Warmth as the Sun will give, and then ſtraining off the Oil for Uſe, becauſe boiling is apt to diſſipate and loſe the better part

of the Flowers, and give an Empyreuma; whereas Inſolation alone will beſt draw out and communicate their Efficacies to the Oil, and preſerve their natural Scent therein. But Oils, which have frequently the green Leaves of Plants committed to them to draw the Virtues therefrom, ſtand in need of boiling, the uſual Standard of which is, until the Ingredients grow criſpy; and here an Empyreuma is carefully to be avoided, and alſo care to be taken that the whole aqueous part of the Herbs be evaporated, for till then the Oil will not come up to its true Colour, but be dingy, or have a yellowiſh Hue. The beſt way therefore to procure a fine green Colour to Medicines of this kind, and raiſe them to their greateſt height, and at the ſame time to avoid an Empyreuma, which beſides the Stink would alſo turn it black, is to ſtrain out the Oil, and afterwards pouring it into a clean Pan, let it ſtand over a gentle Fire, until by frequent Trials upon a white Tile it arrives to a high unmix'd Green; for this way the Colour will very much heighten, beyond what it was when firſt ſtrained from the Ingredients. This Management alſo quite driving away all aqueous Particles, it will keep much the longer, without change of Colour or growing rancid.

From the College.

Balſamum Lucatelli, Lucatellus's *Balſam.*

Take yellow Wax melted in a little Canary Wine a pound; Oil of Olives, and *Venice*-Turpentine waſhed in Roſe-water, of each a pound and a half; boil them till the Wine is evaporated, and when almoſt cold ſtir in of red Saunders finely powder'd 2 ounces; and preſerve it for Uſe.

This is very unskilfully directed, for the melting the Wax in Canary can anſwer no End, unleſs to ſuch whoſe Opinions of a Medicine are in proportion to the Trouble of making it; nor does the waſhing the Turpentine with Roſe-water avail any thing; if therefore the Materials are all good in their kind, as ſoon as the Wax and Turpentine are melted, let the Saunders be ſtirred in without any boiling at all. But even this way, which the Shops are oblig'd to comply with, becauſe the Phyſician would not elſe know what he preſcribes, the Saunders is a very injudicious Ingredient, for it cannot anſwer any End as a Balſamic, neither in internal nor external Uſe; and if it be put in for the Colour-ſake only, this might be much better done by boiling Dragon's Blood for ſome time in the Oil, with a ſufficient quantity of Water to keep it from burning, for with that it might be brought up to any degree of Colour, and to a much more elegant Red than the Saunders will give; and when the Oil is tinged ſtrain it off, mix the Wax and Turpentine with it, and all is finiſh'd; and this way it is made in ſome of our Hoſpitals; by this means the Medicine is not clogg'd with Duſt to give it a Colour, and is therefore much better for all the Purpoſes it ſeems originally deſign'd for. [*Accordingly we find it thus order'd in the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory.*

Take of the beſt Oil Olive a pound and a half; of Canary a pound; of Dragon's Blood reduced to Powder an ounce; boil them together over a gentle Fire till the Wine is conſumed; then add of yellow Wax a pound; of Venice-*Turpentine a pound and half; and of Balſam* Peru 2 *ounces; mix them together by a little boiling; but add not the Balſam* Peru *before the Veſſel is removed from the Fire.*]

This Compoſition ſtands recommended for an internal Vulnerary,

and is preſcribed in ſuch Coughs as give Suſpicion of Tubercles and Ulcerations in the Lungs; and alſo in all internal Decays from the like Cauſes, whether the Seat be in the Breaſt or any other Part. It is given likewiſe upon accidental Bruiſes and inward bleeding. Externally it is uſed to deterge and incarnate green Wounds and Ulcers that are not of too long ſtanding; but in the latter Intentions the Saunders is a vaſt Prejudice to it, and helps to foul a Wound more than to cleanſe and heal it. Inwardly it is given from 1 to 2 drams at a time, either mixed with a little Sugar or pleaſant Conſerve.

Balſamum Polychreſtum, *A Balſam of many Virtues.*

Take 2 pounds and a half of Spirit of Wine; infuſe in it with a gentle Heat and often ſtirring 12 ounces of Gum Guaiacum; and laſtly, add a ſpoonful of *Peruvian* Balſam, ſo that the whole may mix together into a Balſam.

This is but a very modern Preſcription, and lately received by the College; but here it differs from their former Edition, in rejecting the Sarſaparilla, and increaſing the Gum Guaiacum, which is certainly much to the Advantage of the Medicine, becauſe its Virtue wholly conſiſts in the two Ingredients here retained, the Sarſaparilla affording nothing to the main Intention, which is greatly to warm the Nerves and refreſh the Spirits. This is an efficacious Medicine for many good Purpoſes, but particularly to warm and defend the Nerves from thoſe Defluxions which prejudice their Motions, and when they prove of a ſaline tartarous kind, make the Gout in the Joints; to preſerve againſt this laſt Diſtemper there is not a better Medicine, conſidering the Conveniences of making and taking it. It will likewiſe anſwer all the Ends that are aim'd at by the Wood Diet-drinks; it dries up or diſſipates by ſenſible Tranſpiration all ſuperfluous Moiſtures, is good in all venereal and ſcrophulous Caſes, and very certainly wears off an old Gleet, where the Virulence has been previouſly removed. It will change an aqueous Vehicle milky, but may conveniently enough be given in any Liquor; and it is uſually taken from 20 to 30 drops two or three times in a Day. It is ſomewhat ſtrange that this Medicine is almoſt neglected in regular Practice, and yet made a great deal of, both as to Profit and Reputation, by Empirics, with ſome of whom it has been pretended a Family Secret, as the *Elixir Salutis*, i. e. *Daffy*'s Elixir, and ſome others, which are firſt ſtole from ſome phyſical Writers.

Balſamum Terebinthinæ, *Balſam of Turpentine.*

Take of the beſt Roſin and Sand, of each equal Quantities; mix them together, ſo that they may be diſtill'd in a ſlow Sand-heat; firſt the Phlegm, then the Oil; and laſtly, upon raiſing the Fire and changing the Receiver, the Balſam will come over.

I have not met with this Proceſs any where before; the Sand is of no other effect than to divide the Roſin, and facilitate its riſing in the Retort.

Balſamum viride, *The green Balſam.*

Take of Linſeed Oil half a pound; Gum Elemi 2 ounces; of Verdigreaſe in powder 2 drams; mix and boil together over a gentle Heat, ſo as to make them into a Balſam, *S. A.*

This is a very modern Contrivance, and is much uſed by our Surgeons in ſome particular Dreſſings; as is alſo the following, both which are aſcribed to a very eminent Perſon now living for their Author.

Balſamum Viride Vulnerarium, *The Green vulnerary Balſam.*

Take of Linſeed Oil, 1 pound and half; Turpentine, 12 ounces; of the Leaves of Adder's-Tongue, gather'd in the Month of *May*, 6 handfuls. Mix and infuſe them warm together; then boil them till the Leaves are criſp. Preſs out the Oil, and add to it of Gum Elemi, 4 ounces; of Oil of Bays newly extracted, 2 ounces; of the beſt Turpentine, 1 ounce; of the Flowers of Verdigreaſe, 2 drams. Let them all melt over a gentle Fire; continually ſtirring them about to facilitate their Mixture: then ſtrain again; and let the whole cool into a Balſam.

Balſamum Viride Deterſivum, *The Green Deterſive Balſam.*

Take of Linſeed Oil, and Oil of Turpentine, of each 1 pound; of Gum Elemi, Oil of Bays, and the beſt Turpentine, of each 4 ounces; powdered Verdigreaſe, an ounce; mix and melt all together over a gentle Heat, continually ſtirring all the while; ſo as to make them into a Balſam, *S. A.*

This is alſo aſcribed to the ſame Author as the foregoing; and is ſaid to be greatly valued in the preſent Practice amongſt our Surgeons as a Detergent.

From Bates.

Balſamum Anodynum, *The Anodyne Balſam.*

Take Caſtile-Soap, 1 ounce; Opium, half an ounce; Camphire, 6 drams; Saffron, 1 dram; Spirit of Wine rectify'd, 18 ounces. Digeſt in a Sand-Heat ten Days; ſhaking it between whiles till the laſt day or two; then pour it off clear for uſe.

This is much like a Preſcription of *Horſtius*, which he gives by the name of *Balſum Antipodagricum.* It is a moſt excellent Medicine; not only for procuring Eaſe in the moſt racking Extremities of Pain; but for aſſiſting likewiſe in the Diſcharge of ſuch Humours as occaſion thoſe Pains. In nervous Cholics it is of great ſervice; and it cleanſes all the *Viſcera* and glandular Parts. It is good even in the Jaundice, and ſuch Diſtempers of the urinary Paſſages as proceed from the Obſtruction of Gravel, or ſlimy Humours. But its greateſt Excellency is in allaying the Tortures of the Gout, promoting the Tranſpiration of the peccant irritating Matter, and carrying off the Fit; inſomuch that with a few proper Helps this Diſtemper is hardly ſo obſtinate in any Perſon ſoever, but he may hence meet with great Relief, if not a thorough Riddance from it. Inwardly it may be given from 20 Drops to 50 at a Doſe; and being outwardly applied to the pain'd Part, it does mighty ſervice; a Rag being dipp'd in it, and laid thereon.

Balſam Apoplecticum, *Apoplectic Balſam.*

Take the diſtill'd Oil of Cinnamon, Cloves, Lavender, Lemons, Marjoram, Mint, Rue, Roſemary, Sage, Rhodium, and Wormwood, of each 12 drops; of Amber, 6 drops; Bitumen Judaicum, 2 drams; Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion, 1 ounce; Balſam of *Peru*, as much as is ſufficient to make all together into a ſmooth Balſam.

This warms and enlivens the Nerves, being either ſmell'd to or rubb'd upon the Temples, or any other convenient Part; it does much good alſo to paralytic Limbs, by rubbing them well with it. It has been in mighty Eſteem and Faſhion to wear in little Ivory Boxes and Cane-Heads; but it has in ſuch reſpects given place to more modiſh Con-

Contrivances. In Diſtempers of the Head and Nerves it is likewiſe directed to be given inwardly from 3 to 6 drops in a Bole or Electuary.

Balſamum Magiſtrale. *The Magiſterial Balſam.*

Take *Venice*-Turpentine 8 ounces; liquid Storax 4 ounces; Oil of Olives a pound and half; of St. John's-wort an ounce and half; of Bays, of Spike, and of Petre, of each an ounce; Gum Caranna in powder and red Saunders, of each an ounce; Benjamin and Dragons blood, of each half an ounce; Wax 4 ounces and half; let them boil over a moderate Fire for ſome time, and then pour thro' a Strainer what will run clear; and put to it Oil of Juniper an ounce; that of Cinnamon half a dram; of Cloves a dram; and let all cool for Uſe.

This is much preferable, if carefully made, to the *Lucatellus*'s Balſam, both for internal and external Uſes. The Caranna, Saunders, Benjamin, and Dragon's Blood, are beſt to be groſly powdered, and looſely ty'd in a coarſe Rag while they are boiling, for they are not ſo well mixed with the whole. If we may credit all that is ſaid in Recommendation of this, it is a moſt effectual Remedy in all Sores both internal and external, and excellent in curing Burns and Bruiſes; it gives Eaſe in arthritic and nervous Pains; rubb'd upon the Temples it relieves the Headach; apply'd to the Side or Belly with hot Cloths it diſpels Flatulencies, and gives eaſe in the Cholic; and taken to the quantity of 3 drams inwardly in a Glaſs of hot Wine, it relieves in the Gravel and Stone; and has alſo a particular Quality in deſtroying Worms, whether apply'd inwardly or outward'y.

Balſamum Martiale, *A chalybeate Balſam.*

Take Filings of Iron cleanſed from Dirt 4 ounces; pour upon them Oil of Turpentine 5 ounces; and afterwards by a drop at a time, 3 ounces of Spirit of Nitre; let them ſtand in digeſtion ſome Hours in a moderate Warmth, and then pour off the clear for Uſe.

This is greatly commended as a Vulnerary, and both cleanſes and incarns to a wonder; it is pretty much upon the ſame Baſis as the Powder, given in the preceding Part under the Title of *Pulvis ſtypticus*, commonly ſaid to be *Colebatch*'s.

Balſamum Paralyticum, *The Palſy Balſam.*

Take *Venice*-Turpentine 4 pounds; Olibanum, Aloes, Caſtor, Myrrh, Aloes-wood, Flowers of St. John's-wort, of each an ounce; Gum-Elemi, Labdanum, of each 3 ounces; liquid Storax an ounce; *Peruvian* Balſam four ounces; Calamus aromaticus, Cloves, Galangal, of each 6 drams; Cinnamon an ounce and half; Flowers of Roſemary, Sage, of each 10 drams; mix all together, and pour upon them in a Retort Spirit of Wine 4 pounds; digeſt hot for ſix Hours, then draw off with a large Receiver for 48 Hours, with a Fire of the firſt degree, what comes over without Colour; then raiſe the Fire to the ſecond degree, and there will riſe a thin yellowiſh Oil; and after that to the third, and there will riſe a thick Oil: The firſt entitle Spirit, the ſecond Oil, the laſt Balſam.

This is a troubleſome Proceſs, but it produces three excellent Medicines, for the Spirit is good inwardly in all nervous Diſorders; it is likewiſe excellent in any Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, and of the Kidneys, being particularly good againſt the Gravel. The Oil may alſo be given internally from 2 to 6 drops in Sugar, or any proper Vehicle, for the ſame Purpoſes; it is alſo good in Embrocation for old Aches and paralytic Numbneſs;

neſs; as likewiſe in the laſt, which is termed Balſam, and which is alſo of uſe in old pituitous Ulcers, where it warms, cleanſes, and heals. The Spirit alſo that comes firſt is good in Embrocations for the like Purpoſes. When taken inwardly, its Doſe is from 10 to 40 drops.

Balſamum Succini, *Balſam of Amber.*

Take white Amber 2 ounces in fine Powder; Oil of Turpentine 6 ounces; let them ſtand in warm digeſtion till the Amber is wholly incorporated.

This is commended as an excellent nervous Medicine, and is ſaid to be of Service in Vertigoes, Epilepſies, Palſies, and alſo in hyſterical Affections, given upon Sugar, or any proper Vehicle, from 5 to 15 drops; but its greateſt Uſe is as a Detergent and Vulnerary, for it is good in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, and particularly of the urinary Paſſages, which it wonderfully cleanſes, and therefore does Service not only in the Gravel and other Obſtructions, but deterges and heals all Ulcerations in thoſe Parts; and will cure even a Gonorrhœa itſelf.

Balſamum Sulphuris Knœphelii, Knœphelius's *Balſam of Sulphur.*

Take Liver of Sulphur 4 parts; Linſeed-Oil 3 parts; let them ſimmer together till the Sulphur is diſſolved, then leiſurely draw it over in a Retort, mixing the Oil with half the quantity of Colcothar of Vitriol, and drawing it over again in another Retort; and the Oil which ariſes the ſecond time, mix with half the quantity of Oil of Aniſeed for Uſe.

There is more Trouble than need be in this Proceſs, for one Diſtillation would ſerve as well, with ſufficient Care that the Heat is not too great, for fear of an Empyreuma. This has Recommendations for the beſt of Pectorals, and is ſaid to cure and cicatrize or incarn all inward Ulcerations, to do great Service in all Coughs from thin Defluxions, and again in Catarrhs, Aſthma's and Cholics; and likewiſe to promote Expectoration beyond any thing elſe, whereby it helps to cut off the Supply of viſcid and pituitous Humours to the extreme Parts, and thereby preſerves againſt Rheumatiſms and arthritic Diſtempers. Its Doſe is from 4 drops to 12.

Balſamum Sulphuris Rulandi, Rulandus's *Balſam of Sulphur.*

Take Flowers of Sulphur 1 ounce; Oil of Nuts 6 ounces; ſtrong Wine 2 ounces; digeſt for 8 hours, ſometimes ſhaking the Veſſel; then ſimmer it over a gentle Heat till the Wine is evaporated, and pour off the clear Oil for Uſe.

This very little differs from the common Balſam of Sulphur, deſcribed in the foregoing Part amongſt the Preparations, tho' it comes to us as a celebrated Anodyne; and it certainly greatly warms and heals Ulcers and green Wounds when externally apply'd, and likewiſe has the ſame Virtues as the other Balſams of like Production in all internal Ailments, eſpecially thoſe of the Breaſt.

Balſamum Tartari, *Balſam of Tartar.*

Take Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* 9 ounces; Cream of Tartar in powder 8 ounces; digeſt and evaporate to a dryneſs, then extract a Tincture with Spirit of Wine or Spirit of Vinegar, and evaporate it to the Conſiſtence of a thick Syrup or Honey.

This is little elſe than a Tincture of Salt of Tartar, or rather a ſoluble Tartar; it looſens the Belly, and is commended for an incomparable Medicine againſt the Gout; it is undoubtedly very penetrating, and operates much by Urine, and therefore

fetches

ſetches out and diſcharges many Humours which fix upon and foul the Glands; it may therefore be a good Preſervative againſt the Gout, but much cannot be expected from it when the Fit is advanced; its Doſe is from 1 to 2 drams. It is alſo made uſe of in Friction externally upon the Part where the Pain is fix'd, in which Caſe it is ſo violently ſharp and penetrating, as to excoriate, and ſometimes to raiſe Bliſters. It may be of great Service to this Purpoſe mix'd with ſome unctuous Subſtances, which without ſuch help could not be rubbed in ſo well, and this will likewiſe ſheath its Aſperities, which when uſed alone are too pungent; ſo that an excellent Medicine may be compoſed by the union of two Ingredients, neither of which would be of any Service ſeparately.

There is a vaſt Number of Balſams for almoſt all Intentions to be collected out of phyſical Writers, but our Shops have now rejected them, and indeed more are not worth retaining; but what is of uſe in the preſent Practice we ſhall find room for in the following Part.

Simple Oils by Expreſſion.

Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium, *Oil of ſweet Almonds.*

Take of ſweet Almonds freſh and dry as many as you pleaſe, break and throw away the hard Shells, and blanch the Kernels, then beat them in a Stone Mortar, and by degrees preſs out the Oil, without help of Fire.

Oleum Amygdalarum amararum, *Oil of bitter Almonds.*

It is made after the ſame manner as that of the ſweet Almonds, unleſs that here is no occaſion for blanching; nor can there ſo much Inconveniency ariſe from any Heat made uſe of to facilitate their Preſſure. After the ſame manner is drawn the Oil of Hazle-Nuts, Ben, Acorns, and of Nutmegs, from the Nut; as that of Mace from the ſecond reticular Coat of the ſame Fruit.

Oleum Caryinum.

It is made after the ſame manner from Walnuts.

Oleum Chryſomelinum.

This is made by the Expreſſion of Apricock-Kernels; after which manner likewiſe is procured Oil from the Kernels of Cherries, Peaches, Pine-Nuts, Piſtachio-Nuts, and Plumbs; as alſo from the Seeds of Oranges, Hemp, Baſtard Saffron, called *Cnicus*, Citrons, Cucumbers, Gourd, Citruls, Dwarf-Elder, Henbane, Lettice, Linſeed, Melons, Poppies, Parſley, Horſe-Radiſh, Rape, the greater Cataputia, Reſinus, (called *Oleum Cicinum*, *Recicinum*, and *de Kerva*,) *Seſamum*, called *Oleum Seſaminum*, Muſtard, and Grape-ſtones.

Notwithſtanding the Officinal Diſpenſatories, eſpecially the moſt ancient, abound with Oils of this kind, and the preſent College Diſpenſatory, in Conformity thereto, retains ſome Notices of them, yet they are ſcarce any of them made, beſides the Oil of Almonds and Linſeed, or hardly any of them ever met with in Preſcription; an Oil indeed from Muſtard-ſeed hath of late been extolled by ſome particular Perſons, but it does not yet much obtain in the common Practice.

Oleum Laurinum, *Oil of Bays.*

Take of Bay-Berries ripe, and gathered not many Days, any Quantity; after bruiſing them, boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of Water, and force out their Oil with a Preſs; beat again the remaining Fæces, and pour hot Water upon them as before, and again preſs out all that you can; then

then ſeparate the Oil that ſwims upon the Water for Uſe, *S. A.*

Oxyrrhodium.

This is made of four or five Parts of Oil of Roſes, and one of Vinegar.

The former of theſe two is a very common Medicine in the Shops, but the latter never made but on extemporaneous Preſcription, as it may very ſoon and eaſily be.

Simple Oils by Infuſion or Decoction.

Oleum Roſaceum, *Oil of Roſes.*

Take of the exungulated red Roſes, not quite blown, and bruiſed in a Marble Mortar with a wooden Peſtle, 4 ounces; of clean Oil of Olives a pound; expoſe them to the mid-day Sun in a Glaſs Veſſel well ſtopt for a whole Week, and ſhake them together every Day; then gently ſimmer in a Bath-heat, and preſs out the Oil: put in freſh Roſes, which manage after the ſame manner, and repeat the Proceſs a third time, and then let them ſtand together for forty Days, at the Expiration of which ſet by the Oil for Uſe, without preſſing out the Roſes.

This is much the ſame as the *Oleum Roſatum Omphacinum* of the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, and the firſt of the College; and the *Oleum Roſatum Compoſitum* of the *Auguſtan*, and the *Oleum Roſatum Completum* of the firſt College Diſpenſatory, both aſcribed to *Meſue*, differ from it ſo little, that they have not been thought worth any Notice here.

Oleum Abſinthites, *Oil of Wormwood.*

This is made after the ſame manner as the foregoing, by a triple Maceration of 4 ounces of the Tops of common Wormwood in 3 pounds of ripe Oil, adding three ſeveral times 4 ounces of the Juice of Wormwood, and evaporating it again over the Fire by a ſlow boiling.

It is here, as likewiſe in all theſe Preſcriptions, to be obſerv'd, that the *Oleum Omphacinum* is the Oil of Olives expreſſed before they are ripe, in diſtinction to the *Oleum maturum*, which is expreſſed from them when full ripe; and the latter is always underſtood when *Oleum* only is named, without the addition of *maturum*.

The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory orders this to be made with the *Omphacinum*, and adds red Roſes, which ſeem to have little to do with the Virtues of Wormwood, and therefore they are juſtly here rejected.

Oleum Anethinum, *Oil of Dill.*

This is made with a pound of Oil and 4 ounces of the Flowers and Leaves of Dill, three times repeated, as before.

Oleum de Caſtoreo, *Oil of Caſtor.*

Take of Caſtor an ounce; of Oil a pound; and of ſome generous Wine 2 ounces; the Caſtor is to be powder'd, and ſtand two Days in the Wine; then put them to the Oil, and boil until the Wine is conſumed by Evaporation; then ſtrain out the Oil for Uſe.

Theſe three are ſeldom directed in the common Practice, and therefore very rarely kept in the Shops, eſpecially the laſt.

Oleum Chamæmelinum, *Oil of Camomile.*

This is made with the ſame Proportion of Oil and Camomile Flowers and Leaves, freſh cut and bruiſed, all the wither'd ones being pick'd out, three times macerated and expreſſed, as in the former Directions.

This is a good warm Diſcutient, and much uſed by the Surgeons in many external Applications, as alſo ſometimes in Clyſters.

Oleum

Oleum Cheirinum, ſive Keirinum, *Oil of Wall-Flowers.*

This is made of the Flowers and Oil, in the ſame manner as that of Dill.

Oleum Euphorbii, *Oil of Euphorbium.*

Take 6 drams of Euphorbium, 5 ounces of the *Oleum Cheirinum*, and 3 ounces of odoriferous Wine, which boil together in a double Veſſel till the Wine is waſted by Evaporation.

Oleum ſive Balſamum ſimplex Hyperici, *Simple Oil or Balſam of St. John's-wort.*

This is made from the Oil of the St. John's-wort Seeds, ground in a Mill and preſſed out, with the addition of St. John's-wort Flowers, duly macerated together in the Sun.

Oleum Liliorum, *Oil of Lillies.*

Is made in the ſame manner as the Oil of Roſes.

Oleum Lumbricorum, *Oil of Worms.*

Take of Earth-worms half a pound, firſt waſh them in ſeveral Waters, and then in White-wine, wherein let them ſtand an Hour; then pouring off the Wine put them into a double Veſſel, and add to them 2 pounds of Oil, and of White-wine half a pound; boil to the Conſumption of all the Wine, and ſtrain the Oil thro' a linnen Cloth for uſe.

Oleum Marjoranæ, *Oil of Marjoram.*

Take of the Herb a little bruiſed 4 ounces; of good White-wine 6 ounces; of Oil a pound; let them be mixed together, macerated and expreſſed, and freſh Herbs put in to the third time, and then the Wine evaporated, by boiling in a double Veſſel.

Oleum Nardinum, *Oil of Spikenard.*

Take of Spikenard, 3 ounces; of Sweet Oil, 1 pound and a half; of odorous Wine and clear Water, of each 2 ounces and a half; boil them together in a double Veſſel, over a gentle Fire, often ſtirring them, till all the aqueous Humidity is evaporated.

Oleum Nicotianæ, *Oil of Tobacco.*

Take of Tobacco Juice, and common Oil, each equal parts, and boil them in a Bath Heat, *S. A.*

Oleum Papaveris, *Oil of Poppies.*

This is made of the Flowers, Heads, and Leaves of Garden Poppies, and Oil of Olives, in the ſame manner as the Oil of Dill.

Oleum Rutaceum, *Oil of Rue,*

Is made of the bruiſed Herb, and ripe Oil, as the Oil of Roſes.

Oleum Sabinæ, *Oil of Savine,*

Is made after the ſame manner.

Oleum Sambucinum, *Oil of Elder.*

Is made from the Flowers and Oil, as the Oil of Roſes.

There are many more ſimple Oils directed to be made, much after the ſame manner, in ſome of the old *College Diſpenſatories*, which are here neglected, as things quite out of uſe: Some alſo here retain'd are ſeldom to be met with, either in Preſcription or the Shops; particularly the *Cheirinum*, *Euphorbii*, *Nardinum*, *Nicotianæ*, and *Papaveris*. The *Balſamum Hyperici*, I have not met with in any but the *London Diſpenſatories*; yet it may deſerve to come into uſe; as its Compound Oil, hereafter to be given, is in very great Eſteem in many

ny Caſes; particularly amongſt the Surgeons. The double Veſſel made uſe of, as directed in theſe Operations, is the Veſſel containing the Medicine, ſet in another full of Water, and receiving its Heat from that, and not immediately from the Fire; which much ſoftens it. The ſame Contrivance is likewiſe to be underſtood, wherever a Bath Heat, or that of *Balneo Mariæ* is ordered.

Compound Oils, by Infuſion and Decoction.

Oleum de Caſtoreo Compoſitum, *Compound Oil of Caſtor.*

Take of Caſtor, Storax, Galbanum, Euphorbium, Opopanax, Caſſia-Bark, Saffron, Carpobalſam or Cubebs, Spikenard and Coſtus, of each 3 drams; Cyprus, Schœnanth, long and black Pepper, Savin and Pellitory, of each 2 drams and a half; of ripe Oil, 4 pounds; of Canary 2 pounds. Boil all theſe, (excepting the five firſt) after due Preparation for that Purpoſe, gently in the Oil and Wine, until the Wine is evaporated: In the mean while diſſolve the Galbanum, Opopanax, and Euphorbium, firſt beat ſmall, in part of the ſame Wine; which is to be reſerved on purpoſe. After they are ſtrained, let them be carefully mixed, by putting them to the Oil preſſed out; and ſtanding hot over the Fire, briskly ſtirring them about with a wooden Spatula: Laſtly, ſtir in the Storax and Caſtor powder'd.

This is aſcribed to *Jacobus de Manliis*, and is in the *Auguſtan*, and firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; but here it ſomewhat varies, both in the Proportions of Ingredients, and in the manner of Preparation; yet the Alterations are of no great conſequence, eſpecially as the Compoſition hath of late been but little, if ever wrote for, or made.

Oleum Coſtinum, *Oil of Coſtus.*

Take of the Bitter Coſtus Root, 2 ounces; of Caſſia-Bark, 1 ounce; of the Tops of Marjoram, 8 ounces; groſly bruiſe them together, and macerate them for two Days, in 12 ounces of odorous White Wine; and then with 2 pounds of Olive Oil waſhed in white Wine, let them be boiled in *Balneo Mariæ* to the Conſumption of the Wine, *S. A.*

This is aſcribed to *Meſue* for its Author; and *Zwelfer* gives it a prodigious Recommendation for warming the Nerves, where ſuch things are required. The *Auguſtan* and all the Emendations of the *London* Diſpenſatory retain it alſo: But it is very little uſed; and hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Oleum de Euphorbio, *Oil of Euphorbium.*

Take of Staves-acre, and Soapwort, of each half an ounce; of Pellitory, 6 drams; of dry Mountain Calamint, 1 ounce and an half; of Coſtus, 10 drams; and of Caſtor, 5 drams; bruiſe and macerate theſe for three Days in 3 pounds and an half of fragrant White Wine; and then boil with 1 pound and an half of the Oil of Wall-Flowers, adding before the Wine is quite conſumed, of Euphorbium, half an ounce; and then finiſh the boiling, *S. A.*

There is a Compound Oil, under this Title, given by *Meſue*, and received into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory; but that hath no other Ingredients than the Euphorbium, and the ſame Oil as here ordered. This is a Compoſition of *Nicolaus*; and was at firſt taken into their Diſpenſatory by the College, and continued down to the preſent, without any alteration; but it is very rarely uſed, if ever; and hardly to be met with.

Oleum

Oleum Exceſtrenſe, *Exeter Oil.*

Take of Wormwood, the leſſer Centory, Eupatorium, Fennel, Hyſſop, Bays, Marjoram, Savine, Sage and Thyme, of each 4 ounces; of Southernwood, Betony, Ground-Pine, and Lavender, of each 6 ounces; of Roſemary, 1 pound; of Camomile and Broom Flowers, of Cummin and Fenugreek Seeds, of Black and White Hellebore-Root, and of Lemon Peels, of each 4 ounces; of Euphorbium, Muſtard, Caſtor and Pellitory, of each 1 ounce; of Oil, 16 pounds; and of Wine, 3 pounds. Let the Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, and Euphorbium, be bruiſed; the Roots, Peels, and Caſtor ſliced, and macerated together twelve hours, in a Bath Heat, with the Wine and Oil: then after a gentle boiling, till the Wine is all conſumed by Evaporation, let the Oil be ſtrained out and kept for uſe.

I find this in no Diſpenſatory, but thoſe of our own College; and through all them it hath paſſed without any Alterations of moment. It is generally kept in the Shops; but more called for by the common People, than in regular Preſcription.

Oleum Hyperici Compoſitum, *Compound Oil of St.* John's-*wort.*

Take of fragrant White Wine, 1 pound; of the Tops of St. *John*'s-wort, with the Flowers and Seeds, 4 ounces. Let them be bruiſed and macerated in a Glaſs Veſſel, well ſtopped, for three Days, in 1 pound of Linſeed Oil, either in the Sun or a Bath-Heat, and then preſſed out: Let a ſecond and third Infuſion be made of the Tops of St. *John*'s-wort, after the ſame manner without the Wine; and after the third Infuſion is boiled to the Conſumption of almoſt all the Wine, preſs it out, and add of Turpentine, 3 ounces; and Saffron 1 dram; and then give it another gentle Boil; and put it by for Uſe.

This is very nearly copy'd after the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory: For the firſt of the College hath got a very different ſort; with the Addition of many Ingredients, that are of much more Trouble than Advantage: It is there called *Oleum Hyperici Compoſitum, ſeu Balſamum Magiſtrale Florent.* And it was continued down to the laſt Diſpenſatory but one, under the Title of *Oleum Hyperici magis Compoſitum*; yet it was hardly ever uſed, being an injudicious Contrivance: it is now juſtly rejected, and this only retained; which is not ſo tedious to make, and is well eſteemed by our Surgeons, for many Intentions of Conſequence; though for ſome Purpoſes they blame the Turpentine and Saffron; and certainly with good reaſon.

Oleum Irinum, *Oil of Orrice.*

Take of *Florentine* Orrice-root, 3 pounds 4 ounces; of white Lilly Flowers, with their yellow Heels cut off, 15 ounces; of freſh Cypreſs Root, 6 ounces; of Elecampane, 3 ounces; of Alkanet Root, 2 ounces; of Cinnamon, Spikenard and Benjamin, of each 1 ounce. Bruiſe all as they require, and macerate them together in the Sun, or any warm Place, in 15 pounds of old Oil, and 4 pounds and an half of Spring-Water; and after four Days and an half ſtanding in that manner, boil them in *Balneo Mariæ* to the Conſumption of the aqueous Humidity; then ſtrain by a ſtrong Preſſure, and put the Oil by for uſe.

Meſue hath given a very conciſe Preſcription of this, with nothing but the Orrice Roots and Flowers, which the *Auguſtan* Collection hath preſerved; it is alſo in the firſt Diſ-

penſatory

penſatory of the *College*, amongſt the Simple Oils: but this Preſcription, which is likewiſe there, is from *Nicolaus Alexandrinus*; and notwithſtanding it hath been continued down to the laſt Edition of the *College*, it hath yet been very little called for in common Practice, and hardly, I believe, ever made.

Oleum Mandragoræ, *Oil of Mandrake.*

Take common Oil, 2 pounds; of the Juice of Mandrake Apples, or in their defect, of its Leaves, 4 ounces; of the Juice of white Henbane, 2 ounces; of the Juice of black Poppy Heads, 3 ounces; of the Juices of Violets and young Hemlock, of each 1 ounce; of Opium and Storax, of each half an ounce. Let the Juices, with the Oil, be expoſed to the Sun; and after ten Days ſtanding, boil them leiſurely to the Conſumption of the Juices; then ſprinkle in the Opium finely powdered; and work in the Storax, firſt diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Turpentine, *S. A.*

This is tranſcribed from *Nicolaus* both into the *Auguſtan* and firſt *London* Diſpenſatory; whence it hath been continued down to the laſt, without any Alteration of Moment: It is intended againſt Inflammations, to procure Sleep, and eaſe Pains of the Head, by waſhing the Temples and Noſtrils with it; but it is rarely preſcrib'd, and hardly to be met with ready made.

Oleum Nardinum Compoſitum, *Compound Oil of Spikenard.*

Take of Spikenard, 3 ounces; of freſh Marjoram, 2 ounces; of Aloes-Wood, Calamus Aromaticus, freſh Elecampane, Cypreſs, freſh Leaves of Bays, of Mace, Scœnanth, and Cardamoms, of each 1 ounce and half. Let all be groſly beat together, and macerated for a whole Day in Water and generous Wine, of each 14 ounces; and Oil of Olives, 4 pounds and an half; then with a ſlow Heat, and in a double Veſſel, evaporate the Wine and Water; ſo as to leave the Oil perfect by itſelf, *S. A.*

This is originally aſcribed to *Meſue*; and hath hardly been omitted in any officinal Diſpenſatory ſince his time: Though for Cypreſs, here is put Mace in the *Auguſtan*, and in the firſt Edition of the *London*, *Indian* Leaf; but ſuch are not Alterations of any great Conſequence. It is ſeldom uſed or made. Notwithſtanding the *College* have greatly abridg'd this Claſs, by leaving out the *Ol. de Capparibus*, *Catellorum*, *Hirundinum*, with many others; yet moſt of thoſe here retained are ſeldom made or called for; being at the beſt but very injudicious Compoſitions.

SECT. X.

Of Unguents.

THE next Claſs of external Medicines is under the Title of Unguenta, *which are ſubdivided into* Simpliciora *and* Magis compoſita; *tho' it ſo happens that ſome of the former are conſiderably compounded; and amongſt the latter there are ſome ſimple Ointments, and others very little compounded.*

In this Diviſion of Medicine, as alſo

alſo in the following one of the Plaiſters, it frequently occurs that Turpentine, Ceruſe, Lard, and ſome other Things, are ordered to be waſhed in Roſe-water, or the Juices of ſome Herbs; but this is a Circumſtance that avails ſo little to any Purpoſe of moment, that I never knew it comply'd with; ſo that a Continuation of ſuch Directions ſeems chiefly to be in compliment to the old Preſcriptions, which abound in ſuch minute Exactneſſes. It may here likewiſe be obſerved in general, that where Oil is directed in an Unguent or Plaiſter, the wholeſale Traders, who ſeek only their Profit, generally ſubſtitute Lard; and where Ceruſe, Minium or Litharge are concerned, they are generally uſed in over proportions, becauſe they make ſuch a Weight come out much cheaper.

The Unguentum album camphoratum *and* Rubrum deſiccativum *are much of the ſame Intention, tho' the former is the more cleanly Medicine, and moſt in uſe; and there is no Circumſtance in their making of conſequence, but the mixing of the Camphire when the other Materials are ſo cool, that their Heat will not evaporate it; but even long keeping will, in a great meaſure, if not wholly, loſe it; ſo that the Goodneſs of theſe is ſolely known by their ſmelling ſtrong of this Ingredient. The* Unguentum de Minio camphoratum, è Plumbo, *and* Nutritum, *are within the ſame Intention; but the two former are not uſed, and the latter is ſo inconvenient, upon account of its ſoon growing dry, and even milky, that it is likewiſe but in little eſteem: The common Diachylon alſo, lowered into an Unguent with a little Oil, is the ſame thing, and of a much ſmoother and better Conſiſtence. The* Unguentum Tutiæ *comes in too as a Dryer and a Cooler, but hath nothing remarkable in its making, and is chiefly uſed againſt Inflammations in the Eyes.*

The Unguentum Ægyptiacum *is the only one, amongſt many others, brought to a Conſiſtence with Honey, that is in Uſe; and this principally in Sores of the Mouth, where thoſe Things which are more properly Unguents, are nauſeous. The green Colour of the Verdigreaſe changes black in the boiling.*

The Unguentum ex Apio *amongſt the leſſer, and* Mundificativum ex Apio *amongſt the greater Compounds, are exactly the ſame; but I never knew any thing made or preſcribed under either of theſe Titles.*

The Unguentum è Gummi Elemi, *moſt commonly called* Linimentum Arcæi, *from the Name of its Inventor, and the* Baſilicon minus, *are the chief in Uſe amongſt our Surgeons for detergent Dreſſings. Tho' there are others of like Intention, and ſome of them newly added, from the Experience of Perſons now living, which are not yet ſo much eſtabliſhed in the Shops; as the* Unguentum Baſilicon flavum, Unguentum Aureum, è Reſinâ, *and* Detergens.

There are ſome conſiderable Compoſitions of this Form in the Intention of Emollients, at the Head of which is the Unguentum Dialthææ; *but the great Demand for this, as it is much uſed, hath taught the wholeſale Men very greatly to ſpoil it, in order to render it cheaper; for they accuſtom themſelves to make it without the Mucilages, and counterfeit their Scent with a little Fenugreek Powder; the Neats-foot Oil likewiſe is hardly to be expected from them: When it is good it is of a yellow Colour, and no ill Scent. The* Unguentum Liliorum, de Mucilaginibus *and* Emolliens, *are of the ſame Intention, but not in Uſe.*

Amongſt the compound Unguents, there are ſome which take in a Number of very warm aromatic Ingredients, and ſeem deſigned for paralytic Infirmities, and Caſes that require briſk attenuating Applications. Of theſe are in moſt eſteem the Unguen-

tum Martiatum *and* Nervinum, *both which are much the beſt when freſh made, tho' that can be done but once in a Year, when the Ingredients are in their proper Seaſon.*

There are Ointments likewiſe within the Intention of Strengtheners, but this at firſt View ſeems to be a very improper Form for ſuch Things, becauſe an Aſtringent in an unctuous Vehicle is the moſt unſuitable manner poſſible for its Application, the Slipperineſs of the one entirely fruſtrating the Efficacy of the other; for which reaſon thoſe few that yet keep a place in the Diſpenſatory are entirely neglected, neither the Unguentum Maſtichinum *nor the* Aſtringens *being ever made, altho' it hath ſo happened that the latter is twice preſcribed in the laſt Diſpenſatory, but the ſecond time under the Title of* Unguentum Sumach.

The next Intention of any conſequence, for which we are provided by this Form, and which ſeems as ſuitable to it as any, is againſt cutaneous Foulneſſes, as the Itch, and ſuch like Diſtempers; and this ſeems to be the reaſon that there is ſuch Choice of them now given. But tho' moſt of theſe have the Reputation of great Antiquity, and hold their Places in abundance of Officinal Diſpenſatories down to the preſent, eſpecially the Unguentum Enulatum, Nicotianæ, *and* ex Oxylapatho, *yet they are ſo uncleanly in Uſe, that they are almoſt altogether fallen into Neglect, unleſs in ſome of our Hoſpitals, thoſe which take in Mercury being much more neat and efficacious for the ſame Purpoſes, as the* Unguentum Cœruleum; *but even this muſt greatly give place to many Preſcriptions for Elegance, which are to be met with only in extemporaneous Practice for the ſame Intentions, and which will naturally come in our way to give ſome Inſtances of in the ſubſequent Lecture.*

Some other Things of this Diviſion are little elſe than Oils in the preceding Claſs, brought into Ointments by the exchange of Oil for Lard; as the Unguentum Roſaceum *and* Sambucinum, *with ſome others newly added, not yet brought into Uſe; as the* Unguentum Digitalis, Linariæ, *and ſome few others; but theſe require no particular Remark. Some others likewiſe, pretty difficult to tell what they were intended for, as the* Valentia Scabioſæ, Tapſi Valentia, Tapſimel, *and* Unguentum Splanchnicum, *cannot be of any great Service to enquire into, eſpecially as they are neither regarded in the Shops or Preſcription. The* Unguentum Populneum *and* Diapompholygos *are deſign'd as Coolers, but now daily give place to much neater Unguents in extemporaneous Practice. The Pomatum only remains of this Diviſion to be taken notice of; but both the Making and Uſe of that is almoſt entirely got amongſt the Women, that which is directed in the Diſpenſatory being of no manner of Regard.*]

We have nothing in this Form but for external Application; and the Officinals of this Diviſion are wonderfully reduced to what they were heretofore; what is now in Uſe we ſhall here retain, but no more. The neceſſary Cautions about Inſolation and Boiling may be gathered from what has been ſaid by way of Direction in the foregoing Section.

From the College.

The more Simple Ointments.

Unguentum album, *The white Ointment.*

Take of Oil of Roſes 9 ounces; of Ceruſe carefully waſhed in Roſe-water and powder'd 3 ounces; of white Wax 2 ounces; when the Wax is melted in the Oil, ſift in the Ceruſe, after it hath been well dried from

from its washing, first in common, and then in Rose-water, so that together they may be made into an Ointment, *S. A.* to which add 2 drams of Camphire, rubb'd with a few drops of Oil of Almonds, and then it is call'd *the camphorated white Ointment.*

There is a very different Ointment in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* under the same Title, and which too is ordered at pleasure to be camphorated; but that hath not been thought worth any one's Prescription since. *Avicen* likewise directs one under the same Name, which the *Augustan* Dispensatory hath got, wherein Litharge is made an Ingredient, and the White of Eggs beat into it; but that also is now quite laid aside. That here retained is attributed to *Rhases*, whose Compositions are generally more uniform and simple than any of the *Arabians*. But our wholesale Dealers in Medicine have learned grievously to corrupt it, by using Hog's Lard for the Oil of Roses and Wax, which greatly frustrates the Intention of the Medicine as a Cooler, insomuch that it may not be unworthy the particular Care of a Prescriber to enquire into this Matter, when any Stress is laid upon this Medicine, which is the most commonly used of any in this Intention.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum, *The* Egyptian *Ointment.*

Take of Verdigrease, or of the green Rust of Brass, finely powder'd, 5 parts; of Honey 14 parts; of the sharpest Vinegar 7 parts; boil them all together to a due Consistence, and a dusky red Colour. The Scum of this Ointment is called *Mel Ægyptiacum, Egyptian* Honey.

The *Pharmacopœia Regia* orders an Ointment under this Title not much different, except in the addition of some Juices, which are of no great consequence to its Virtues. The *Augustan* hath an *Unguentum Ægyptiacum compositum magistrale*, wherein are *Theriaca*, Mithridate, Camphire, and many other Things foreign to this Intention, and troublesome to use and make; but it hath been followed by none: However, the *Unguentum Ægyptiacum simplex* there also given, and ascrib'd to *Mesue*, is exactly the same as we have here; and it hath been so received and continued thro' all the Editions of the *London* Dispensatory. *Fabricius Hildanus*, in a Discourse concerning a Gangrene and a Mortification, gives this Medicine an extraordinary Commendation, for eating off rotten Flesh and cleansing old Ulcers. In venereal Ulcerations likewise about the Throat and Tonsils it doth great Service.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum magis compositum, *A more compounded* Egyptian *Ointment.*

Take of Verdigrease 4 ounces; of the sharpest Vinegar 6 ounces; of Honey a pound; let them all boil over a gentle Fire to a dusky Colour, adding towards the latter end, of Roch-Alum and Sal-Ammoniac, of each half an ounce; and make them into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is very different from that mentioned above in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, altho' both the additional Ingredients are contained in it, for that is crowded with many other Things of foreign Qualities; this never was in any of the Editions of the *London* Dispensatory before, and is a very late Contrivance.

Unguentum è Plumbo, *Ointment with Lead.*

Take of the Oil of Roses 6 ounces; of calcined Lead, and Litharge, of each 10 drams; of Turpentine an ounce; of Cerusse and Antimony, of each half an ounce; of white Wax

2 ounces; make them into an Ointment by well mixing them together in a leaden Mortar, *S. A.*

This is aſcribed to *Foëſius* for its Author. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath an *Unguentum Saturninum*, but conſiderably differing from this; and what the College at firſt received hath not in it the Wax, nor any certain quantity of the Oil of Roſes; but it is now ſeldom called for or made.

Unguentum è Gummi Elemi, ſive Linimentum Arcæi; *Ointment of Gum Elemi, or* Arcæus's *Liniment.*

Take of Gum Elemi and Turpentine of Fir, of each an ounce and a half; of old and depurated Mutton Suet 2 ounces; of old and depurated Hog's Lard an ounce; mix them, and make an Ointment, *S. A.*

This moſt commonly goes by the Name of *Linimentum Arcæi*, from *Arcæus* its Inventor, who in a Treatiſe, *De recta Vulnerum Curatione, Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 4. greatly extols this Balſam, as he calls it, particularly in Wounds of the Head; and our Surgeons ſay it digeſts and incarns much better than the *Baſilicon*, which is apt to foul a Wound, and generate fungous Fleſh.

Unguentum Aureum, *The Golden Ointment.*

Take of yellow Wax half a pound; of common Oil 2 pounds; of Turpentine 2 ounces; of the Pine-Tree Roſin, and Colophony, of each an ounce and a half; of Frankincenſe and Maſtich, of each an ounce; of Saffron a dram; firſt of all melt the Wax in the Oil, then put in the Turpentine, and give them a Boil together; after they have ſtood to cool a little, ſift in all the reſt, finely powdered; but add the Saffron laſt of all, and ſtir them about with a wooden Spatula till they become an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is a Compoſition originally of *Meſue*, and had the Name firſt given it both on account of its Colour and the wonderful Virtues aſcribed to it; on which laſt Score too by the ſame Authors it is called *Unguentum Regis.* The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory and all the Editions of the College have received it exactly the ſame down to the preſent, yet I cannot learn that it is in any great Eſteem in the preſent Practice of our Surgeons; tho' *Zwelfer* ſays it is a wonderful good Incarner, eſpecially in the moſt tender Conſtitutions; but he ſays alſo that it is much better for ſeveral Purpoſes, eſpecially in Wounds of the Head and Tendons, to uſe in it Oil of Turpentine inſtead of the common Oil.

Unguentum Baſilicon minus, ſeu Tetrapharmacum; *The leſſer Royal Ointment, or a Medicine of four Ingredients.*

Take of yellow Wax, fat Roſin, and Pitch, of each half a pound; of Oil 9 ounces; mix them together into an Ointment by melting, *S. A.*

This is as old as *Meſue*, to whom it is aſcribed as its Author. It hath been continued the ſame through all the officinal Diſpenſatories, eſpecially thoſe of our College, and is much uſed to incarn Wounds; tho' of late our Surgeons begin to ſubſtitute for ſuch Intentions, Dreſſings that are not ſo liable to produce Fungoſities, one of which is the following.

Unguentum Baſilicon flavum, *The yellow Royal Ointment.*

Take of yellow Wax and Roſin of the Pine-Tree, of each 3 pounds; of *Strasburgh* Turpentine 12 ounces; of Linſeed Oil 3 pounds 6 ounces; melt them over a ſlow Fire, and then put in 3 pounds of *Burgundy* Pitch; and let them all melt together into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This was never before in any officinal

cinal Diſpenſatory, and it hath the Reputation of a very eminent Perſon now living for its Author. It ſeems, if any regard was had in its Contrivance to Example, to have chiefly followed the *Unguentum Aureum* of *Meſue*, juſt before taken notice of; but that is a much neater Compoſition than this, though both pretty nearly agree in Intention. *Nicolaus* hath indeed a Preſcription under the Title of *Unguentum Baſilicon Citrinum*, which the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory tranſcribes, but that is a very injudicious Medley of Ingredients of different Virtues, notwithſtanding *Zwelfer* takes a mighty deal of Pains in his Animadverſions to direct the manner of compounding it. All the *London* Diſpenſatories before the laſt have likewiſe retained from *Meſue* an *Unguentum Baſilicon majus*, but it is a moſt perplexed Mixture, and never uſed, and therefore very juſtly omitted here.

Unguentum Cœruleum, *The Blue Ointment.*

Take of live Quickſilver, 1 pound; of *Venice* Turpentine, 1 ounce. Mix them together in a Mortar till the Globules of Mercury diſappear; then add 4 pounds of Hog's Lard warm; ſo as to make together into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This likewiſe was never before in any officinal *Diſpenſatory*; and hath the Credit of the ſame Contriver as the foregoing; though very much like unto this hath been long made in the Shops a *Succedanum* to the *Unguentum Enulatum cum Mercurio*; which ſeems to have owed its Invention rather to Cheapneſs and Diſpatch, the inſeparable Motive to a wholeſale Medicine-maker, than any laudable Deſign of Improvement. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, indeed, gives an *Unguentum Mercuriale*, which is vaſtly differing from this; and crowded with a ſtrange Deformity of Ingredients; but *Zwelfer* in his Animadverſions thereupon, gives one much more ſimple; and that differs not greatly from this, but in the addition of Oils from Guaiacum and Storax. In his Notes upon that, he ſays, the beſt way of mixing Mercury with Unguents, is to diſſolve in it *Aqua Fortis*; and after that Diſſolution is well mixed with Lard, to evaporate the *Aqua Fortis* over a Fire, in a Glaſs Veſſel. But I conjecture that the Mercury by ſuch Management would alſo exhale, or run again into its natural Globules; or that a great deal of it would, however, be ſo loſt.

Unguentum de Calce, *Ointment of Lime.*

Take of Lime that hath been at leaſt ſeven times waſhed, half a pound; of Wax, 3 ounces; of Oil of Roſes, 1 pound. Let them be all briskly worked together in a Leaden Mortar, after the Wax hath been, by a ſlow Fire, melted in a ſufficient quantity of the ſame Oil.

This is taken by the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, as well as by that of our *College* from *Foëſius*, Sect. 11. which is there directed amongſt ſome other things againſt Burns. *Zwelfer* finds fault with ſo many Ablutions of the Lime; becauſe he ſays it reduces it to a mere dead Earth. This is however ſeldom called for in Preſcription; and I believe hardly ever made.

Unguentum Dialthææ, *Ointment of Marſhmallows.*

Take of freſh Marſhmallow Roots bruiſed, 2 pounds; of Linſeed and Fenugreek Seed, of each 1 pound. Let them macerate three days in 3 pounds of Water. Then ſlightly boil them, and preſs out the Mucilage, of which take 2 pounds; of Neats-foot Oil, 4 pounds; and let

them boil together until the more aqueous Part of the Mucilage is conſumed; then add of Wax, 1 pound; of Roſin, half a pound; of Turpentine, 2 ounces. Let them be again boiled into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is entitled by the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory *Unguentum de Althæa Simplex*, in diſtinction to an *Unguentum de Althæa Compoſitum*, there alſo given; and both taken from *Nicolaus*. The *London* Diſpenſatory likewiſe received them both at firſt; but the greater Compoſition is very blameable on many accounts, as may be ſeen by *Zwelfer*'s Animadverſions upon it; and therefore it hath been for ſome time juſtly expunged by the *College*. In that which is here yet retained, the Neats-foot Oil, inſtead of common Oil of Olives, always before directed, is indiſputably a very good Emendation; becauſe its mucilaginous Quality ſuits it much better to the Intention of the Medicine. *Zwelfer* tells us that ſome put in Turmeric-Root to beautify the Colour; but blames it for being foreign to the true Intention of the whole; and it is to be wiſhed that a much greater Fault was not to be found with ſome Medicine-Merchants amongſt us, who, to ſave both Trouble and Charge, put in little or none of the Mucilage; but give their Smell to it by a Mixture of ſome of the Seeds in Powder, with which that ought to be made. And this Caution it is hoped will not be taken amiſs by any honeſt Compounder; becauſe the Compoſition is juſtly deſigned for ſome Purpoſe of Conſequence; and which it may fail in, by means of ſuch unworthy Practices.

Unguentum Diapompholygos, *Ointment of Pompholyx.*

Take of Oil of Roſes, 12 ounces; of the Juice of Garden Nightſhade Berries, 6 ounces; of white Wax and waſhed Ceruſe, of each 4 ounces; of Lead that hath been macerated three Days in the ſharpeſt Vinegar, and then dried and powder'd, of prepared Pompholyx, of each 2 ounces; and of fine Frankincenſe, 1 ounce. Let the Oil and Juice be boiled together to the Conſumption of the latter; then let the Wax be melted in the ſame Oil; and the reſt be immediately added in Powder, and continually ſtirred about with a wooden Spatula, till the whole is cold and form'd into an Ointment.

This is aſcribed to *Nicolaus*, and received into the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, and the firſt of our *College*, with the Addition of *Nihili* to its Title. The latter hath indeed taken it with ſome Alterations, which are conformed to in this; but they are of no great moment. It was deſigned for ſalt, hot, inflammatory Ulcers; but it is very rarely uſed for thoſe or any other Purpoſes, in the preſent Practice.

Unguentum Enulatum, *Ointment of Elecampane.*

Take of Elecampane Root, boiled in Vinegar, beat and pulped through a Sieve, 1 pound; of Turpentine waſhed in the ſame Decoction, 2 ounces; of yellow Wax, 1 ounce; of old Hog's Lard ſalted, and of old Oil, of each 4 ounces; of common Salt, half an ounce. Let the Lard, Wax, and Oil melt together, and afterwards add the Turpentine, the Pulp of Elecampane, and the Salt finely powdered; ſo as to make all together into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is continued in the laſt, as in the former Diſpenſatories of the *College*, with a very little Alteration in ſome of the Quantities of the Ingre-

Ingredients; but it is little uſed, except as ordered in the following.

Unguentum Enulatum cum Mercurio, *Ointment of Elecampane with Mercury.*

This is made of the foregoing Ointment, with the Addition of 2 ounces of Quick-ſilver; firſt very well kill'd, or incorporated with a ſufficient Quantity of Turpentine.

Unguentum Liliorum, *Ointment of Lillies.*

Take of the Oil of white Lilies, 6 ounces; of the Oil of Dill and Camomile, of each 2 ounces; of the Oil of Sweet Almonds, 1 ounce; of Duck's and Hen's Fat, of each 2 ounces; of yellow Wax, 3 ounces; and melt them all together into an Ointment, *S. A.*

I have not met with this before the laſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, in any officinal Diſpenſatory; at leaſt not under this Title. It ſeems calculated for the ſame Intention as the *Unguentum de Althæa*, to ſoften and diſcuſs Tumors.

Unguentum de Minio Camphoratum, *Camphorated Ointment of red Lead.*

Take of Oil of Roſes, 1 pound and an half; of red Lead, 3 ounces; of Litharge, 2 ounces; of Ceruſe, 1 ounce and an half; of Tutty, 3 drams; of Camphire, 2 drams; of Wax, 1 ounce and an half. Make them into an Ointment with a Leaden Mortar and Peſtle; the Wax being firſt melted with a gentle Fire; and the reſt being added in fine Powder.

Somewhat like this is in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, under the Title of *Unguentum de Lithargyro ſeu Saturninum.* The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory alſo gives a Preſcription much of the ſame Intention, under the Name of *Unguentum de Lithargyro*; but that is as ſcanty in Ingredients as the other is prolix. That which the *College* therefore firſt received under this Title, with the additional Appellative of *Rubrum*, and is continued down to the preſent time, is between both theſe Extremities; but the common Practice does not greatly call for this Compoſition.

Unguentum è Nicotiana, ſeu Peto, *Oiniment of Tobacco.*

Take of the depurated Juice of Tobacco, of freſh Hog's Lard diligently waſhed, of each 1 pound, and boil them together to the Conſumption of the Juice; then add of *Venice* Turpentine, 4 ounces; and of round Birthwort in Powder, 2 ounces; and make them into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is originally taken from a Diſpenſatory of *Laurentius Jobertus*. The *Auguſtan* Collection and our *College* firſt received it alike; but it is here contrived to be made with much leſs Trouble; and the Wax is juſtly left out as unneceſſary. Its firſt Preſcriber gives it an extraordinary Character for diſſipating ſcrophulous Tumours, and healing green Wounds; but the modern Practice directs it chiefly in cutaneous Foulneſſes: though it is ſo uncleanly a Medicine, at beſt, as to be offenſive to nice Perſons.

Unguentum Neutritum, *An Ointment by Mixture.*

Take of Litharge of Gold in fine Powder, half a pound; of Wine Vinegar, 5 ounces; of Oil of Roſes, 1 pound. Let the Litharge be ſtirred about in a Mortar, by turns pouring in Oil and Vinegar, in little Parcels, until the Vinegar ceaſes to be viſible; and the whole becomes a white Ointment.

This hath not been in any officinal Diſpenſatory till in ſome of the laſt Editions of the *College*. It is

very drying; and even in keeping will grow ſo brittle as to want freſh Oil to make it fit for uſe. But it is not greatly in eſteem.

Unguentum Opthalmicum, *Ointment for the Eyes.*

Take of Tutty and Calamine, of each 6 drams; of calcined Lead and Camphire, of each 2 drams; of Myrrh, Sarcocolla, Aloes, and white Vitriol, of each 1 dram. Make them all into a fine Powder. Then take of freſh Butter, 12 ounces; of white Wax, 2 ounces; and when theſe are melted together, by degrees ſhake in the forementioned Powders, and ſtir all together, till the whole is cold and become an Ointment.

There is an Ointment, under this Title, in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, taken from *Renodæus*, and alſo in the latter Editions; but they are as different from one another, as this from them both. All the Ingredients that require powdering, ought to be reduced to the utmoſt fineneſs; and the whole made as ſmooth as poſſible. It is taken from the Experience of a very eminent Perſon yet living.

Unguentum ex Oxylapatho, *Ointment of Sharp-pointed Dock.*

Take of Sharp-pointed Dock Root, boiled in Water, and drove through a Sieve; and *Sulphur Vivum*, of each 1 ounce and an half; of Hog's Lard, boil'd in the Juice of Scabious, to the Conſumption of all the Juice, half a pound; of the *Unguentum Populneum*, boiled in the Juice of Elecampane, half an ounce; ſome Drops of Oil of Rhodium; and let them all be reduced by the Mortar into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This, with very little Variation, is in the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Pruritum Scabioſorum*; and was taken from *Romulus*. It is deſign'd for the Itch, and cutaneous Diſtempers; but is ſo troubleſome to make, and ſo uncleanly at beſt, that it is ſeldom uſed or made. There is in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, a Compoſition not much unlike it, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Scabiem*; and another under the ſame Appellation in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory; but that greatly differs from both, and neither of them are regarded in the preſent Practice. Beſides, Ointments long made for theſe Intentions, grow too rancid to be tolerable; and therefore are much better and more commonly provided for in extemporaneous Preſcriptions.

Unguentum Pomatum, *Ointment of Apples.*

Take of freſh Hog's Lard, 3 pounds: of freſh Sheep's Suet, 9 ounces; of the Apples commonly called *Pome-Waters*, pared and ſliced 1 pound 9 ounces; of the moſt fragrant Roſe-Water, 6 ounces; of *Florentine* Orrice Root groſly powder'd, 6 drams. Let theſe boil together in *Balnæo Mariæ* till the Apples are diſſolved: then ſtrain without Expreſſion, and keep it for uſe. Juſt warm it again, and waſh the whole with Roſe-Water.

Almoſt all the Officinal Diſpenſatories abound with Preſcriptions for this Ointment: The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath one, containing theſe Ingredients, but crowded with many more; as alſo hath the *Auguſtan* Collection, one yet more loaded; but alſo gives another from *Amatus Luſitanus*, much more contracted; and from thence likewiſe our *College* ſeemed firſt to take it; but yet with a farther Abridgment of Superfluities. *Zwelfer* takes great Pains in his Animadverſions, to teach the moſt convenient manner of compoſing and mixing ſo many Things

Things of different Texture: But as ſhort a Compaſs as it is reduced to here; ſeemingly to avoid theſe difficulties, the common Practice of the Shops has of late found out a much nearer way; which is by buying it of Perſons who make it their ſole Buſineſs; and who do nothing but beat up freſh Hog's Lard with Roſe-water into a kind of a Curd; and ſcent it with any of the Aromatic Oils, moſt ſuitable to the liking of their Cuſtomers.

Unguentum è Reſina, *Ointment of Roſin.*

Take of the fineſt Pine-Tree Roſin, of Turpentine, yellow Wax waſhed, and fine Oil, each equal Parts: let the Wax and Roſin be melted in the Oil, and then the Turpentine added to them; ſo that they may all have a Boil over the Fire together, and be ſtrained, *S. A.*

I have not met with this in any officinal *Diſpenſatories*, unleſs thoſe of our *College*; who have taken it from *Euſtathius Rodolphus de Morbo Gal. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 1. and continued it the ſame through all their Emendations; but it is rarely uſed or made.

Unguentum Roſatum, *Ointment of Roſes.*

Take of Hog's Lard, clear'd from all its Membranes, and well waſhed, 1 pound; and add to it 1 pound of freſh red Roſes; which ſuffer to ſtand together for ſeven days; then boil them over a gentle Fire and preſs out the Lard; afterwards macerate again with freſh Roſes, for the ſame ſpace of time, and boil and ſtrain as before. Laſtly, put to it 6 ounces of the Juice of red Roſes; of Oil of Sweet Almonds, 2 ounces; and boil over a ſlow Fire, to a Conſumption of all the Juice: then ſtrain it again, that it may become an Ointment, *S. A.*

This hath *Meſue* for its Author; and in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, 3 ounces of the Oil of Almonds is directed; but *Zwelfer* ſays, there ought to be none, becauſe it gives too ſoft a Conſiſtence to the Ointment: and the *College* ſeemed at firſt of the ſame Opinion, by leaving it out; but in their later Editions they have thought fit to reſtore it, in a ſomewhat leſſer Quantity. *Zwelfer* ſeems to take more Pains in his Animadverſions on the Manner of Procedure in this Compoſition than it deſerves; it being not poſſible, at the beſt, to anſwer an Intention of any great Conſequence; although it is ſometimes uſed as a ſoftener and a moderate Cooler.

Unguentum Rubrum Deſiccativum, *Red drying Ointment.*

Take of common Oil, 2 pounds; of yellow Wax, 12 ounces; of *Armenian* Bole, and the *Caput Mortuum* of Vitriol, of each 6 ounces; of Calamine levigated, 4 ounces; of Litharge of Gold and Ceruſe, of each 6 ounces and an half; of Camphire, half an ounce; and boil over a gentle Fire, to the Conſiſtence of an Ointment.

This hath ſomewhat tranſpoſed the Ingredients, and altered the Quantities, to what they were in all the former *Diſpenſatories* of the *College*, who firſt took it from *Nicolaus*. The Wax and Oil only are to be kept over the Fire together; and as ſoon as they are melted, all the reſt are to be ſtirred in, finely powdered; and the Camphire muſt be firſt reduced, by itſelf, in a Morter rubbed with Oil of Almonds.

Unguen-

Unguentum Sambucinum, *Ointment of Elder.*

Take of Elder-Leaves gathered in *May*, 10 handfuls; of the young Shoots growing about the bottom of the Tree, 2 pounds; of the inner Bark of the ſame, 1 pound. After theſe are all cut ſmall, boil them in 12 pounds of freſh Butter, over a ſlow Fire, continually ſtirring them all the while. Preſs out the Butter and ſtrain it: put to it the ſame Quantity of freſh Leaves, Shoots and Bark; and repeat the Proceſs as before; then preſs it out again with leſs Force, ſo that it may be an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is entirely new, and wonderfully well contrived to preſerve all the Virtues of the Elder, as much as ſuch a Form will admit of: the meaſure of boiling is, until the Leaves, *&c.* grow criſp.

Unguentum Tutiæ, *Ointment of Tutty.*

Take of prepared Tutty, 2 ounces; of Calamine burnt and quenched two or three times in Plantain-Water, 1 ounce; let them be reduced to a very fine Powder, and mixed with 1 pound and an half of the *Unguentum Roſaceum*; ſo as to make them into an Ointment.

Nicolaus was the firſt who gave a Preſcription under this Title, which is in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*; but that is loaded with a great many unneceſſary Ingredients, and differs but little from the *Diapompholygos*: but the *College* at firſt received it in this more compendious manner; with the liberty of making it either with Hog's Lard, or the *Unguentum Roſaceum*. The Tutty is prepared by Levigation, but if the Stone upon which it is ground, be not extremely hard, it will carry a good deal along with it into the Medicine. This is not very often referred to in Preſcription; but is in great eſteem amongſt the common People.

Valentia Scabioſæ, *Powers of Scabious.*

Take of the Juice of green Scabious, preſſed out and ſtrained through a Cloth, and of Hog's Lard cleared of its Membranes, each as much as you pleaſe. Let the Lard be beat in a Stone Mortar, and the Juice poured in by little at a time, for the Conveniency of Mixture, and giving its Tincture: then put them together into a proper Veſſel, to be expoſed to the Sun; and ſo that the Juice may cover the Lard; after nine days, put them again into the Mortar as before, and throw away that thin and diſcolour'd Humidity, which ſeparates upon beating, without rubbing them together; and again put it into its Veſſel for five Days. Afterwards beat it again; and, by a little at a time, mix with it freſh Juice of Scabious; and after a freſh Inſolation of fifteen Days, in its proper Veſſel, in the Sun, let it be cleared, as before, of its watry Humidity. Let it then ſtand again in the ſame manner, for fifteen Days longer, with freſh Juice; and after a little beating, let it be kept for uſe, in a glaſs or earthen Veſſel.

This we are told by the firſt Compilers of the *College Diſpenſatory*, was the Contrivance of *John Arden*, an experienc'd Surgeon at *Newark* in *Nottinghamſhire*; who lived in the Reign of *Edward* the Third. After Inſertion of this, which they had from an antient Manuſcript, they particularly direct to repeat the Proceſs with freſh Juice, till the Lard looks of a deep Green; and that is made the meaſure of the Repetitions neceſſary. The Powers, and Honey of Mullen, were from the ſame Author:

and

and almoſt three hundred Years ago in great eſteem amongſt the Surgeons of our own Country; though they have now been long in diſuſe.

Tapſi Valentia, *The Powers of Mullen.*

Take of the Juice of bearded Mullen, and of Hog's Lard, each as much as you pleaſe: let the Lard be cleanſed of its Membranes and Fibres, and broke into ſmall Parcels; then beat it with the expreſſed Juice; preſs out, and ſtrain as directed in the preceding Proceſs. Let it afterwards be put into a proper Veſſel, for nine or ten Days; and then be twice more impregnated with freſh Juice, until it is quite green. Laſtly, after all the Humidity that will ſeparate is poured off, beat it again briskly, and put it by in a proper manner for uſe.

The firſt Contriver of theſe Proceſſes, as appears from the firſt Edition of the *College Diſpenſatory*, directs the Medicines thus made to be freſh beat once in a Month.

Tapſimel, *Honey of Mullen.*

Take of the Juice of Celandine, and bearded Mullen, of each one Part; of deſpumated Honey three Parts: boil gradually till the Juices are evaporated; adding, if the Operator pleaſes, Vitriol, Alum, and Copperas, all calcined, and again boil into an Ointment, *S. A.*

The firſt *College Diſpenſatory* adds from the Author, that if occaſion requires, this ſhould be at laſt boiled up to a pretty thick Conſiſtence; and ſays that it will certainly cure Itchings in any Part of the Body; and that it is a moſt noble Ointment. But, it ſeems, the preſent Practice hath not Faith enough to rely upon it for any thing; for neither this nor the foregoing are ever preſcrib'd or made. However, it hath been thought fit to continue ſuch extraordinary Diſcoveries ſtill upon Record, for the ſake of any that may think proper to make trial with them; although in our former Editions they did not ſeem worth Inſertion.

Ointments more Compounded.

Unguentum Aſtringens, ſive Sumach, *An Aſtringent Ointment.*

Take of the Oil of Roſes often waſhed in Alum Water, 1 pound and an half; of White Wax, 4 ounces; of unripe Galls, Cypreſs Nuts, Myrtle Berries, Baluſtines, Pomegranate Peel, Acorn Cups, Acacia, Sumach, and Maſtich, of each 1 ounce. After all are well beat, macerate them for four Days, in the Juice of Medlars and Services; then let them all be dried, by a moderate Fire; and make them into an Ointment, with the Oil of Wax, *S. A.*

This was at firſt received by the *College* from *Fernelius*, and hath been ſince continued without any other Alteration than ſome ſmall Tranſpoſition in the Order of the Ingredients. It is however rarely, if ever, to be met with in Preſcription, or in the Shops.

Unguentum Amarum, *The Bitter Ointment.*

Take of the Oils of Rue, Savine and Mint, of each 2 ounces and an half; Juice of Wormwood, 1 ounce; Powder of Rue, Gentian, the leſſer Centory and Myrrh, of each 1 dram; of the Pulp of Colocynth, 2 drams; of Succotrine Aloes, 3 drams; of Lupine Flower, half an ounce; of Ox's Gall, and of Wax, of each 1 ounce and an half; and boil up to an Ointment, *S. A.* with a ſufficient

Quan-

Quantity of the Juice of Wormwood.

The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* hath a Compoſition of this Intention, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Vermes*; which agrees with this in many Ingredients; but that takes in many others which *Zwelfer* juſtly finds fault with, as of no advantage to the Medicine. This therefore ſeems to have had no regard to that as a Pattern, but very plainly follows the Preſcription taken into the firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* from *Foëſius*, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Lumbricos Majus*; this differing from that in nothing but the Expulſion of ſome needleſs Ingredients; as the Juice of Peach-Bloſſoms, *&c.* and changing Hepatic for Succotrine Aloes; but this laſt Alteration is againſt the Opinion of thoſe who preſer the Hepatic ſort in external Applications; as this is deſigned chiefly to anoint the Bellies of Children troubled with Worms; becauſe its more vigorous and fetid Scent is moſt likely to paſs through the Pores, and give the intended Diſturbance to thoſe troubleſome Creatures.

Unguentum Detergens, *A Detergent Ointment.*

Take of yellow Roſin, of Sheeps and Hogs Fat, of each 1 pound; of yellow Wax, and Powder of Olibanum, of each 1 pound and an half; Gum Euphorbium, and Powder of Verdigreaſe, of each 2 ounces; of *Strasburgh* Turpentine, 3 ounces. Let the Fats, Roſin and Wax be melted together and ſtrained; then to them ſift in the Olibanum, Euphorbium and Verdigreaſe in Powder; and laſtly, put in the Turpentine; and when the Veſſel is taken off the Fire, keep ſtirring till the whole is cold.

Unguentum Digitalis, *Ointment of Bell-Flower, or Fox-Glove.*

Take of the whole Plant of Fox-Glove any quantity, and boil it in a ſufficient quantity of freſh Butter; which preſs out, and boil again with more of the Plant, as before; repeat a third time, and make into an Ointment.

Unguentum Fuſcum, *The Brown Ointment.*

Take of Colcothar, and the Phlegm of Vitriol, of each 1 ounce; of Vinegar 1 ounce and an half; of the Flowers of Verdigreaſe, 5 drams; of deſpumated Honey, 3 drams; and make them into an Ointment, *S. A.*

Unguentum Linariæ, *Ointment of Flax-Weed.*

Take of the Leaves of Flaxweed, with its Flowers, as much as you pleaſe, and boil it after bruiſing in Hog's Lard, until the Lard is very green; and make it into an Ointment.

Theſe four laſt are entirely new. *Nicolaus* indeed gave an Ointment, under the Title of *Unguentum Fuſcum*, which the *Auguſtan* Collection hath got; but that vaſtly differs from this, both in the Materials and Intention.

Unguentum Martiatum, *The Soldiers Ointment.*

Take of freſh Bay Leaves, 3 pounds; of Garden Rue, 2 pounds and an half; of Marjoram, 2 pounds; of Mint, 1 pound; of Sage, Wormwood, Coſtmary, and Baſil, of each half a pound; of Olive Oil, 20 pounds; of yellow Wax, 4 pounds; of *Malaga* Wine, half a pound; and make them all into an Ointment, by bruiſing, macerating,

cerating, boiling and expreſſion, as required, *S. A.*

This is ſaid to have been the Contrivance of one *Martian*, for the Soldiers to preſerve their Limbs with from the Injuries they were liable to in long Encampments, and by ſuſtaining Cold. *Nicolaus* gives it with an intolerable Crowd of Ingredients; and the *Auguſtan*, and firſt *London Diſpenſatories* have tranſcribed it from him, with very little Alteration; but later Reviſes of the *College* have rejected the inſignificant Ingredients, and brought it to that conciſe uniform Compoſition it now ſtands: it is eſteemed enough to be pretty frequently preſcribed, and conſtantly kept in the Shops.

Unguentum Maſtichinum, *The Maſtich Ointment.*

Take of the Oil of Maſtich, Wormwood, and Spikenard, of each 2 ounces; of the Powders of Maſtich, Mint, red Roſes, red Coral, Cloves, Cinnamon, Aloes Wood, and Schœnanth, of each 1 dram; and of Wax a ſufficient quantity to make it into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is exactly the ſame as in the laſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College* but one; but I can find it neither in their firſt, nor any other officinal *Diſpenſatory*; nor is it now, except very little, preſcrib'd, and hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Unguentum de Mucilaginibus, *The Mucilage Ointment.*

Take of the Oils of white Lillies, Orrice, Violets, and Camomile, of each 6 ounces; of the Mucilage of Linſeed, Quince Seeds, Fenugreek Seed, and Marſhmallow Roots, of each 4 ounces; of Ducks and Hens Fat, of each 5 ounces; of white Wax, 1 pound; mix and make them into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is exactly as in the preceding *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; but it was not in their firſt Edition. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Compoſition of like Intention, under the Title of *Unguentum de Althæa Simplex*; but that is vaſtly crowded with Ingredients of differing Virtues. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* alſo hath a Preſcription under the ſame Title, and another called *Unguentum de Althæa Compoſitum*, both from *Nicolaus*; all which agree in the Mucilage, which is the chief, but vary in other things, and much for the worſe: But as this ſtands here, it differs not greatly from the *Unguentum de Althæa*; and is certainly contrived for the ſame Intention, yet we meet with it but little, if at all, in the common Practice.

Unguentum Mundificativum ex Apio, *The cleanſing Ointment with Smallage.*

Take of the Juice of Smallage, 1 pound; of Honey, 9 ounces; of Wheat Flower, 3 ounces. Boil them together till they grow thick; or of the Conſiſtence of an Ointment, *S. A.*

This hath paſſed thro' all the College Diſpenſatories exactly the ſame, and ſeems of the ſame Caſt with the *Tapſimel* before deſcribed; but I never knew it preſcribed or made.

Unguentum Nervinum, *Nerve Ointment.*

Take of Cowſlip Leaves with their Flowers, of Sage, Ground-Pine, Roſemary, Lavender, Bays with the Berries, Camomile, Rue, Smallage, Melilot, with its Flowers, and of Wormwood, of each a handful; of Mint, Betony, Penny-royal, Parſley, the leſſer Centory, and St. *John*'s-wort, of each half a handful; of Sheep's or Neat's-foot Oil 5 pounds; of Mutton or Beef-Suet, or the Marrow of both, 2 pounds; Oil of Spike

half

half an ounce; bruiſe them, and boil together with the Oils and Suets till they become an Ointment, *S. A.*

The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Preſcription under this Title, but much differing from this, however juſtly enough recommending the addition of ſome *Peruvian* Balſam, as adding to the Efficacy of the main Intention, which is expreſſed by the Title. The *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory alſo gives a Compoſition of like Denomination and Intention, which *Zwelfer* takes a great deal of Pains to correct; but it however, at beſt, falls ſhort of this both in Conciſeneſs and Uniformity of Intention. This is much like the *Unguentum Martiatum*, but the warmer of the two; and it is in eſteem enough to keep its place in the Shops, and be ſometimes preſcribed.

Unguentum emolliens, *The emollient Ointment.*

Take of freſh Butter waſhed in Roſe-water 6 ounces; of Oil of ſweet Almonds 4 ounces; of Oils of Camomile and Violets, of each 3 ounces: of Duck's and Hen's Fat, of each 2 ounces; of Orrice-root 2 drams; of Saffron half a dram; of white Wax 3 ounces; when the Orrice and Saffron are powdered, and the reſt melted together, make them into an Ointment, *S. A.*

This was not in any officinal Diſpenſatory before the laſt of the College, and ſeems contrived much for the ſame Intention as the *Unguentum de Althæa* and *Mucilaginibus.*

Unguentum Populneum, *Ointment of Poplar.*

Take of the freſh black Poplar Buds a pound and a half; of the Leaves of Violets, and Navel-wort of the Wall, of each 3 ounces; of freſh unſalted Hog's Lard, clear'd from its Membranes, and waſhed, 4 pounds; bruiſe, mix, and macerate theſe together; and then add the tender Tops of the Bramble, Leaves of black Poppies, Mandrake, Henbane, Nightſhade, Lettice, the greater Houſleek, and the greater Burdock, of each 3 ounces; bruiſe again, and mix all together very well; and then after ten Days ſtanding pour on them a pound of Roſe-water; after which boil over a gentle Fire, continually ſtirring with a Spatula, until all the ſuperfluous Humidity is evaporated; then ſtrain and ſqueeze out with a Preſs ſo as to obtain an Ointment, *S. A.*

This is originally aſcribed to *Nicolaus.* The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Preſcription of it, as alſo does the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory, but the latter comes much the neareſt to what is here retained. The new College Diſpenſatory hath corrected a Miſtake which the former Editions were liable to, in expreſſing the Houſleek to be the greater ſort, becauſe the leſſer, commonly called *Stone-Crop*, which was to be put in its ſtead, is of a very oppoſite Quality to the Intention of the Medicine.

Unguentum Splanchnicum, *An Ointment for the Bowels.*

Take of the Bark of Caper-root 6 drams; of Bryony-root, Florentine-Orrice, Powder of ſweet Fennel-ſeed, and Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar, of each half an ounce; of the Tops of Wormwood, and Camomile Flowers, of each a dram; of the Ointment of Bays an ounce and a half; let thoſe things be powdered which require it, and ſifted, and the reſt mixed therewith in a warm Mortar, ſo as to make an Ointment, *S. A.*

The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Preſcription of this Intention, and ſomewhat like it in Materials, under the Title of *Unguentum Spleneticum.* *Schroder* hath one alſo under the ſame

ſame Title, but different. The College hath two Preſcriptions under the ſame Denomination in their firſt Diſpenſatory, the laſt of them being diſtinguiſhed by *Unguentum Spleneticum aliud Magiſtrale*, and that is exactly the ſame as this in every thing of moment, but it is very rarely called for or made. The Number of Compoſitions under this Form in the Shops, as well as that of Oils, is prodigiouſly abridg'd to what has been anciently uſed, becauſe their Practice turn'd very much upon Exerciſe, Friction, bathing and anointing; ſo that there was hardly any one Intention which had not ſomething under this Form aſſiſting thereto. But as thoſe Practices are much loſt among us, this is alſo ſunk with them; and indeed, ſo far as any Dependance in Caſes of moment was had upon the Virtues of an Unguent, it has been rejected with very good reaſon; for there is a great deal of difference between uſing them as they did heretofore, for aſſiſting ſome Intentions, in Bathing, Friction, and the like, and laying Streſs upon them when ſuch Practices are diſuſed. We have here given all that are ever heard of in the Shops, tho' they are but a very few of the Number that ſtand in the Works of Diſpenſatory-Writers; and even of them, if a Reviſal and Alteration of this Work ſhould hereafter be called for, as the frequent Changes in Practice may perhaps make neceſſary, it is hoped that many may be expunged. We indeed frequently meet with ſuch Forms in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, but then they are ſeldom confined to any of the officinal Oils and Unguents; and therefore in the following Part we ſhall give Choice of ſuch *Formulæ* under all thoſe Intentions of Cure as ſuch Medicines are likely to fall in with.

Under this Diviſion of Ointments in the laſt College Diſpenſatory are left out many that were in before, either as injudicious Compoſitions, or becauſe their Intentions are better anſwered by ſomewhat elſe in more Eſteem and Uſe; as the *Unguentum Agrippæ*, *Aregon*, *Citrinum*, *Dialthææ comp. Pectorale*, and *Reſumptivum*, from *Nicolaus: De Artanita majus*, *Baſilicon majus*, and *ex Bdellio*, from *Meſue: De Alabaſtro* of *Benedictus Faventinus*; the *Apoſtolorum* of *Avicen*; *è Succis Aperitivis primum & ſecundum*; *Potabile* of *Foëſius: Ad Hemorrhoidas*, and *Stomachicum*, from the *Norimberg* Diſpenſatory: The *Catapſoras*, *Comitiſſæ*, and *Hæmorrhoidale*, from uncertain Authors: *Neopolitanum* of *Renodæus*, and *Refrigerans* of *Galen*. And inſtead of theſe are ſubſtituted the *Unguentum Ægyptiacum magis compoſitum*, *Baſilicon flavum*, *Cæruleum*, *Detergens*, *Digitalis*, *Emolliens*, *Fuſcum*, *Linariæ*, *de Mucilaginibus* and *Sambucinum*. Some are alſo in the laſt Edition of the College put under different Titles from what they ſtood with before in other Diſpenſatories, as the *Unguentum Lilliorum* the ſame as the *Unguentum Anodynum* in the firſt Edition; and ſo of ſome others, more expreſſive of the chief Ingredients, and more ſuitable to the main Deſign of the Compoſitions, as is generally remark'd under the reſpective Forms. [*The Section of Ointments in the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory, tho' conſiderably ſhort, contains ſome few for Intentions, either not at all, or not ſo well provided for in other publick Diſpenſatories. The principal Ointments of this kind are the* Unguentum ad Ambuſta, *the* Unguentum Opodeldoc, *the* Unguentum Pectorale, *and the* Unguentum Vermifugum; *which are ſeverally ordered as follows.*

Unguen-

Unguentum ad Ambuſta, Ointment for Burns.

Take of the inner Rind of freſh Elder, and of freſh Elder Leaves, of each 2 *ounces; bruiſe them well, and boil them in two pounds of Linſeed Oil, till the aqueous Moiſture is conſumed; then preſs out the Oil, and diſſolve in it of white Wax* 6 *ounces; and whilſt they remain fluid ſprinkle the following Powders therein, keeping the whole perpetually ſtirring;* viz. *Powder of Ceruſe* 3 *ounces, and of Calamine an ounce; then taking the Mixture from the Fire, and permitting it to cool a little, add thereto Camphire* 2 *drams, firſt rubb'd in a Mortar with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds, and mix all together into an Ointment.*

This ſeems an excellent Unguent for Burns, and may deſerve to be kept in readineſs to prevail againſt ſuch Accidents as happen every Day.

Unguentum Opodeldoc, The Ointment Opodeldoc.

Take of the Roots of Angelica, long Birthwort, and Maſterwort, of each 2 *ounces; of the Leaves of Baſil, Organy, Sage, and wild Thyme; of the Flowers of Roſemary and Lavender, of each an ounce and half; of Juniper-berries, Bay-berries, and Cummin-Seed, of each an ounce; ſlice and bruiſe the Ingredients, all of them being taken dry, and pour thereon a Gallon of rectified Spirit of Wine; digeſt them, without Heat, for three Days in a cloſe Veſſel, then ſet them in a warm* Balneum Mariæ *for ſome Hours; afterwards preſs out the Liquor, and add thereto of Camphire an ounce;* Venetian *Soap* 2 *pounds cut into ſmall Slices; then with a gentle Heat of a* Balneum Mariæ *digeſt all in a circulatory Veſſel, with the Junctures luted, till it becomes an* Ointment.

This is a very extraordinary Unguent, and will perhaps do more in Hæmorrhages, and Wounds of all Sorts, than almoſt any one who has not experienced it would expect.

Unguentum Pectorale, Pectoral Ointment.

Take of the Ointment of Marſh-mallows 2 *ounces; of* Sperma Ceti *half an ounce; Oil of Mace by Expreſſion* 2 *drams; of the diſtilled Oils of Aniſeed and Roſemary, of each half a dram; of Oil of ſweet Almonds an ounce; melt the Ointment of Marſh-mallows, the* Sperma Ceti *and the Oil of Almonds together; then removing them from the Fire, add the diſtilled Oils and Oil of Mace, and make an Ointment,* S. A.

The Title of this Ointment denotes its Virtues and directs its Uſe.

Unguentum Vermifugum, Ointment againſt Worms.

Take of the Leaves of female-Southernwood, common Wormwood, Rue, Savin, and Tanſey, of each 2 *ounces; bruiſe and boil them with a pound and half of Oil-Olive and a pound of Hog's Lard till the aqueous Moiſture is conſumed; then ſtrain and preſs out all that will run, to which add Ox-Gall and Succotrine-Aloes in fine Powder, of each an ounce and a half; of Colocynth and Worm-ſeed in fine Powder, of each an ounce; boil all together, with continual ſtirring, into an Ointment.*

This Ointment ſeems excellently contrived to deſtroy Worms in Children, by external Application.]

SECT.

SECT. XI.

Of Cerates and Plaiſters.

[A Cerate *differs from an Ointment only in obtaining an higher Conſiſtence. There are but two Preſcriptions now given by the College under this Diſtinction, and both of them make very neat Medicines, the firſt as a Cooler, and the other as a moderate Detergent; but they are ſo readily made, that they are hardly any where kept: the firſt is much preferable to the* Unguentum album camphoratum.

The next and laſt Diviſion of topical Medicines in officinal Pharmacy is that of Plaiſters, which abounds with ſo many Things not in Uſe, that it is only worth our while to take notice of ſuch as are frequently met with in Practice, and to obſerve in general, that even the beſt way of giving to a Plaiſter a good Conſiſtence is a Prejudice to many Intentions, and that is done with Litharge, or Minium, and Oil; for when theſe are boiled ſo as to incorporate, they make a Body very ſuitable for this Form; but then they are oppoſite in Virtues to the warmer Gums, which are frequently mixed with them. The other ways therefore of giving a Conſiſtence to this Form, either with Wax, Roſin, or Pitch, may be preferable as to Intention and Efficacy; but theſe alſo have their Inconveniences in other reſpects; for thoſe Plaiſters which take in much Wax are difficult to ſpread, becauſe when warm they are very apt to run thro' what they are laid upon, and are not glutinous enough to ſtick well. Roſin likewiſe is troubleſome to ſpread, and where it abounds ſticks too much; and Pitch of any kind, eſpecially when joined with Turpentine, tho' made into an hard Conſiſtence, yet will not hold its Form in Rolls, but run flat, as is commonly obſerved in the Emplaſtrum Cephalicum *and* Adhæſivum; *for which reaſon they are frequently confined in Bladders.*

The moſt in Uſe of all the Plaiſters, and which is made the Baſis of many others, is the Diachylon ſimplex; *but the great Demand for this makes the wholeſale Shops not to be at the Trouble of making the Mucilage; they alſo ſubſtitute Lard for Oil, and ſometimes add to it Ceruſe, both to increaſe its Whiteneſs, and make it ſtill the cheaper. But this in ſome meaſure may be diſcovered by the Rolls, of like Weight, being ſmaller than of that which is made genuine. In boiling up Plaiſters of this kind to a Conſiſtence (for either Litharge or the Calxes of Lead require a good deal of boiling to incorporate them) Water is neceſſary to keep them from burning, and turning black. But if that happens to be waſted before a due Conſiſtence is obtained, which Waſte is known by the Bubbles ſubſiding, Care muſt be taken that it be ſupplied with more that is boiling hot; for if any be put in cold, its ſudden Rarifaction will ſwell a viſcid Matter out of the Veſſel, and ſometimes throw it about with Force enough to do a great deal of Miſchief. The requiſite Conſiſtence is known by keeping a little always cooling upon a Tile, or dropping it into Water; for when it is boiled enough it ceaſes to ſtick to the Fingers, if they be wet.*

The Diachylon magnum *I never yet knew made, tho' the* Diachylon magnum cum Gummi *is pretty much in Uſe, being made by the addition of the Gums to the* Diachylon ſimplex. *All the Plaiſters, which after this manner take in Gums, firſt receive their Conſiſtence by due boiling, or*

melting the Wax, Pitch, Roſin, or any thing of that kind; and then the Gums are added, ready ſtrained, as in the Electuaries; and where dry Subſtances are alſo directed, thoſe are laſt of all ſifted into the others, in Powder. The Emplaſtrum Stictícum *is of this Kind and Intention, but takes in ſome Things needleſs, if not oppoſite thereunto; as the* Lapis Calaminaris, *and* Radices Ariſtolochiæ utriuſque. *The* Emplaſtrum è Mucilaginibus *and* Flos Unguentorum *are likewiſe in good Eſteem for the ſame Intention among our Surgeons, and are much uſed to ſuppurate or diſperſe hard Tumours. The* Emplaſtrum Opodeldoc, *newly taken into the College Diſpenſatory, hath many of the warmer Gums of theſe Compoſitions, but 'tis likewiſe crowded with Ingredients of oppoſite Virtues, as the* Lapis Calaminaris, Crocus Martis, Colcothar, Sanguis Draconis, *and ſome others; ſo that it is not in much likelihood of coming into Uſe.*

There are ſome other Plaiſters within the Intention of Diſcutients pretty much in Uſe, as the Emplaſtrum de Cymino, è Cicutâ cum Ammoniaco, de Sapone, *and* Mercurial, *concerning which there is nothing particular worth remarking, unleſs in the latter, which now takes place in the room of the* Emplaſtrum de Ranis cum Mercurio,; *for in that the wholeſale Men had got a Trick of imitating the Weight and Colour of the Quickſilver with the* Plumbum uſtum; *which Fraud is the more notorious, as it is oppoſite to the Intention; nor is this like to fare better with ſuch Artiſts.*

The College have now given three different Epiſpaſtics, but the Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum ſecundum *is moſt in Uſe, tho' the Shops do not confine themſelves to any particular Preſcription for theſe Things; and many only put the Flies upon any common Plaiſter, as many as will ſtick upon it, which never fails to anſwer, the Edges only being ſecured by an adheſive Plaiſter. The Melilot Plaiſter is hardly of any other Uſe than for dreſſing of Bliſters till they are well; tho' Experience hath taught, that in the making, the Roſin and Wax are to be kept out till the Suet and Herb are ſufficiently boiled together and ſtrained by the Preſs; for which reaſon that is kept by it ſelf under the Title of* Sevum Meliloti, *to be made up with the other at any time of the Year.*

The Emplaſtrum Cephalicum *is ſometimes directed, and it hath ſome Things in it very warm, and ſuitable in Intention; but the* Farina Fabarum *and* Orobi *ſeem to be of no Effect, unleſs to clog the others. The* Oxycroceum *is the next conſiderable Compoſition of the ſame Intention, but the Quantity and Dearneſs of the Saffron makes it very much to be ſuſpected whether that be duly put in; but by the Price it is ſold at in the wholeſale Shops we are ſure it cannot; ſo that when it obtains a yellow Colour, reſembling the Saffron, it muſt have it from Turmeric, or ſomething of that Kind. In the particular Directions ſubjoined in the Diſpenſatory for the Compoſition of this, the Frankincenſe, amongſt ſome other Things, is ordered to be powdered; but there is very little in the Shops found hard enough for ſuch Management; beſides it is much more conveniently diſſolved and ſtrained with the Wax, Roſin, Pitch and ſuch like Subſtances.*

The Emplaſtrum ad Herniam *is a very laborious Compoſition to make, tho' the Ingredients have a tolerable Affinity in Intention, which is that of an Aſtringent, or a Strengthener; for which Purpoſes it is pretty often preſcribed. The* Emplaſtrum Cæſaris *and* Maſtichinum *are intended for the ſame Purpoſe, though they never come into Uſe; and indeed there are many others of this Claſs ſo entirely in neglect, that it is not worth the Trouble*

ſo much as to mention them. So that there remains only the Emplaſtrum Adhæſivum, *which is chiefly uſed by Surgeons as a Defenſative, to keep on their Dreſſings, and the* Emplaſtrum Stomachicum magiſtrale, *that are of any note; and although the latter of theſe takes in ſome few Ingredients, which might perhaps have been as well left out, ſuch as the Wormwood, Stœchas, Saunders and Aloes-wood, yet in the main it is ſo warm a Medicine, that applied externally to the Stomach it frequently does Service. But one very good Reaſon for our ſlight Examination of all the officinal Topics is, that they are to ſo much better Advantage in all reſpects ſupplied by extemporaneous Preſcriptions.*]

A Cerate or Cerecloth is of a Conſiſtence between an Unguent and a Plaiſter. A Plaiſter is a Compoſition of Oils, Wax, Roſins, and Powders, *&c.* in ſuch a Conſiſtence as will keep its Form without running or ſticking to any thing when cold, but is yet moiſt enough to be melted and ſpread, ſo as to adhere when warm, and not be brittle or dry enough to crack or break off what it is ſpread upon. When any of this Form therefore is not high enough, either more dry Ingredients are to be added, or ſuch as are in themſelves brittle, as Roſin; or elſe it is to be boiled longer. And when an Emplaſter is too high, it is to be lowered with Oil; or if crumbly, with Turpentine, or ſuch adheſive Bodies. This Diviſion takes in but a ſmall Compaſs in the Intentions of Cure; and for the manner of their Operation, it is included under what has been explained previous to the three firſt Claſſes of Topics, *Sect.* 12.

From the College.

Cerates.

Ceratum album, *The white Cerate.*

Take of the whiteſt Wax 4 ounces; of Oil of ſweet Almonds 5 ounces; of the fineſt Sperma Ceti an ounce; of Ceruſe waſhed in Roſe-water an ounce and half; of Camphire half an ounce; make them into a Cerate, *S. A.*

Ceratum Citrinum, *The yellow Cerate.*

Take of yellow Roſin half a pound; of Sheep's Suet 4 ounces; of the beſt Turpentine 2 ounces; let them be melted by a gentle Fire, then give a little boiling, and ſtrain ſo as to make a Cerate.

There are ſeveral under this Title in the old officinal Diſpenſatories, and eſpecially thoſe of our College; but they all are ſo troubleſome of Compoſition, ſo inelegant, and ſo little uſed, that they are thrown out here, and only theſe two added new, which are both eaſy to make and cleanly to uſe. But the chief reaſon why this Claſs is ſo much reduced, ſeems to be the Conveniency of providing for all the Intentions they are ſuited for by extemporaneous Preſcriptions; ſo that there is no occaſion to trouble the Shops with them till they are called for; as indeed there is not a neceſſity of keeping any thing in readineſs that can be made with Diſpatch enough for every Exigence.

Plaiſters.

Emplaſtrum adhæſivum, *The ſticking Plaiſter.*

Take of the ſimple Diachylon, and Diachalcitis Plaiſter, of each a pound; of *Burgundy*-Pitch 6 ounces; of Turpentine an ounce; of Gum Sarcocolla 4 ounces; make them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

The College have taken this from *Bates*, with ſome little Variations in the Quantities. The Pitch and Gum Sarcocolla muſt be very carefully

ſtrained, or elſe the Plaiſter will be almoſt uſeleſs. There are indeed many Compoſitions of this kind in Practice amongſt our Surgeons, who vary them at their own Diſcretion; and moſt of them omit the Sarcocolla, as giving more Trouble to make it ſmooth than its Qualities are judged to deſerve.

Emplaſtrum ex Ammoniaco, *The Ammoniacum Plaiſter.*

Take of the ſtrained Gum Ammoniacum 6 ounces; of yellow Wax and Roſin, of each 5 ounces; of the ſimple Melilot Plaiſter, Ointment of Marſhmallows, of the Oils of Bays and Orrice, and *Venice*-Turpentine, of each an ounce and half; of Gooſe Fat an ounce; of Sal Armoniac, of Bryony-root, and the Root of Orrice, of each half an ounce; of Galbanum and Bdellium, of each 2 drams; let them boil together ſo as to make a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This hath paſſed through all the Editions of the *London* Diſpenſatory without any great Alterations; it requires a good deal of Care and Skill to compound it well. All the things capable of melting ſhould be ſo managed together, and ſtrained, and the other things ſifted in, in fine Powder. But this is not much uſed, and rarely made.

Emplaſtrum è Baccis Lauri, *Plaiſter of Bay-berries.*

Take of Bay-berries, having their Husks clear'd off, 2 ounces; of Frankincenſe, Maſtich and Myrrh, of each half an ounce; of Cypreſs, Coſtus, yellow Wax, Turpentine, and Oil of Bays, of each an ounce; of deſpumated Honey, juſt made warm, 4 ounces; powder together the Cypreſs, Coſtus, and Bay-berries, to be mixed with the Honey; let the Frankincenſe, Maſtich and Myrrh, be ſeparately reduced, and mixed with the Honey; and then add the Oil of Bays, the Turpentine and Wax, all melted together, ſo as to make a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This is originally aſcribed to *Meſue.* The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Preſcription under the Title of *Emplaſtrum è Baccis Lauri Stomachale*, not much unlike this, except in the addition of ſome Aromatics. The *Auguſtan* hath this, with leſs Variation than the firſt Diſpenſatory of the College, whereinto it is likewiſe tranſcribed; for that Edition of the College quite leaves out the Wax, without which it ſeems impoſſible to give it a good Conſiſtence. There are alſo ſome Variations in the quantities in almoſt all the Diſpenſatories it hath been received into, but not ſo great as to be of any conſequence.

Emplaſtrum de Betonica, *Betony Plaiſter.*

Take of green Betony, Burnet, Agrimony, Sage, Penny-royal, Yarrow, the leſſer Centory, and Clarey, of each 6 ounces; of Frankincenſe and Maſtich, of each 3 drams; of Orrice and round Birthwort, of each 6 drams; of white Wax and Turpentine, of each 8 ounces; of Roſin of the Pine tree 6 ounces; of Gum Elemi and Oil of Fir, of each 2 ounces; of White-wine 3 pounds; let the Herbs be well bruiſed in a Mortar, and ſtand in Maceration for a Week with the White-wine, and then be-ſtirred about and boiled: When the Wine is preſſed out, ſtrained and boiled to the Conſumption of a third Part, put to it the Oil of Fir, then the melted Wax, afterwards the Roſin and Gums, and laſt of all the Turpentine. When theſe have had a gentle boiling, and been taken from the Fire, and are near cooled, ſift in the Orrice and Birthwort in fine Powder, and ſtir them briskly together, ſo as to make them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This hath paſſed thro' all the Re-

viſes

viſes of our College with little or no Alteration, but is not in any other officinal Diſpenſatory that I have met with; it requires a good deal of Care and Trouble in its Compoſition, yet as it is ſometimes met with in Preſcription, moſt of the Shops are at the Pains to keep it by them.

Emplaſtrum Cæſaris, Cæſar's *Plaiſter.*

Take of red Roſes an ounce and a half; of Biſtort-root, of Cypreſs-nuts, of all the Saunders, of Mint, and Coriander-Seeds, of each 3 drams; of Maſtich half an ounce; of Hypociſtis, Acacia, Dragon's Blood, ſealed Earth, true Bole, and red Coral, of each 2 drams; of Turpentine waſh'd in Plaintain-water 4 ounces; of Oil of Roſes 3 ounces; of white Wax 12 ounces; of Roſin of the Pine-tree 10 ounces; of Pitch 6 ounces; of the Juices of Plantain, Houſleek, and Orpine, of each an ounce; let the Wax, Roſin and Pitch be melted together, then add the Turpentine and Oil, the Hypociſtis and Acacia, diſſolved in the ſaid Juice; and laſtly the Powders; ſo that the whole may be made into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This I find only in the College Diſpenſatories, and thro' all of them it hath paſſed but with very little Alterations, as in the Quantities and Tranſpoſitions of the Ingredients, of no great conſequence to the main Intention or facility of Compoſition; but this is ſeldom called for in Preſcription, and ſcarcely made in the Shops.

Emplaſtrum Cephalicum, *Cephalic Plaiſter.*

Take of tranſparent Roſin 2 ounces; of black Pitch an ounce; of Labdanum, Turpentine, Bean and Orobus Flower, and Pigeons Dung, of each half an ounce; of Myrrh and Maſtich, of each a dram and a half; of Gum, Juniper, and Nutmegs, of each 2 drams; let the Myrrh and Labdanum be diſſolved in a warm Mortar, and with the addition of the reſt of the Ingredients make them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.* If it be deſired ſtronger, add the Powders of Euphorbium, Pellitory, and black Pepper, of each 2 ſcruples.

Both *Schroder* and the *Pharmacopœia Regia* give Compoſitions under this Title, differing from one another as much as this differs from both. This hath paſſed thro' all the College Emendations without much Alteration, and is now much uſed in common Preſcription, to apply to the Feet as well as the Head. [*The Cephalic Plaiſter of the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory ſeems much better contrived to anſwer the Intention than this. It is directed thus.*

Take of Tacamahac 2 ounces; of Labdanum and ſolid Storax, of each half an ounce; of yellow Wax 3 ounces; of white Roſin an ounce; of Myrrh and Caſtor, of each 2 drams; of Venice-*Turpentine 3 ounces; diſtilled Oils of Lavender and Amber, of each a dram; let the diſtilled Oils be added after the other Ingredients are removed from the Fire, and become almoſt cold; and mix the whole into a Plaiſter,* S. A.]

Emplaſtrum è Cicuta cum Ammoniaco, *Plaiſter of Hemlock with Ammoniacum.*

Take of the Juice of Hemlock Leaves 4 ounces; of Vinegar of Squills and Gum-Ammoniacum, of each 8 ounces; diſſolve the Gum in the Juice and Vinegar, and after due ſtanding together, ſtrain and reduce them to the Conſiſtence of a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

The firſt Diſpenſatory of the College adds to this Wax and Oil of Almonds, but neither the Intention of the Medicine nor the Conſiſtence require them, and therefore they are much better left out here. The Vi-

negar of Squills is likewiſe of good Advantage to the Efficacy of a Diſcutient, much beyond the common Vinegar before ordered. It is uſed with Succeſs to diſcuſs Flatulencies, eſpecially thoſe of the Hypochondria.

Emplaſtrum è Cymino, *Cummin Plaiſter.*

Take of Cummin-Seeds and Bay-Berries, of each half a pound; of Ground-pine 4 handfuls; boil them in 12 pounds of Spring-water; and afterwards in the ſtrained Liquor boil 6 pounds of *Burgundy*-Pitch to the Conſiſtence of a hard Plaiſter; let them ſtand together till almoſt cold, then pour away the ſeparated Decoction; melt again the Pitch, and to it, by degrees, add in powder, Bay-Berries and Cummin-Seeds, of each half a pound; and continually ſtir them together till the Plaiſter acquires a due Conſiſtence.

This was never received by an officinal Diſpenſatory until by the College of *London*; and the firſt Edition of theirs puts half a pound of the Oil of Dill with a pound of each of the Powders, ſo that the Conſiſtence in both comes out pretty much the ſame. The Ground-pine is likewiſe an addition in the Decoction, tho' the firſt Receipt directs no Decoction at all. If good Care is not taken that the Seeds and Berries be reduced to Powder without too fierce a drying, the whole will be of a brittle Conſiſtence; but otherwiſe there will remain in them ſo much of an oily Moiſture, as not to make the Pitch harder than it would be without them, but give to the whole a very good Body. This is much uſed to diſcuſs Flatulencies.

Emplaſtrum Diachalciteos, *Compound Plaiſter of Chalcitis.*

Take of old unſalted Hog's Lard, cleanſed from its Membranes, 2 ounces; of old Oil of Olives, of the Litharge of Gold powdered and ſifted, of each 3 pounds; of white Vitriol calcin'd and powder'd 4 ounces; let the Litharge, Lard and Oil be boil'd together over a gentle Fire with a little Plantain-Water, and continually ſtirred with a Spatula, to the Conſiſtence of an Emplaſter; and when this is taken off the Fire, ſtir in the Vitriol, ſo as to make it into a Maſs, *S. A.*

This is a Compoſition as ancient as *Galen*, and is aſcribed to him for its Author. It is by many Authors indifferently called *Diapalma*, or *Diachalcitis*, and in the firſt Diſpenſatory of the College it is entitled *Emplaſtrum Diapalmæ, ſeu Diachalciteos*; tho' the former Appellation is moſt commonly confounded with the *Diachylon ſimplex*. The *Chalcitis*, whence it takes its Name, is a Mineral not much unlike Braſs, and a Species of native Vitriol; tho' the Shops too often ſubſtitute for it the *Colcothar*, or *Caput Mortuum* of Vitriol after its Diſtillation. *Schroder* ſays it is an intermediate Body between the *Miſy* and *Sory*, being harder than the former, and ſofter than the latter. *Zwelfer* makes it the ſame as *Calcanthum*, and is at the Pains to give the many Names it goes by in the Writers on Pharmacy, which are not worth recital here. This Plaiſter is ſeldom made, becauſe commonly confounded with the following.

Diachylon ſimplex, *Simple Diachylon.*

Take of the Mucilages of Fenugreek, Linſeeds, and Marſhmallow Root, of each a pound; of old Oil that's fine 3 pounds; of Litharge of Gold a pound and half. To make the aforeſaid Mucilages, take of Fenugreek and Linſeeds, and of Marſhmallow-Roots, of each 3 ounces; of common Water 6 pounds: Let the Litharge be finely powder'd and mixed

ed with the Oil, then boil it over a gentle Fire, ſtirring it all the while with a Spatula until it grows as thick as Honey; take it from the Fire, and let it leiſurely cool, and then mix it with the Mucilage, and gently boil it again to the Conſumption of all the aqueous Humidity, ſo as to make it into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This is originally preſcribed by *Meſue*, and is not only the moſt common Plaiſter of the Shops, as it is much uſed alone, but alſo as it is the Baſis of many others. What is given in the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory under the Title of *Diachylon ſimplex, ſive album*, is exactly the ſame as this: and the *Diachylon parvum* aſcribed to the ſame Author in the ſame Collection, differs only in adding Henbane and Fleawort Seeds to the Mucilage. But the Simplicity of this Compoſition is ſuch as to have admitted of very little Variation in any Hands it hath paſſed thro'; however, we have ſome Dealers in Medicine amongſt us who have had Ingenuity and Diſhoneſty enough to debaſe it, by the Uſe of Hog's Lard inſtead of Oil, and adding Ceruſe to it to make it heavier, with an omiſſion alſo of the Mucilage, only for the ſake of a greater Profit in its Sale.

Diachylon magnum, *The greater Diachylon.*

Take of the Mucilages of Raiſins, Figs, Marſhmallow-roots, Fenugreek and Linſeeds, Birdlime, of the Juices of Orrice and Squills, of OEſypus, or Sheeps-foot Oil, of each an ounce and half; of the Oils of Orrice, Camomile, and Dill, of each 8 ounces; of Litharge of Gold finely powder'd a pound; of Turpentine 3 ounces; of Roſin of the Pine-tree and yellow Wax, of each 2 ounces; let the Oil and Litharge be well ſtirr'd together, and then boiled over a gentle Fire, all the while ſtirring it till they incorporate into a Body; then removing it off the Fire till it is cold, add the Mucilages, and boil again to the Conſumption of all the ſuperfluous Humidity; afterwards put in the Birdlime and the OEſypus, with the Juices of Orrice and Squills, and boil again to the Conſumption of theſe Juices; and while the Mixture is yet hot, melt in the Wax and Roſin; after it is taken off the Fire mix in the Turpentine by brisk ſtirring, ſo that the whole may obtain a ſuitable Conſiſtence for an Emplaſter.

This is alſo aſcribed to *Meſue*, and hath kept its place in almoſt all the officinal *Diſpenſatories*, as well as in thoſe of our *College*, and without much Alteration. Indeed *Zwelfer* takes the liberty to ſay that this, and all Compoſitions of like kind, deſerve rather to be quite expunged than mended; although in the ſame place he is at a good deal of pains to direct the particular Manner of its Compoſition: that is however ſo fully done here, as not to want any of his help. The *OEſypus* was frequently directed in the antient Pharmacy, as particularly by *Mathiolus* and *Dioſcorides*. *Schroder* teaches us that it was made by boiling that Wool of a Sheep which grows chiefly upon the Neck and Flanks, in Water, till the Oil was got out of it, and could be ſeparated from the Water: but the Joint-Oil of the Feet, which is here ſubſtituted to ſave that Trouble, is every jot as good for the ſame Intention; it partaking as much of that ſoft mucilaginous Nature as the other was ſuppoſed to do.

Diachylon Magnum cum Gummi, *The great Diachylon with Gums.*

Take of ſtrained Galbanum, 3 ounces; of Bdellium, Sagapenum, and Ammoniacum, of each 2 ounces. Let them be added to the preceding *Great Diachylon*, after Solution in Wine, ſtraining and

boiling up to the Conſiſtence of Honey; and by this means it becomes a Diachylon with Gums.

This Addition to the former was originally the Contrivance of *Renodæus*, excepting the Galbanum; but the *Pharmacopœia Regia* adds the Gums to the *Diachylon Simplex*; which is a much leſs troubleſome way, leaving out the Bdellium, and putting in both Galbanum and Opopanax. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* gives a Preſcription from another Author; but that is ſo extremely perplexed, as to have been followed by none ſince.

Diachylon Compoſitum, ſive Emplaſtrum è Mucilaginibus: *Compound Diachylon, or the Mucilage Plaiſter.*

Take of the Mucilage of the middle Bark of Elm, of Marſh-mallow-Root, Fenugreek, and Linſeed, of each 4 ounces and an half; of the Oils of Camomile, Lilies, and Dill, of each 1 ounce and an half; of Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Sagapenum, and Opopanax, of each half an ounce; of yellow Wax, 20 ounces; of Turpentine, 2 ounces; of Saffron, 2 drams. Let the Mucilages, extracted with Water, be boiled over a gentle Heat with the Oils, to a Conſumption of their aqueous Humidity; and the Wax, cut into ſmall Pieces, be melted in them, and ſtirred in with a Spatula; when they are taken from the Fire, and while hot, add, by degrees, the Gums diſſolv'd in Turpentine; and ſtir them well about; laſtly, put in the Saffron finely powder'd; ſo that the whole may be made into a Maſs, of the Conſiſtence fit for a Plaiſter.

This is a Compoſition of *Meſue*; and hath been in all the officinal *Diſpenſatories*, with little or no Alteration. It is now much in eſteem amongſt our Surgeons; who uſe it chiefly as a Suppurative.

Emplaſtrum Diaſulphuris, *The Sulphur Plaiſter.*

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, and *Venice*-Turpentine, of each half an ounce; ſtir them over a gentle Heat, that they may incorporate together, and be in perfect fuſion; after removal from the Fire, put in 1 ounce more of Turpentine, and ſtir them about till they are cold. Of this Mixture take 1 ounce; of Wax, 2 drams; melt theſe together, and remove them off the Fire, and ſtir in of Myrrh, in fine Powder, 1 ounce; of Camphire, 1 dram; mix them exactly ſo as to make into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This is originally aſcrib'd to *Rulandus*; and *Sennertus*, in his *Inſtitutions*, gives it a great Recommendation for the Cure of all Sorts of Ulcers. *Schroder*, and our Countryman *Bates*, have given Preſcriptions of it alike; but this differs from them both very conſiderably in omitting the Roſin, adding Camphire, and changing indeed the manner of Compoſition in moſt Parts of the Proceſs.

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum Primum, *The firſt bliſtering Plaiſter.*

Take of the Simple Melilot-Plaiſter, 1 pound and an half; of Cantharides, in fine Powder, 12 ounces, of the Seeds of Biſhop's-weed, 1 ounce and an half; of Vinegar, half a pound; and make them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum Secundum, *The ſecond bliſtering Plaiſter.*

Take of Burgundy-Pitch, 12 ounces; of *Venice*-Turpentine, 4 ounces; of the Powder of Cantharides, 6 ounces; mix and make them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

Paſta

Paſta Epiſpaſtica, *The Bliſtering Paſte.*

Take of Cantharides in Powder, and Wheat-Flower, each as much as you pleaſe; and of ſtrong Vinegar a ſufficient quantity, to make them into a Paſte.

None of theſe are exactly the ſame in any former *Diſpenſatory*; and indeed moſt vary ſo much in their Opinions concerning the Conſiſtence or Adheſion neceſſary or beſt in Compoſitions of this Intention, that it is not like to have any particular Standard, from which ſome or other in their private Practice will not be apt to deviate.

Emplaſtrum è Noſtratibus, Flos Unguentorum Dictum; *A Plaiſter called in our Country, the Flower of Ointments.*

Take of common Roſin, Roſin of the Pine-Tree, yellow Wax, Sheep's Suet, of each half an ounce; of Olibanum, 4 ounces; of Turpentine, 2 ounces and an half; of Myrrh, and Maſtich, of each 1 ounce; of Camphire, 2 drams; of White Wine half a pound; boil them together into a Plaiſter.

This hath been the ſame in all the Editions of the *College Diſpenſatory*; but in their firſt it is directed to be made into a Cerate; and indeed its Conſiſtence is ſo ſoft as rather to come under that Appellation than that of a Plaiſter. It is pretty much in uſe amongſt our Surgeons, for a warm Suppurative.

Emplaſtrum de Gummi Elemi, *Plaiſter of Gum Elemi.*

Take of Gum Elemi, 4 ounces; of Roſin of the Pine-Tree, fine Wax, and Gum-Ammoniacum, of each 2 ounces; of Turpentine, 3 ounces and an half; of *Malaga* Wine a ſufficient Quantity: Boil till the Wine is evaporated, then put in the Ammoniacum firſt diſſolved in Vinegar.

This was taken in by the *College* from an Author of no great note, and hath been ſince continued with little or no Alteration; but 'tis very rarely uſed or made.

Emplaſtrum Griſeum de Lapide Calaminari, *The Calamine Plaiſter.*

Take of prepared Calamine, 1 ounce; of Litharge, 2 ounces; of Ceruſe, half an ounce; of Tutty, 1 dram, or Turpentine, 6 drams; of white Wax, 1 ounce and an half; of Sheep's Suet, 2 ounces; of fine Frankincenſe, 5 drams; of Maſtich 3 drams; of Myrrh, 3 drams; of Camphire, 1 dram and an half. Let the Turpentine, Wax and Suet be all melted together; then put in the Frankincenſe, Maſtich and Myrrh, in Powder, and after they are very well mix'd, add the Calamine, Litharge, Ceruſe and Tutty, alſo in fine Powder; laſtly, before they are quite cold, put in the Camphire, diſſolved in a little Spirit of Wine; and make all into a Plaiſter.

This is exactly as in the *Auguſtan* and firſt *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*. The ſame manner of Compoſition is alſo directed by *Zwelfer*; who ſays the Preſcription ſhews the Skill of its Contriver in nothing more than the Facility of making it; becauſe it requires no other Management but that Order of Mixture as here directed, to obtain a due Conſiſtence; but notwithſtanding it ſtands recommended for a great Healer of Ulcers, it does not much take place in the preſent Practice. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* alſo gives one under this Title, *Ad Ulcera fluida Antiqua*; but it is likewiſe now in neglect.

Emplaſtrum ad Herniam, *Plaiſter againſt Ruptures.*

Take of Galls, Cypreſs-Nuts, Pomegranate-Peel, Balauſtines, Acacia, the Seeds of Plantain, Fleawort, and Creſſes, Acorn-Cups, roaſted Beans, long and round Birthwort and Myrtles, of each half an ounce. Let all theſe be powder'd, and macerated four Days in Vinegar of Roſes, and afterwards dried; then take of the greater and leſſer Comfrey, of Horſe-tail, Woad, Ceterach, Roots of Oſmund-Royal and Fern, of each 1 ounce; of Frankincenſe, Myrrh and Maſtich, of each 2 ounces; of *Armenian* Bole waſhed in Vinegar, of prepared Calamine, Litharge of Gold, and Dragon's Blood, of each 3 ounces; of Pitch, 2 pounds; of Turpentine a ſufficient quantity to make the whole into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

There are two Preſcriptions in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, under the Title of *Emplaſtra ad Rupturas*; but both very different from this; which is not only intended for what is ſignified by its Title, but for ſtrengthening any weak Part. This hath *Fernelius* for its Author; but it is a troubleſome Compoſition to make; becauſe the great Quantity of things to be mixed in Powder, give it a very hard Conſiſtence, unleſs Turpentine enough be put in to make it otherwiſe, which is then apt to render it too adheſive, and unable to keep its Form. If the Litharge be boiled up into a Diachylon, with a ſufficient quantity of Oil, it greatly mends the Conſiſtence, and makes it much more convenient for uſe. It is frequently preſcrib'd; but generally in Mixture, with Diachylon, or ſome other Plaiſter of the like Texture, for the Reaſons before given.

Emplaſtrum de Maſtiche, *The Maſtich-Plaiſter.*

Take of Maſtich, 3 ounces; of *Armenian* Bole, waſhed in red Wine, 1 ounce and an half; of red Roſes, 6 drams; the Raſpings of Ivory, and Myrtle-Berries, of each half an ounce; of Turpentine, Colophony, Tacamahac, and Labdanum, of each 2 ounces; of yellow Wax, half a pound; of the Oil of Myrtles, 4 ounces. Let thoſe things be powdered apart which require it; then melt the Wax in the Oil, and to them, when taken off the Fire, add the Turpentine; afterwards mix the Bole, Roſes and Ivory in Powder; and laſt of all the Maſtich; then briskly ſtir them about in a warm Mortar, ſo as to bring them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This is a Preſcription of *Renodæus*, and ſtands here as in the foregoing *Diſpenſatory* of the *College*; though differing ſomewhat from their firſt Publication: it is however but rarely called for in Practice, and therefore ſeldom to be met with in the Shops.

Emplaſtrum de Meliloto Simplex, *Simple Melilot Plaiſter.*

Take of fine Roſin, 8 pounds; of yellow Wax, 4 pounds; of Sheep's Suet, 2 pounds, after theſe are melted together, put in 5 pounds of green Melilot cut ſmall; and make them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

There is in all the preceding Editions of the *College*, as alſo in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, a Compound Plaiſter of Melilot from *Meſue*; but juſtly rejected in the laſt, as a very troubleſome Compoſition, and never made uſe of; however this retains the Diſtinction of *Simplex*, and is but a modern Contrivance, though now greatly in uſe, chiefly

chiefly for dreſſing Bliſters. The Shops have been accuſtomed to boil the Melilot Leaves, with Suet only, both becauſe it is then much fitter to ſtrain, and may be made at the time of gathering the Herb, to be kept under the Title of *Sevum Meliloti*, to make the Plaiſter, by an addition of the reſt, at a cooler Seaſon; which is then vaſtly more convenient for the Operator; for neither will the Roſin ſtrain without vaſt Difficulty and Loſs; nor can the whole be work'd up when the Weather is hot, without very great trouble.

Emplaſtrum Mercuriale, *The Mercury Plaiſter.*

Take of Quickſilver, which hath been ſtrained through Leather, 8 ounces; of liquid Storax, 1 ounce and an half; of *Venice* Turpentine, 1 ounce. Let the whole be worked together in a Mortar, to an entire Incorporation of the Mercury; then take of the *Diachalcitis* Plaiſter, 1 pound; of Gum Ammoniacum, half a pound. Melt them and put them into a Mortar, and work them about until cold, and become a Plaiſter.

The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Compoſition of the ſame Intention as this, under the Title of *Emplaſtrum Mercuriale Antivenereum*. *Schroder* hath alſo one *ad Tophos & Gummata*; but this is much preferable, both as to the Neatneſs, Facility of Compoſition, and Efficacy againſt what it is deſign'd. It hath been in many *Diſpenſatories* before; and has the Reputation of a very eminent Perſon now living for its Contriver.

Emplaſtrum de Minio, *Red Lead Plaiſter.*

Take of red Lead, 9 ounces; of the Oil of red Roſes, 1 pound and an half; of White-Wine Vinegar, 6 ounces; and boil them to the perfect Conſiſtence of a Plaiſter.

This Compoſition will change brown or black, before it comes to a due Conſiſtence; they who therefore covet it red, put in Wax; and boil the *Minium* firſt to a Conſiſtence with Water only. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, and all the Editions of the *College* before the laſt, give a Compound *Minium* Plaiſter; which is now very juſtly rejected as troubleſome, and never uſed.

Emplaſtrum Nigrum, *The Black Plaiſter.*

Take of white Ceruſe, 1 pound; of Linſeed Oil, 2 pounds, and boil them to a ſufficient Conſiſtence; ſtirring them all the while with a Spatula.

The old *Diſpenſatories*, and particularly the *Auguſtan*, and firſt of the *College*, have a very tedious Compoſition under this Title; but it is now expunged, as not worth making; yet this, as eaſy as it is to make, is ſeldom uſed.

Emplaſtrum Opodeldoc, *Opodeldoc Plaiſter.*

Take of Bdellium, Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Sagapenum, and Opopanax, of each 2 ounces; melt theſe together, and add to them half a pound of *Strasburgh* Turpentine; 4 ounces of Oil of Bays; 2 ounces of Amber; and ſtir them together over a gentle Fire. Take of Litharge, 1 pound; Calamine, 1 pound and half; of Oil of Olives, 2 pounds; of Linſeed Oil, 1 pound; boil theſe likewiſe over a gentle Fire, ſtirring all the while with a Spatula: and when they are all mixed, add of yellow Wax, and Colophony, of each 1 pound; and after theſe are melted and mixed with the preceding, boil again, and ſtir until all are incorporated; then gradually

gradually put in of the aſtringent Saffron of *Mars*, Load-Stone, red Colcothar, Olibanum, Myrrh, Amber, Maſtich, Sarcocolla, Dragon's Blood and Camphire, of each 1 ounce; of round Birthwort Root, 2 ounces; and let them ſtand over the Fire till the whole hath obtained a due Conſiſtence.

This Compoſition hath been greatly extolled heretofore, and particularly by *Paracelſus*, who frequently mentions it in his Chirurgical Writings; and from him *Schroder* hath taken it into his *Pharmacopœia Medico Chymica*; as alſo hath the ſame Collector tranſcribed another, under the ſame Title, from one *Fælix Wurtz*: but this, to which the *College* have now the firſt time given a place in their *Diſpenſatory*, is the neareſt copied after *Mindererus*, which the *Auguſtan* Collection hath alſo got from the ſame Author; but with ſome Variations of no great moment. *Zwelfer* is very particular in his *Animadverſions* upon the manner of its Compoſition; which are hardly worth Tranſcription here; yet with his uſual Freedom he greatly blames this Contrivance, as containing many Ingredients of different, if not contrary Qualities, and laughs at the Conceit of the Loadſtone therein. Every one however is not tied to his Opinion.

Emplaſtrum Oxycroceum.

Take of Saffron, 2 ounces; of Pitch, Colophony, and yellow Wax, of each 4 ounces; of Turpentine, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniacum, Myrrh, Olibanum and Maſtich, of each 1 ounce, and 3 drams. To the melted Wax put the Pitch, cleared of all Droſs and ſtrained, as alſo the Colophony; and after they are melted together, taken off the Fire, and a little cooled, mix with them the Galbanum and Ammoniacum, diſſolved in Vinegar, ſtrained, and boiled to the Conſumption of the Vinegar; as likewiſe the Turpentine; then ſift in the Maſtich and Myrrh powdered ſeparately; and laſt of all the Saffron; ſtir them all well together, and make them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This is aſcribed to *Nicolaus* in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, as likewiſe by the firſt of the *College*, into which it is tranſcribed; but here the Quantity of Saffron is much abridged. This ſeems to have taken its Name from the Saffron and Vinegar, both which are expreſſed by it; notwithſtanding the ſmall ſhare Vinegar hath in it; and indeed the *Auguſtan* Collection gives one Preſcription, under this Title, from *Vigo*, which is alſo in the firſt Edition of the *College*, that hath in it neither Saffron nor Vinegar; but that whole Compoſition is very juſtly cenſured by *Zwelfer*. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives likewiſe a Preſcription bearing this Title; and not greatly differing in Materials. This hath been in great eſteem for many Intentions of Conſequence; though *Hildanus*, Cent. 4. Obſ. 99, 100. takes notice of ſome Inconveniences and Miſchiefs ariſing from its uſe. The manner of its Compoſition hath been very particularly directed by *Zwelfer*; but what the *College* have thought fit to give here, is ſufficient for any Compounder. Notwithſtanding the Abridgment of the Saffron in its quantity (which in ſome meaſure might probably be from the Virtues of ours being ſo much beyond any that is foreign) yet the Covetouſneſs of our wholeſale Medicine-Makers hath found out a way to diminiſh even that; and it is to be feared ſometimes to imitate its Colour, without putting in any Saffron at all; ſo that it is needful to be

be cautious, when any great dependance is had hereupon. It is chiefly uſed to warm and ſtrengthen debilitated Parts.

Emplaſtrum de Sapone, *Soap Plaiſter.*

Take of common Oil, 2 pounds; of red Lead 1 pound. Let them be put upon the Fire, and briskly ſtirred about a good while, until they are very well mixed; then take the Mixture off the Fire, and before it is quite cold, ſtir in of *Venice* Soap, cut into thin Slices, half a pound; and make into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This is but a very modern Contrivance, though much in eſteem amongſt ſome Perſons; chiefly for diſcuſſing Gouty Tumours, and the Juices ſtagnating after Sprains.

Emplaſtrum Stictícum, *Stictic Plaiſter.*

Take of the Oil of Olives, 6 ounces; of yellow Wax, 1 ounce and an half; of Ground Litharge, 4 ounces and an half; of Gum Ammoniacum, and Bdellium, of each half an ounce; of Galbanum, 6 ounces; of Opopanax, Oil of Bays, Calamine, both the Birthworts, Myrrh and Frankincenſe, of each 2 drams; and of fine Turpentine, 1 ounce. Let the Oil and Litharge be boiled, and incorporated together, ſtirring all the while with a Spatula, till it ceaſes to ſtick to the Fingers; then removing it off the Fire; melt in it the Wax, next the Turpentine mixed with the Gums, and laſt of all put in the Powders. When all is cold, put in the Frankincenſe and Oil of Bays; ſo as to make the whole into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

This is originally the Preſcription of *Paracelſus*; for which reaſon it is frequently, in the Shops, called *Paracelſus*'s Plaiſter. It differs not much from the *Emplaſtrum Cereneum*, and the *Divinum* of *Nicolaus*. The *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory* gives one under the ſame Title, from *Oſwald Crollius*; which is crowded with ſo many inſignificant Ingredients, as not to be now at all minded. It hath paſſed through all the *College* Editions with little or no Alteration; and is now much in eſteem for many Intentions, but chiefly as the *Oxycroceum.*

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum Magiſtrale, *The Magiſterial Stomach-Plaiſter.*

Take of Mint, Wormwood, Stœchas, and Bays, of each 1 dram; of Marjoram, red Roſes, and yellow Saunders, of each 2 drams; of Calamus Aromaticus, Aloes Wood, Flowers of Lavender, Nutmeg, Cubebs, Galangal, long Pepper, and Mace, of each 1 dram; of Maſtich, 3 drams; of Cloves, 2 drams and an half; of the Oils of Mint, half an ounce; of Nard, 1 ounce; and of Spike, 1 dram; of Roſin and Wax, of each 4 ounces; of Labdanum, 3 ounces; of ſtrained Storax, half an ounce. Make them into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

There are no leſs than three Preſcriptions under this Title, in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, and two in the firſt Edition of the *College*; one of which is aſcrib'd to *Meſue*. *Schroder* hath one not much unlike it. They all aim at the ſame Intention, of warming and comforting the Stomach, by the Steams of volatile Aromatics; but what is now here retained is much preferable to them all; particularly in Uniformity of Intention; though this ſufficiently abounds with Ingredients, which is ſome detriment to a good Conſiſtence in the whole. It is now much in eſteem, and frequently preſcrib'd to ſtrengthen the Stomach, inſomuch that there are hardly any Shops without it.

Empla-

Emplaſtrum Tonſoris.

Take of hard Pitch, 2 pounds; of Wax, 1 pound; of Roſin of the Pine-Tree, half a pound; of Fenugreek Meal, and the Powder of black Chamalæon or Briony-Root, of each 4 ounces; of Cummin Seeds finely powder'd, 2 ounces. Make them into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

I cannot trace this farther back than the laſt Edition of the *College*; nor gueſs at the Reaſon for its particular Name. It is however ſo obſcure both in Practice, and in the Shops, as to be hardly ever made or called for.

This Claſs of Compoſitions hath likewiſe had its ſhare of Improvement, in the preſent Emendation of the *College Diſpenſatory*; both in the Expulſion of ſome uſeleſs ones, and the Addition of what were not in before: of the former ſort are the *Emplaſtrum Album coctum Ulmenſe*; *Barbarum magnum* of *Galen*; *Catagmaticum*, both of *Vigo* and *Renodæus*; *è Cinnabari*, *è Creta*; *de Cruſta Panis*; *Diaphœnicon Calidum & Frigidum*, both of *Meſue*: *Divinum* of *Nicolaus*; *Gratia Dei* of the ſame Author; *de Hermodactylis*; *Hyſtericum* from *Renodæus*; *de Janua* of *Nicolaus*; Μηλοφυλλώτικον; the *De Minio Comp. Nervinum*, and *de Ranis* of *Vigo*; *Sacrum*; *de Sandyce*; *Sicyonium*; *ſine Pari*; Στυφανᾶον: and of the latter are the *Adhæſivum*, *Epiſpaſticum*, but eſpecially the *Paſta Epiſpaſtica*, *Emplaſtrum Mercuriale* and *Opodeldoc*. Beſides which Additions, many formerly inſerted, are much improved; as the *Emplaſtrum è Cymino*, and others. The Expulſion of the *Emplaſtrum de Ranis* is not likely however to diſcredit it in Practice; becauſe it is by common Experience, found of admirable Service in diſſipating hard Tumours, eſpecially thoſe from venereal Cauſes.

It may not be improper to ſubjoin to Compoſitions of this kind a general Caution; that where boiling of adheſive Bodies is neceſſary, ſuch as Litharge, or any of the Calxes of Lead, with Oil, and which require a due quantity of ſome aqueous Humidity to keep them from burning, or changing Colour, before a due Conſiſtence is obtained, that no freſh Liquor be put in cold; becauſe the included Air therein will ſo ſuddenly rarify, and explode with the Heat, as to throw the Mixture out of the Veſſel, and endanger burning any who ſtand near. The Veſſels alſo in ſuch Proceſſes ought to be eight times bigger than will hold the Materials when cold; becauſe they will ſwell ſo much upon boiling, as otherwiſe to run over.

From Bates.

Emplaſtrum Burgundicum, Burgundy-*Plaiſter*.

Take *Burgundy* Pitch, 1 pound; Cloves in Powder, 10 drams; Oil of Pepper, 3 drams. Mix them into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

This is intended to draw away Rheums and ſharp Defluxions that fall upon any particular Part, chiefly about the Face, by applying it behind the Ears, or to the Nape of the Neck, where by ſticking ſo cloſe and warming the Part, it makes a Revulſion, and with ſome it will even raiſe a Bliſter; but it will be much eaſier and more convenient for the Maker to powder the Pepper, and uſe Oil of Cloves, becauſe they are in readineſs to be had; but the Oil of Pepper is not ſo often made, nor ſo common to be met with. In ſore Eyes, the Tooth-ach, and rheumy Diſtillations, it will frequently do good Service,

vice, and give almoſt immediate Relief with little Trouble.

Emplaſtrum Diagalbani, *Plaiſter of Galbanum.*

Take Galbanum diſſolved and ſtrained with Vinegar 12 ounces; yellow Wax 8 ounces; Turpentine 5 ounces; make them into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

This admirably warms, ſoftens and diſcuſſes all Indurations and harden'd Tumors, be they chalky, ſcrophulous, or venereal; it is likewiſe very good to eaſe and waſte by degrees Corns upon the Feet, Warts, and all ſuch like Incruſtations, in what Part ſoever.

Emplaſtrum Mamillare, *Plaiſter for the Breaſts.*

Take Parmaſitty an ounce; white Wax 2 ounces; Galbanum ſtrained with Vinegar half an ounce; Oil of Elder a ſufficient quantity, to make all together into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

This ſtands much recommended againſt all Tumors of the Breaſt, from curdled and pent up Milk, or from œdematous Humours, or even for the Evil itſelf there is nothing equal to it; it gently mollifies ſuch Swellings, and gives opportunity for the obſtructed Matter to be reſumed, and carried back by the refluent Blood, or breathed out by Tranſpiration.

Emplaſtrum Opiatum, *An Anodyne Plaiſter.*

Take the greater Diachylon 4 ounces; Quickſilver 2 ounces; Opium an ounce; mix, *S. A.*

This is beſt made by a freſh Compoſition of the Diachylon, and then incorporating the Quickſilver with the due quantity of Turpentine; and the Opium is beſt dry'd and reduc'd to a fine Powder, which is troubleſome enough, and requires Time; for it is almoſt impoſſible to make it incorporate with any aqueous Humidity in it, as it will have in Extract, and by ſtraining. This is calculated to give Eaſe in arthritic Pains, and all ſuch as ariſe from acrimonious Humours, vellicating the Fibres, whether from venereal or common ſcorbutic Cauſes.

Emplaſtrum Podagricum, *A Plaiſter againſt the Gout.*

Take Opium and *Venice* Soap, of each 2 ounces; Diachalcitis 8 ounces; make all into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

The common Diachylon may be uſed for Diachalcitis. It differs from the foregoing only in the Soap, for which it cannot but be much the better for this Intention, becauſe that carries more Opium into the Part, by its opening Quality, than otherwiſe could get there; for this is known to be very penetrating, as hath been already more than once remarked. Wherever therefore the Gout fixes, and begins to ſwell, lay a Plaiſter of this pretty thick and broad upon it; and tho' it may not immediately abate the Pain, yet it will gradually waſte the Matter which occaſions it, and render the Fibres leſs ſenſible of its Vellications till the Fit is over. In all Tumours likewiſe attended with ſharp Pain this is an uſeful Application.

Emplaſtrum Smecticum.

Take red Lead a pound and half; Oil of Olives 2 pounds; *Venice* Soap 4 ounces; yellow Wax 2 ounces; boil all into a Plaiſter, *S. A.*

The ſame Cautions in making this are neceſſary, as were before given under the Soap-Plaiſter of the College, from which this very little differs. This is praiſed for a great Strengthener of the Back, by applying it to the Reins; and if uſed in time it's ſaid much to preſerve Women from Miſcarriages, for which Purpoſe ſome apply it alſo to the Navel. This is alſo recommended

to

to relieve gouty Pains, and is ſaid to ſtrengthen ſprain'd Limbs, and diſſipate the congeal'd Humours that gather about Parts which are bruis'd.

Emplaſtrum ad Strumas, *A Plaiſter againſt the Evil.*

Take Hemlock-Plaiſter, with Ammoniacum, 4 ounces; of Gum Elemi half an ounce; of corroſive Sublimate 10 drams; mix, *S. A.*

This is contriv'd as efficacious for the Purpoſe as the Operation of any thing of the Kind can be bore with, for it is almoſt ſo corroſive as to make an Eſchar. If the Glands are ever ſo much indurated by Matter of any ſort whatſoever, this will either looſen and diſlodge it, or fetch off the Subſtance itſelf, if long enough apply'd; but great Caution ought to be had in regard to the Nature and Texture of the Part to which it is uſed, becauſe near large Veſſels or Tendons it may do a great deal of Miſchief. It may alſo impart ſo much of the Sublimate, if apply'd to Parts which are very lax and glandulous, as to raiſe a Salivation, if not to produce worſe and more miſchievous Symptoms of Poiſon. This ought therefore to be meddled with only by the Skilful.

Emplaſtrum Vermifugum, *Plaiſter againſt Worms.*

Take Powder of Aloes an ounce; Colocynth and Myrrh, of each 3 drams; Leaves of Savin, Rue, common Wormwood, Tanſy, Walnuts, and Briony-root, of each 2 drams; yellow Wax and Roſin, of each 4 ounces; Oil of Rue 2 ounces; mix all into a Maſs for an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

This is order'd to be ſpread thick upon Leather, and laid broad upon the Belly; and to Children it will this way prove cathartic, and aſſiſt in diſlodging that Slime which breeds Worms, and the Worms themſelves if bred.

From other Authors, and the preſent Practice.

Emplaſtrum Arthriticum, *Gout Plaiſter.*

Take the greater Diachylon 6 ounces; Oxycroceum and Diachalcitis, of each 2 ounces; Bear's-greaſe and Deers-marrow, of each an ounce and half; Tacamahac 2 ounces, diſſolved in Wine-Vinegar; mix all together into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

This is called the *Frankfort* Gout Plaiſter, being firſt contrived by a Conſultation of Phyſicians of that City. It is deſcribed by *Schroder*, but it ſeems not ſo efficacious as many already given; tho' it may perhaps be fitter for the Joints of Perſons in Years, being more emollient, ſuch Perſons ſtanding more in need of Things to ſupple, and keep warm and moiſt the Fibres, than to ſtimulate and throw off the peccant Humours with any Violence.

Emplaſtrum Arthriticum alterum, *Another Gout-Plaiſter.*

Take Oil of Poppies 2 pounds; Wax a pound; *Venice* Soap 8 ounces; Turpentine, inſpiſſated Juice of Henbane and Nightſhade, Opium, red Lead, of each 6 ounces; Henbane Seeds in fine Powder 4 ounces; mix all theſe into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

Let the Juices and the Opium be diſſolved in Vinegar, in which has firſt been boiled for ſome time the red Lead; next put in the Oil, and afterwards the Wax and Soap ſliced thin, and then with the Turpentine boil all up to a due Conſiſtence. It promiſes well to anſwer the Intention its Title beſpeaks it deſign'd for, as it has in its Compoſition both Ingredients of Efficacy to penetrate, ſeparate and diſlodge all peccant Humours obſtructed in the Joints, and at the ſame time to defend the Fibres and ſenſible Parts from any Perception

ception of their Points or Vellications; but this we cannot yet ſay from Experience, tho' any one converſant with the Virtues of the ſeveral Simples in its Compoſition, cannot well be deceived in their joint Efforts when reduc'd into this form.

Emplaſtrum diſcutiens, *The diſcutient Plaiſter.*

Take Oil of Olives and *Venice* Turpentine, of each 4 pounds; *Burgundy* Pitch and yellow Wax, of each 2 pounds; mix and boil to a due Conſiſtence.

This is ſaid to be much uſed in the public Hoſpitals; but I cannot ſee how theſe Quantities can well be boiled into a Conſiſtence, becauſe there is certainly too much Oil: and long boiling, tho' ever ſo carefully managed, can never be of Service to the Medicine; the Ingredients however well anſwer the Intention of its Title, and with this the following is very conveniently made.

Emplaſtrum Mercuriale, *The Mercurial Plaiſter.*

Take 4 pounds of the above deſcribed diſcutient Plaiſter, and mix with it carefully 12 drams of Quickſilver.

This is certainly better than the common Frog-Plaiſter, and much eaſier made. It is good for the ſame Uſes.

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Plaiſter.*

Take Frankincenſe 8 ounces; native Cinnabar in fine Powder an ounce; mix them together into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

This is a great Secret with ſome for curing Childrens Intermittents, and is what many uſe who advertiſe infallible Plaiſters for ſuch Purpoſes; it is uſually laid to the Wriſts and Pit of the Stomach, and ſometimes to the Soles of the Feet. The Frankincenſe ought to be ſtrain'd before the Cinnabar is put in, and not to be that which is too brittle. Sometimes indeed it does Service in theſe Caſes, but no great Streſs is to be laid upon it. The Manner of Operation may be conjectur'd from the Virtues of the two Simples of which it is made; which conſult in their Places in the preceding Part.

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum alterum, *Another febrifuge Plaiſter.*

Take Frankincenſe pretty hard, but ſtrain'd, a pound and half; Powder of Savin half an ounce; Camphire 2 drams; Balſam of *Peru* 6 drams; mix into an Emplaſter, *S. A.*

This by ſome is ſaid to be more efficacious than the former, and ordered to the Navel, ſpread pretty broad, and likewiſe on a long Slip to the Back-bone, beſides the Places the other is directed to; but this is not ſo much in Uſe, and indeed not ſo much known, tho' it may be certainly better depended upon than that; however it will not always anſwer.

Emplaſtrum ad Herniam, *Plaiſter againſt Ruptures.*

Take of the Glue made with Snake-Skins boil'd in a Lixivium of Tartar 4 ounces; Blood-ſtone, Sugar of Lead, burnt Tin, of each 3 drams; Ammoniacum diſſolved in Vinegar 3 ounces; mix, *S. A.*

This is given by *Schroder*, who prodigiouſly commends it in all kinds of Ruptures but the *Hydrocele*; and he ſays it is an infallible Remedy, obſerving a proper Diet, which muſt be ſtrengthning, reſtringent, and not breeding Flatulencies; it is to be conſtantly wore with a proper Bandage.

Emplaſtrum Stictıcum Crollii, Crollius's *Stictic Plaiſter.*

Take red Lead and Calamine, of

each half a pound; Litharge of Gold and Silver, of each 3 ounces; Oil of Olives and Linſeed, of each a pound and a half; of Bays half a pound; yellow Wax and Roſin, of each a pound; Varniſh and Turpentine, of each half a pound; Opopanax, Galbanum, Serapine, (*i. e.* Sagapenum) Ammoniacum, and Bdellium ſtrain'd with Vinegar, of each 3 ounces; yellow Amber, Olibanum, Myrrh, Aloes, Birthwort both long and round, of each an ounce; Mummy, white Coral, Load-ſtone, red Coral, Mother of Pearl, Dragon's Blood, Strigo-Earth, and white Vitriol, of each an ounce; Flowers of Antimony and Saffron of Iron, of each 2 ounces; Camphire an ounce; mix all, *S. A.*

This owns for its firſt Author *Oſwald Crollius*, and paſſes through *Schroder* and the *Auguſtan* Diſpenſatory with great Commendations; but it is a troubleſome Medicine to make, and many things in it are redundant, but it is yet ſometimes required in Practice. The Litharge and Oils are by themſelves to be boil'd till incorporated, then all that are diſſolvable muſt be ſo ſerved, and ſtrained in; and after they are well mixed, and grown almoſt cold, the dry Ingredients are to be ſifted in, in fine Powder. If it be too hard when all are mixed, more Turpentine and Wax are allowed; and if too ſoft, it is directed to be higher boil'd; but then the Camphire will evaporate, and the Powders be very apt to ſettle to the bottom, without great Care. To avoid this therefore, ſome add more Roſin; but this Uncertainty in making renders the Virtues of the Compoſition ſomewhat dubious. It is affirmed to cure green Wounds almoſt immediately; to ſtrengthen ſprain'd and luxated Limbs; to heal Bruiſes, draw out Splinters, *&c.* and to exceed the *Stypticum* of *Paracelſus* in all its Virtues.

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum Strobelbergeri, Strobelbergerus's *Febrifuge Plaiſter.*

Melt an ounce and half of *Cyprus* Turpentine in a Copper Pan, and ſtir into it 15 live Spiders, until they are ſo ſmall as to diſappear in the Mixture; then with Aſphaltus and Sal-Armoniac, of each an ounce and a half, and a ſufficient quantity of Cobwebs, make it into a due Conſiſtence for a Plaiſter.

This we give a Place here becauſe it ſtands ſo prodigiouſly recommended by *Schroder*, where ſo much Cobweb is order'd as the foreſaid Number of Spiders can ſpin, which is not to be known; therefore it is better to take ſo much as the Medicine requires. Many indeed pretend to do mighty Tricks with Spiders and their Web in Agues; and the former may likely be as good Alexipharmics as Toads; but Practice has now rejected them, and therefore we leave this Medicine to the Trial of ſuch who have Curioſity or Faith enough in ſuch Things.

SECT. XII.

Of Compoſitions omitted, or not reducible under any of the former Heads.

Aqua Phagedænica, *Phagedenic-water.*

TO a Pint of Lime-water put 15 grains of corroſive Sublimate, and ſtir them frequently together for ſome Days; when the Water is pretty yellow pour it off clear for Uſe.

This

This is used to wash and cleanse old Ulcers, being sometimes mixed with Spirit of Wine, and sometimes sharpen'd with Spirit of Vitriol, and often by itself.

Butyrum Majale, *May-Butter.*

This is made by melting fresh Butter, without any Salt, in the Sun; which is to be repeated until it grows of a whitish Colour.

This is a very trifling Medicine, and of no Use but as any simple Unguent or plain Lard may be, and therefore it is almost quite neglected in Practice.

Cauterium Potentiale, *The Potential Cautery.*

This is made of a strong Lixivium of Pot-Ashes and Quick-lime boiled to dryness.

Some say it will be stronger if made of the Ashes of Ashwood and Bark; but if what has been already said concerning fixed Salts made by Incineration in the foregoing Part be true, there can be nothing material in this difference. This is used in Surgery only, to open Abscesses, by eating a way thro' to the digested Matter, or to make Issues by the same Means; but it requires to be carefully guarded by what the Surgeons call Defensatives, which are Plaisters so laid upon the Part, as to suffer the Medicine to spread no farther than is exposed to its Operation by an Hole cut in them. This is to be kept close stopt in a Phial, because it will otherwise imbibe the Moisture of the Air, and lose its caustic Quality.

Extractum Panchymagogum.

Take of the Pulp of Coloquintida an ounce and a half; of the Ingredients which compose the *Pulvis Diarrhodon Abbatis*, good Agaric, of each an ounce; of black Hellebore 2 ounces; powder them all grossly, and put them into a Matrass; pour upon them Rain-water distill'd, four Fingers above the Mixture; stop the Matrass close, and set it in Horse-dung 3 or 4 Days, and shake the Vessel every now and then; after this pass your Infusion thro' a Cloth; pour upon the residence a like quantity of the same Water; let it infuse as before, then strain and express it strongly; mix your Infusions, and let them settle until they become clear; decant them, and evaporate the Liquor in an earthen Pan in a Sand-heat with a little Fire to the Consistence of a Syrup; then mix with it Rosin of Scammony half an ounce, and Extract of Aloes 2 ounces; evaporate the whole to the Consistence of an Extract. You will have 4 ounces of it.

This is much recommended by some in hypochondriacal and maniacal Affections, to be frequently repeated from 1 to 2 scruples in Pills; tho' I believe it is not ready made in the Shops.

Elaterium.

It is the *Fæcula*, or Settlings of the Juice of wild Cucumbers dried.

For the Virtues of this see *Part.* 2. *Sect.* 8. *Class* 2. N°. 474.

Julapium Alexandrinum.

This is 4 pounds of red Rose-water and a pound of fine Loaf-Sugar melted together.

Julapium rosatum.

This is 4 pounds of Damask Rose-water and a pound of fine Loaf-Sugar dissolved.

The difference in these is trifling, and the Virtues of both are so insignificant, as justly to leave them hardly any regard in Practice; tho' they yet keep their Place in the College Dispensatory.

Lac Virginale, *Virgin's Milk.*

Take Roch-Alum 4 ounces, Spring Water 2 pounds; boil away a third Part; then take Litharge half a pound; Vinegar a pound and half; and boil to a pound; ſtrain both, and ſhake them together till they incorporate and look white.

This is intended for a Coſmetic, by driving in Pimples and checking ſuch Eruptions as deform the Skin, by its cooling reſtringent Properties; but ſuch Things are dangerous, becauſe they hinder cutaneous Tranſpiration, and thereby occaſion many Diſorders, not eaſily again removed.

Lapis infernalis, *Infernal Stone.*

Take capital Lees (*i. e.* the ſtrongeſt Soap Lees) any Quantity, and evaporate to dryneſs, and keep the Reſidue in a Glaſs well ſtopt. Or,

Lapis infernalis alter, *Another.*

Take Vitriol calcin'd to redneſs 2 ounces; Sal-Armoniac an ounce; Tartar calcin'd, and Quick-lime, of each 3 ounces; boil them in a ſufficient quantity of Water to make a ſtrong Lixivium, which ſtrain and evaporate to dryneſs. Or,

Lapis infernalis alter, *Another.*

Put into a great earthen Pan one Part of Quick-lime and two Parts of Pot-Aſhes or calcin'd Tartar; powder and mix them, pour good ſtore of hot Water upon your Matter, and leaving it in Infuſion for five or ſix Hours, boil it a little; afterwards paſs that which is clear thro' a brown Paper, and evaporate it in a Copper Baſon or earthen Pan; there will remain at the Bottom a Salt, which you muſt put over the Fire in a Crucible, it will diſſolve and boil until all the remaining Humidity is evaporated; when you find it at the Bottom like Oil, caſt it into a Baſon, and cut it into Pieces while it is warm: put theſe Cauteries quickly into a ſtrong Glaſs Bottle, ſtop it with Wax and a Bladder, for the Air would eaſily diſſolve it into Liquor; you muſt take care to keep it in a dry Place.

The former of theſe is preferable, is eaſieſt made, and is moſt in uſe; its Uſe is the ſame as that of the *Cauterium Potentiale* before deſcribed, which ſee.

Lapis de Goa, *Goa-Stone.*

Take Hyacinths, Topaz, Sapphires, Rubies and Pearls, of each an ounce; Emeralds half an ounce; Oriental Bezoar, white and red Coral, of each 2 ounces; Musk and Ambergreaſe, of each 2 drams; Leaves of Gold, N°. xl. Let all be levigated into a fine impalpable Powder, and with Roſe-water made into a Paſte, which is to be form'd into long or oval Balls, and poliſhed.

This is generally brought to us from *India*, but whether exactly made according to this Preſcription, is not certain. The chief Reaſons why that of our own Make is not ſo much in eſteem, is becauſe we have not that Skill in the Poliſh, and are more apt to admire what comes a great way; beſides, the Bezoar bears ſuch a Price here, that there is nothing to be ſav'd by making it. It paſſes for an extraordinary Cordial, and is alſo given in Fevers as an Alexipharmic; but ſuch Qualities can proceed only from the Sweets, which herein are in large Quantities. The Doſe is from 5 grains to a ſcruple, or half a dram. Many grate a little of it into Punch, which the Sweets make very grateful, and of a pleaſant Flavour; but it will much ſooner fuddle, and be longer before its Influence wears off again for it.

All the ancient Dispensatories, and even the last of the College, have Prescriptions under other Names; such as *Pleres*, *Sparadrapa*, *Tryphera*, &c. but those Compositions are quite omitted in the present Practice, and even their Names are not to be met with in any modern Physical Writers, and therefore we have not given them any Place here, our Intention being to retain nothing but what is in present Use, and which it behoves every one to have some Notice of, who makes any Branch of Medicine his Study and Profession.

PART IV.

Of extemporaneous Compoſitions.

UNDER this Diviſion we ſhall collect all thoſe Parts of Medicine which are to be met with in the extemporaneous Preſcriptions of Phyſicians, and diſtribute them as conveniently as poſſible under Heads ſuited to their Intentions in Cure, whereby the young Preſcriber may have, at one View, all that under any particular Form is uſually directed, and kept in readineſs in the Shops, for any Intention whatſoever; by which Means much of the Trouble will be ſaved, that a great many Writings of this Kind make neceſſary, of turning from an Index of Diſeaſes to a new Place for every *Recipe* ſuited thereto; for as in our Second Part a Preſcriber may meet with all the Simples of the ſame Intention together, ſo in this he will find all of the ſame Form diſtributed under like Heads. Thus in Juleps, for inſtance, according to the Method of the Second Part, all fitted for the Intention of a Cephalic, Carminative, Hyſteric, and ſo on, will be found together under ſuch reſpective Diviſions. So that under each Form all poſſible Regard is had to place every Individual in ſuch a manner, that by turning to that Diviſion under the Intention in View, all of that Form ſuited thereto will be found together; but that ſomewhat under every Form ſhould be met with for every Intention, is not to be expected, becauſe the Nature of the Simples proper for thoſe Intentions may not ſuit every one equally, or are perhaps for ſome very improper. Thus a Cephalic is not to be look'd for amongſt Linctus's, becauſe the very Form which paſſes in extemporaneous Practice under that Appellation, is entirely unfit for the Compoſition of any thing ſubtile and volatile. And thus no one will expect a Balſamic amongſt Spirits, becauſe thoſe Properties in a medicinal Simple which entitle it to that Rank are not reducible under ſuch a Form. But as this Matter is of the greateſt moment to a Preſcriber, and has not yet in the leaſt been hinted at in any Work of this Kind, we ſhall here give ſuch a ſhort Scheme of the ſeveral Intentions of Cure as the Simples were ranged under in the Second Part, with the Forms moſt convenient for thoſe Intentions.

Cephalic

Cephalic and Cardiac: Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Snuff, Lozenge.

Carminative: Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.

Hyſteric: Apozem, Infuſion, Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught.

Agglutinant: Apozem, Emulſion, Infuſion, Linctus, Lozenge.

Aſtringent: Infuſion, Tincture, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.

Abſorbent: Tincture, Lozenge.

Stomachic: Infuſion, Tincture, Draught.

Emollient: Apozem, Emulſion, Julep, Draught, Linctus.

Reſtorative: Apozem, Emulſion, Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.

Vulnerary: Apozem, Emulſion, Infuſion, Julep, Draught, Linctus.

Detergent: Apozem, Emulſion, Infuſion, Julep, Draught.

Diuretic: Apozem, Emulſion, Infuſion, Tincture, Julep, Draught.

Diaphoretic: Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught.

Emetic: Infuſion, Tincture, Draught.

Cathartic: Infuſion, Tincture, Draught.

Sternutatory: Spirit, Tincture, Liniment.

Narcotic: Infuſion, Tincture, Draught.

Cooling: Apozem, Julep, Draught.

Rapellent: Lotion, Collyrium, Liniment, Plaiſter.

Drawing: Oil, Liniment, Plaiſter, Cataplaſm.

Detergent: Oil, Liniment, Plaiſter.

All the other internal *Forms*, not named under any of theſe Diviſions, are equally proper in any Intention; and therefore we have ſaved the trouble of repeating them under each. As to thoſe which are given as moſt proper for that particular Intention, 'tis not utterly to condemn every other *Form* for the ſame purpoſe; for ſometimes Patients are met with ſo very difficult, that things muſt be contriv'd into thoſe *Forms* they can beſt take them in, whether convenient or not; but thus far this Scheme may be of uſe, to direct what *Forms* are moſt naturally ſuited, by the Ingredients in their Compoſition, to any particular Intention. *Clyſters*, *Gargariſms*, *Injections*, &c. not mention'd under any of theſe Heads, are extemporaneous Forms, preſcrib'd only upon particular Exigencies and Symptoms; which a Phyſician calls in to his Aſſiſtance, when he finds them needful; and therefore as they fall not in ſtrictly with any particular Intention of Cure, but may be wanted where the main Purſuits are very different, they are left at diſcretion; without regard to any of the foregoing Diviſions.

SECT. I.

Of Diet-Drinks, &c.

UNDER this Diviſion we intend to include all the medicated Wines, Ales, Meads, and Wheys, which are Preſcriptions to be met with only in chronic Caſes; and require a Courſe, or Continuance to anſwer any Intention of moment. In all acute Caſes therefore the Preſcriber is never to turn his Eye this way; but where the Diſorder of a Conſtitution is gradually to be gain'd upon, much help may be had from this quarter. Many People likewiſe will be prevail'd upon to engage in a Courſe of this nature, when the Apprehenſion of Medicines in other *Forms* is very diſagreeable; as this looks like what moſt delight to be decoy'd with, which they call *Kitchen Phyſick*.

Cephalics.

Vinum Arthriticum, *Wine againſt the Gout.*

Take Sarſaparilla, and Guaiacum, of each one ounce; Miſletoe of the Oak, 6 drams; Germander, Ground-Pine, and Sage dry'd, of each 3 ounces; Cowſlip Flowers, Flowers of Roſemary, of Lilies of the Valley, of each half an ounce; St. John's Wort, 6 drams; White Wine, 10 pounds.

Theſe are ordered to ſtand in Maceration three or four Days, and then the Wine to be ſtrain'd for uſe; and 2 ounces drank twice a Day for forty Days together. Its Title denotes its chief Intention to be againſt the Gout; beſides which, it is alſo recommended for all nervous Weakneſſes, and Decays from cold pituitous Humours, and the Rheums of Age; and ſaid to warm and invigorate the whole nervous Syſtem.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans, *A Purging Wine againſt the Gout.*

Take China and Sarſaparilla, of each 2 ounces; Polypody, 3 ounces; Rhubarb and Sena, of each 1 ounce; Hog-Lice, 6 drams; Cloves, 1 dram; White Wine, 6 pounds; infuſe and ſtrain, *S. A.*

This

This is not a very judicious Preſcription; for the *China* and *Sarſaparilla* are of no uſe in it; whatſoever their Virtues may be elſewhere, which are much ſuſpected; becauſe the Cathartic Ingredients carry them downwards, without having any effect; the Bowels not being a proper Scene of Action for *Alteratives*, and things of that Tribe. For theſe Purpoſes therefore the following are preferable.

Vinum Arthriticum alterum, *Another Wine againſt the Gout.*

Take Guaiacum, 2 ounces; yellow Saunders 1 ounce; Cinnamon, *Spaniſh* Angelica Root, Calamus Aromaticus, of each 2 drams; the outer Peels of Oranges dry'd, 1 ounce; Flowers of Roſemary, Lavender, and Tops of Marjoram, of each half an ounce; Germander, Sage, and Ground-Pine, pick'd from all the Stalks, and dry'd, of each 2 ounces; the leſſer Cardamoms, 2 drams. Bruiſe all into a groſs Powder, and infuſe in 3 Cong. of Mountain Wine for two or three Weeks; and then ſtrain, and bottle cloſe for uſe.

This is an admirable warm Reſtorative in all nervous Decays; and cannot miſs of Succeſs if continued ſome time; for about 2 ounces, or a common Wine Glaſs, taken two or three times in a Day, will raiſe the moſt languiſhing Conſtitution, amd preſerve it againſt all Diſorders of the Head and Joints, ariſing from nervous Decays. In moiſt hydropic Habits likewiſe, Medicines of this kind are of great ſervice; as they not only help to abſorb and evacuate all ſuperfluous Humidities, but alſo to fortify the Solids; ſo as to prevent, by a brisk Circulation and Digeſtion, their future Increaſe.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans alterum, *Another purging Wine againſt the Gout.*

Take Turpeth, and Hermodactyls, of each 2 ounces; Jalap and black Hellebore, of each 1 ounce; Cinnamon, 2 drams; Ginger, half an ounce; Lavender-Flowers, 1 ounce; Infuſe in 4 pounds of ſtrong White Wine, in a Veſſel well ſtopt, for fourteen Days; then ſtrain for uſe.

This is a moſt pleaſant and excellent Purge for all Diſtempers that have their Seat in the remote Parts, and nervous Cells. It is beſt to be taken over night, in ſuch ſmall Doſes as will not work off before Morning; becauſe all of this Intention ought to paſs into the Blood, and exert themſelves much beyond the firſt Paſſages; elſe they can do little good; by ſleeping therefore upon them, they better ſoak through the Lacteals, and as it were tranſpire into the moſt minute Receſſes, where they are moſt fitted for Operation; as has been already at large explain'd under thoſe *Simples*, which are the chief Ingredients herein. The Patient may begin with three or four Spoonfuls; and increaſe the Quantity at diſcretion: but it ought to be often repeated; for the Matter to be work'd upon hereby, is too remote and cloſely lodg'd, to give way to a little force. And a frequent Repetition hereof cannot but greatly cut off, as well as take away the Supply of thoſe Humours which lodge upon the Joints, and do ſo much Miſchief: ſo that with Care, that dreadful Affliction, the Gout, may herewith be in a great meaſure kept off. And in theſe Caſes, Medicines of this Intention operate with much more efficacy and certainty upon the deſtin'd Humours, than when they are given

in

in dry Forms; becauſe the Subtilty of the *Menſtruum*, by which their Virtues are extracted, conduces prodigiouſly to convey them to the proper Scene of Action; which they could never ſo well arrive at by any other Management.

Vinum Hippocraticum, *Hippocras.*

Take Cloves and Ginger, of each 1 ounce; Cinnamon and Nutmegs, of each 2 ounces; groſly beat them together, and infuſe in 12 pounds of Canary with 3 pounds and an half of fine Sugar; after ſome time put to it 2 pounds and an half of new Milk, one Lemon, and a few Slips of Roſemary, and ſtrain it through thick Flannel till it is fine.

This comes to us recommended for a great *Cordial*, and ſuch undoubtedly it is. By conſtant uſe, with a little diluting, it is very good in Paralytic and Apoplectic Diſpoſitions; and indeed in all nervous Caſes. For thoſe to whom it is not diſagreeable, it may be made much more cordial by the addition of ſome Grains of *Muſk*: but that is what with many is offenſive. This *Wine*, with a much larger quantity of *Milk*, or 4 ounces of it to 2 pounds, with a little Lemon, would make a very pleaſant Whey in Fevers; where the Spirits are almoſt conquer'd by a long Conflict, and want ſome ſuitable Recruits.

Vinum Mirabile, *The Wonderful Wine.*

Take Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Galangal, Cochineal, Saffron, of each 1 dram; infuſe in Canary 2 pounds, and Spirit of Cinnamon 4 ounces, for 14 Days; then ſtrain for uſe.

This makes a better *Cordial* than the *Aqua Mirabilis* of the *College*, without Diſtillation; which will yet be much higher, if Ambergreaſe or Muſk be added. A dram of it now and then, in moiſt cold Conſtitutions, is of good ſervice: for it warms and prevents the Blood from running into thoſe Rheums and pituitous Juices, which ſtuff up the principal Parts of the Machine, and obſtruct them in their Offices; occaſioning Lethargies, Apoplexies, Palſies, Rheumatiſms, and all that Train which are the frequent Attendants upon a declining Age, when the Vigor of Youth begins to wear off. But in Choleric and Sanguine Conſtitutions, ſuch *Cordials* as theſe are highly to be condemn'd; becauſe they inflame the Blood, and do much miſchief that way; the contrary Regimen, ſuch as Acids and Diluters, being there more neceſſary.

Cereviſia Oxydorica, *A Drink for the Eyes.*

Take Rue, Sage, Vervain, Eyebright, of each 1 handful; live Hog-lice, N° 400. ſweet Fennel-Seed an ounce; Raiſins ſtoned half an ounce; put all into a Bag in Cong. 4 of new Ale, in which let them hang while working.

This is a very good Diet-drink for the Purpoſe its Title beſpeaks; it is eaſily made, and not ungrateful to take, the Ingredients hardly altering the natural Taſte of the Ale; its Uſe ought to be long continued, to anſwer in any intention of moment. For when peccant Humours have once found vent by the Glands of the Eyes, the Seat is ſo far out of the way of ordinary Medicines, that a little matter will not reach it; and ſuch things as theſe do ſervice in thoſe Caſes, by gradually abſorbing the Humours; and helping them off at ſome convenient Outlet. Thus *Diuretics*, amongſt which Claſs Hog-lice ſtand the firſt, by precipitating the Salts of the Blood

Blood through the *Kidneys* in larger quantities than they would otherwiſe paſs that way, leave fewer of them to break thro' other Glands not deſtin'd for any ſuch Diſcharge; and therefore in all Defluxions of Rheum they make the moſt effectual Revulſions. The Herbs alſo herein, as they are abſorbent and drying, waſte by degrees thoſe Humidities which ouze through the lacrymal Glands, and damage the Sight ſeveral ways. Such Things alſo ſomewhat contribute to inſenſible Tranſpiration; and leſſen the Flux of thoſe Humours by ſuch means. As to the *Raiſins*, take this Rule in general, becauſe they are frequently in things of this Form, that in all *Cathartic* or *Detergent* Compoſitions, thoſe which the Grocers ſell by the Name of *Raiſins of the Sun*, are moſt proper; becauſe they are ſharp and attenuating; but in all *Pectorals* and *Vulneraries*, the *Malaga* Raiſins are much to be preferr'd; they being more fat, ſoft and emollient. Which, by the way, is a difference very few attend to, to the great detriment of many a good Preſcription.

Cereviſia Anti-Arthritica, *A Drink againſt the Gout.*

Take Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, of each 1 ounce; Leaves of Germander and Ground Pine, dry'd, of each 2 handfuls; boil theſe in ſix Gallons of *Wort* inſtead of *Hops*; ſtrain and ferment the Liquor in a Veſſel, wherein is ſuſpended a Bag with Roots of Avens, half a pound; Hermodactyls, 4 ounces; Agrimony, Sage, Betony, of each 4 handfuls; Dodder of Thyme, Stœcha's Flowers, of each 2 handfuls; Raiſins ſtoned, half a pound. And when it is fin'd down, keep it for uſe.

The *Hermodactyls* would alſo be more proper to boil with the *Wort*, being of as hard and cloſe a Texture as the Woods, which therefore beſt yield their Virtue by Decoction; they conſiſting chiefly in a Roſin which is only to be drawn out by a boiling Liquor, and not ſubject to evaporate; whereas that gentler Motion of Fermentation is ſufficient to divide the Texture of Herbs, Seeds, *&c.* and is a much better way than boiling for ſuch Ingredients; becauſe while it takes up thoſe Parts, in which their medicinal Virtues conſiſt, it is not ſo apt to exhale them in ſteam. This is a very good Preſcription, if duly follow'd, and made uſe of for a conſtant Drink in the Gout, and all rheumatic and wandring Pains; as alſo in Dropſies, and a Relaxation of the Fibres from too much Humidity; becauſe it will render them more tenſe, and abſorb ſuch ſuperfluous Moiſtures. But to anſwer in ſuch obſtinate and almoſt inexorable Cruelties as thoſe of the Gout, a Perſon ought to have patience with it for a whole Summer at leaſt; in which time if it does not cut off all Supply of gouty Matter, it will ſo much diminiſh it, as to make the Fits more eaſy and leſs frequent; which is Encouragement enough for its Uſe.

Cereviſia Cephalica, *Ale for the Head.*

Take Guaiacum and Saſſafras Shavings, of each 2 ounces; boil them inſtead of Hops in 6 Cong. of ſmall Wort, which ferment with a Bag ſuſpended in the Veſſel, of Roots of Male Piony, 8 ounces; Angelica, 4 ounces; Calamus Aromaticus, Galangal, of each 2 ounces; Betony, Sage, Ground Pine, white Hore-hound, of each 4 handfuls; Rue and Stœchas, of each 2 handfuls; Orange-Peel, 2 ounces; Cardamoms, Juniper-Berries, of each 3 ounces

This

This is rather too much loaded with Ingredients for a Drink for conſtant uſe; and therefore half the quantities of the *Species* is ſufficient; though we give it here according to the Author it is borrow'd from; *viz.* Dr. *Fuller*; who indeed upon account of his quantities in Preſcription, is generally very well worth following; few Writers elſe of this kind ordering any thing, as if they were in earneſt: but in this the *Aromatics* that make it too hot for a common Drink. It greatly warms and invigorates the Nerves and animal Juices, new braces the Solids, and diffuſes Alacrity through the whole Oeconomy. It ſecures againſt Catarrhs, Defluxions of Rheum, Coughs, Dropſies, and all the melancholy Waiters on the Decline of Life; and particularly thoſe Diſorders which firſt grow upon the principal Parts, and affect the Head and Origin of all vital Motion, in various manners. Perſons ſubject to Epilepſies, Vertigo's, Convulſions, or any ſuch kind of Complaints, cannot have recourſe to an eaſier or better Remedy in this Form. For in caſes of Obſtinacy and Difficulty, there is no dependance to be had upon ſcarce any particular Medicine; but many Branches muſt be employ'd at the ſame time, in order to overcome the Diſtemper by their concurring Aſſiſtance: whatſoever therefore ſtands recommended under this Diviſion, it is always to be ſuppoſed only ſo far as any thing in it may concur with others of like efficacy; in many Inſtances indeed, where a Conſtitution is but juſt beginning to err, and as it were leaning awry, Preſcriptions from this quarter only, may reſtore the Balance, and bring matters to their natural ſtate. They, only, therefore who can well diſcern the true poſture of a Diſorder with all its Circumſtances, are the ſole Judges, how far theſe are to be made Principals or Auxiliaries; as indeed in every other Branch of Medicine.

Cereviſia Epileptica, *A Drink againſt Epilepſies.*

Take Male Piony Roots freſh gather'd, 4 ounces; Peacock's Dung, half a pound; Raiſins of the Sun, 12 ounces; put them into a Bag in 2 Cong. of Ale.

In this, much is truſted to the Virtues ſuppos'd in the *Peacock's Dung*, which ſome highly extol for a *Cephalic*; but we cannot ſee with what reaſon; farther than many cleanlier Simples deſerve to be of the ſame Rank: for there is nothing more to be conjectur'd from the manifeſt Qualities of this, than that it is impregnated with a ſubtile volatile Salt, which alſo that of Pigeons, and thoſe of many other Creatures are; but then this is to be had ſo eaſily from many other Ingredients, that it muſt be a very ſingular Curioſity which leads People to rake into ſuch things for it. However, where the Notion of ſpecific Qualities prevails ſo far as yet to ſupport a Fondneſs for this, ſuch ought to be choſe as is moſt white and conſiſtent, and voided after the Creature has faſted long, as in the Morning early; for the other Excrements are chaffy, and not ſo much from the Recrements of the Blood or animal Juices, from whence only can be ſuppos'd to proceed ſuch volatile Particles: but then that will give a fetid *Odor* to the Drink, and be hardly tolerable to a nice Palate. The Piony-Roots are truly a great Cephalic; as may be ſeen *Sect.* 1. *of the Second Part*; and alone may communicate enough to the Drink, to make it a commendable Remedy for the Intention expreſſed by the Title.

Hyſterics.

Vinum Chalybeatum, *Steel-Wine.*

Take Filings of Iron, 8 ounces; Roots of Eryngo, Elicampane, of each 1 ounce and an half; yellow Saunders, 1 ounce; Raſpings of Ivory, red Coral in Powder, of each 6 drams; Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Ginger, of each 3 drams; Ceterach, Flowers of Roſemary, of Broom, Epithymum, of each 2 Pugils; White-Wine, 6 pounds. Digeſt all together 6 or 8 days, and then filter for uſe.

Compoſitions with Steel are always preſcrib'd as *Reſtoratives*, *Detergents*, or *Hyſterics*; and they very properly belong to any one of thoſe Intentions, according as the Ingredients are ſelected with which they are join'd; and therefore, tho' it may be known from our Explanation of the Operation of *Chalybeats*, how this main Ingredient may, by different Circumſtances and Management, be turn'd either of thoſe ways; yet when brought into Compoſition, care ought to be taken that what is joined with it falls into the Intention that particular Compoſition is deſign'd for. And this regard gives a place to compound *Chalibeates* under different Claſſes; and for that reaſon here it is ranked with *Hyſterics*; becauſe the Ingredients in company with it are moſt likely to ſuit it to that Intention; but for this very reaſon muſt be condemned the *Saunders*, *Ivory*, and *Coral*, as they can contribute nothing at all thereunto. But as the *Recipe* is from a good Authority (*Bates*) it was thought more proper to leave 'em with this Mark, than quite to omit them: Though for the end of a *Reſtorative*, they might ſuit well enough; but then they would be over-balanc'd by the others, which are all deterſive, and therefore more juſtly demine it in the Rank it here ſtands. It is good in all Uterine Obſtructions, as alſo in Cachexies, and Foulneſſes of the Liver and Spleen; but as at the beſt it is no elegant Compoſition, we ſhall therefore in its room ſubſtitute the following, which is alſo eaſier made.

Vinum Chalybeatum alterum, *Another Steel Wine.*

Take Filings of Steel, 4 ounces; Rue, Pennyroyal, of each 2 handfuls; Piony and Caſſamunair Roots, of each 1 ounce; Saffron, 2 drams. Infuſe in 4 pounds of Sherry for 14 days; then filter for uſe.

This makes not an irkſome Remedy, farther than what the ruſty Taſte of Steel will give it; and it wonderfully promotes the Menſtrual Diſcharges, and throws off all that obſtructs and raiſes Diſorders in the Womb. For which reaſon many kinds of Fits and Convulſions are remov'd by it; and after a continued uſe or it ſome time, it ſo cleanſes the Organs of Generation, and fortifies the Tone of the Blood, that it wonderfully diſpoſes to Conception; but afterwards it is by all means to be left off, leſt it deſtroy what it has been ſo inſtrumental in procuring. The Quantity of 2 or 3 ounces twice every Day is ſufficient, if continued ſome Weeks.

Cereviſia Chlorotica, *A Drink againſt the Green-Sickneſs.*

Take Roots of Madder, Smallage, Butcher's Broom, Zedoary, of each 4 ounces; Leaves of Motherwort, Penny-royal, Mugwort, of each 2 handfuls; Thyme, Dittany of *Crete*, of each 1 handful; Daucus-Seed, 3 ounces; Grains of Paradiſe, 1 ounce; Filings of Steel, half a pound. Hang them in a Bag in 4 Cong. of Ale, during its Fermentation.

Dr

Dr. *Fuller*, from whence this is taken, puts in Guaiacum and Saſſafras, which cannot contribute any thing to this Intention; for tho' they are warm, they are ſufficiently found by Experience to blunt the Appetite, and therefore may do more Harm than Good, as in a *Chlorosis*, that is bad enough of itſelf; they are likewiſe far from any deterſive Quality, in which all the other Ingredients agree; and ſo they ought to do to anſwer the Purpoſe expreſſed by the Title. The Steel alſo is here given but in half the quantity the Doctor directs, for this is enough to load it ſufficiently, and make it too nauſeous for moſt Perſons; and it is always to be obſerved in Chalybeates, that if they make the Stomach recoil they never anſwer ſo well. In the main this is an admirable Remedy, and will not only to a Wonder warm and rouze a ſizy phlegmatic Blood, but make it circulate with that briskneſs, as to vent that quantity at due Periods which Nature has determined neceſſary, by the uterine Veſſels. Many Girls before the uſual Time of the Eruption of the Menſes fall into this Diſtemper, when they have vitiated Appetites, eat Cynders, Dirt, or any thing, look pale, breathe ſhort, want Strength, and have all the Symptoms that commonly ariſe from uterine Obſtructions in a more advanced Age, wherein Medicines of this kind do wonderful Service, and are almoſt infallible in procuring a good Appetite, Colour, and Briskneſs to Exerciſe; and in ſuch Caſes nothing is more convenient than gently to impregnate their common Drink with Things of this Kind; but if it be heightened up to a Medicine, farther than is proper to take ſo, it will neither go down ſo well with ſuch ſqueamiſh Patients, nor with ſo much Certainty and Eaſe anſwer the End.

Cereviſia Hyſterica, *A Drink againſt the Vapours.*

Take Chips of Boxwood half a pound; Miſletoe cut ſmall 4 handfuls; boil them in Cong. 6 of Wort, inſtead of Hops; and afterwards while it is working, hang in the Veſſel, firſt put into a Bag, Male Piony Roots half a pound; of white Briony 4 ounces; Leaves of Mugwort, Baum, of each 6 handfuls; Pennyroyal, Rue, of each 2 handfuls; Daucus Seeds, Angelica, of each 2 ounces; Filings of Tin half a pound.

This is alſo too much loaded with Ingredients by the laſt mentioned Author for a common Drink, as it is intended; they therefore who find it too irkſome to uſe in that manner, may take half or a third part of 'em, and drink of it rather the more plentifully. It is admirably well calculated to anſwer what its Title promiſes; and ſuch Perſons who have that Delicacy of Conſtitution as to be frequently in the Vapours, would do well to comply with a conſtant Uſe of it; for all the Ingredients concur in deterging and cleanſing thoſe minute Conveyances of the principal Fluid of the Machine, and keep open the nervous Cells in ſuch manner, that the Spirits, or rather animal Oil, may be equally and uniformly diſperſed to all Parts, to the defect of which are owing ſo many Diſorders of both Body and Mind (if in this Caſe they are diſtinguiſhable) that make many Perſons Lives not only a Burden to themſelves, but frequently to thoſe about them. And tho' this ſeems principally contrived for Female Patients, who ſeem moſt ſuited, and claim the greateſt Right to theſe Irregularities, yet it would be of great Service to many of the other Sex, who have turned their animal Spirits out of their due Courſes, and by hard Study or intenſe Whimſies have

have brought an imaginary Illneſs into a real one. For ſuch who are uſed to a higher way of living than Malt Liquors, and who have but little Exerciſe, it might be better to impregnate ſo much Wine with the ſame Ingredients; and thus far it holds good in all nervous Remedies, that the more they are manag'd with, and conveyed by ſpirituous Liquors, the fitter they are to anſwer their Intentions, and reach the proper Seat of their Exertion. But when the main Aim is at what is properly hyſterical, regard muſt be had to the difference explained before, *Claſs 3. of the firſt Section, Part. 2.* for when the Diſorder is from too lax an Orgaſm, or inordinate Sallies of the animal Spirits, it is no matter how low the Menſtruum or Vehicle is; nor in the other Extreme, how high and cordial.

Strengtheners.

Cereviſia Embryonum, *A Drink to prevent Abortion.*

Take of Raſpings of *Lignum Cotoneum* a pound; white Saunders, Ivory, of each 4 ounces; Oak Moſs 2 ounces; Roots of Tormentil an ounce and half; Biſtort an ounce; Nutmegs, Coriander-ſeed, of each 6 drams; Raſins a pound and half; put them into a Bag, and hang it in Cong. 6 of Ale while it works.

It muſt be obſerved here, that the *Malaga* Raiſins are uſed, and not Raiſins of the Sun. This is order'd for a conſtant Drink during the Time of going with Child, to ſuch who are weakly and ſubject to Abortion. If the Aſtringency of the Ingredients renders the Bowels too coſtive, that muſt be prevented with a little lenitive Electuary, or ſtew'd Prunes. It has undoubtedly a Tendency to ſtrengthen the Fibres, and keep thoſe Parts duly tenſe, to whoſe relaxation Abortion is frequently owing, becauſe the Ingredients are all of an aſtringent and agglutinating nature.

Cereviſia aſtringens, *Aſtringent Ale.*

Take Roots of Comfrey, *Solomon's* Seal, of each 8 ounces; boil them in Cong. 6 of ſtrong Wort to Cong. 4; which ſtrain, and when it is tunned, pour into it Juice of Yarrow and Plantain, of each a pound; and while it is working, hang in it a Bag with Shepherd's-Purſe, Knot-graſs, Sanicle, Mouſe-ear, of each 4 handfuls; Raiſins of *Malaga* 17 ounces.

This is an admirable Remedy in all Diſorders from Relaxations; in thin hectic Conſtitutions it gives a Firmneſs to the Solids, and a better Conſiſtency of Juices, whereby thoſe Colliquations, or faint Morning-ſweats are much prevented; it helps to conſolidate Veſſels which are burſt by Hæmorrhages, or other Accidents, ſtops habitual Diarrhœas and Dyſenteries; but is of particular Service for many Female Weakneſſes, and will check the inordinate Effuſion of the Menſes, and ſtop the Whites, and thoſe Bleedings which ſometimes ariſe from cancerated Glands or lacerated Veſſells in the *Uterus*, or adjacent Parts. To prevent Abortion it may likewiſe be of great Service, and ſeems to be a much better Remedy than the foregoing.

Cereviſia deſiccans, *The drying Diet-Drink.*

Take Guaiacum and Saſſafras, of each 2 ounces; yellow and red Saunders, Ivory, Hartſhorn, Sarſaparilla, and China, of each an ounce; Liquoriſe, Aniſeeds, and Juniper-berries, of each 2 ounces; Raiſins half a pound; Antimony groſly powder'd and tied in a Rag, a pound; put all into Cong. 4 of Ale.

The better this Ale ferments, the more it will draw out the Virtues of the Woods, for they will not open

ſo

ſo ſoon as many other Ingredients. This *Recipe* we have put under this Claſs as an Abſorbent or Dryer, rather than as an Aſtringent, it being ſo only by Accident, as all of this Kind are, not by ſtraitning the Outlet, but by leſſening the Matter to be diſcharged; the reſinous Parts of the Woods, eſpecially of the Guaiacum, aſſiſt inſenſible Tranſpiration, and the other ſheath up ſuch acrimonious Salts in the Humours as erode the ſmall Glands and deform the Skin, upon both which accounts the whole claims the Title of a Sweetener of the Blood; and is of Service in the Itch, Leproſy, and all cutaneous Foulneſſes, and will alſo aſſiſt in healing up old running Ulcers, by leſſening the quantity of Humours flowing thither, and blunting the Points of ſuch as continue, ſo that they cannot any longer corrode their Paſſages.

Cereviſia contra Strumas & Ulcera, *A Drink againſt the Evil and Ulcers.*

Take Quickſilver half a pound; crude Antimony 6 ounces; Flowers of Sulphur 2 ounces; rub theſe for 2 or 3 Hours in an Iron Mortar, till they are reduced into an impalpable Æthiops, and tie it in a Rag; then take Guaiacum 4 ounces; Saſſafras half a pound; yellow Saunders, Caſſamunair, Zedoary, and Cinnamon, of each an ounce; Juniper-Berries 6 ounces; Coriander-ſeeds 2 ounces; Leaves of Agrimony, Ground-pine, St. John's-wort, Horehound, Sage, and Buck-bean, of each 2 handfuls; Vipers juſt kill'd and cut into very ſmall pieces, N° 10, and Hog-lice half a pound; let the Woods with the Æthiops boil in Cong. 8 of Wort to Cong. 6; and while that is in Fermentation let the other Ingredients hang in it.

If the Diet-Drinks which are ſo commonly ordered in many chronic Caſes, and upon which ſo much Streſs is frequently laid, were any thing managed like this, ſo many would not be eluded of their Expectations. All that a Medicine in this Form can promiſe in the moſt obſtinate Caſes, this will perform, if duly continued, the whole concurring with an united Force to penetrate into, deterge and ſcour every Veſſel, Gland or Cell of the whole Body, as well as to break and deſtroy the Acrimony of the Juices, and fill up the abraded Cavities with a better Subſtance. There are no Diſorders of the Glands, how remote ſoever, that this will not wear away; and even where Salivation has been tried without Succeſs, this may be truſted. Cancers and Ulcers, whether ſcrophulous or venereal, which are little different, and the moſt aggravated Symptoms of the Evil, will give way to it; and where the whole Body is almoſt one continued Sore, this may be depended upon, if cloſe and carefully followed. They who have been accuſtomed to a higher, and a more delicate way of living, than to like this well in a Malt Liquor, may contrive it with Wine, by letting the Ingredients ſtand longer in it, *viz.* for ſome Weeks, and ſometimes ſhaking the Veſſel; but giving it Vent always at ſuch times, for fear of burſting the Veſſel, tho' a great deal that is volatile will then make its eſcape. It alſo may be managed into a Hydromel; and for ſuch as Honey is not diſagreeable to, it may be the better, becauſe it will be more deterſive. In ſhort, the whole Circle of Practice cannot produce a more efficacious and a more convenient Preſcription, there being no one thing in vain, or that diſtaſtes or renders nauſeous the Medicine when made. The Quickſilver and Antimony may alſo be ſo husbanded, ſo as to make a good Cinnabar afterwards in the common way; ſo that in them there is no Loſs. At the

ſame

ſame time that it is a Pleaſure to give ſuch *Recipes* as this to the World, whereby Thouſands may meet with Relief in the moſt deplorable Circumſtances; yet it is no ſmall Check to that Satisfaction, to think how many Emperics and illiterate Intruders into Medicine, take the Advantage of ſuch Helps; but be it known to ſuch, that this, as all other Compoſitions of greateſt Efficacy, is not in their Talent to manage; and none are adviſed to meddle with ſuch Things, but under the Direction of a good Phyſician, for whoſe Remembrances this is only intended. Such Wretches indeed are too low for any Notice in a Work of this nature; but many of them are ſuch *Corinthian* Intruders, as to make it almoſt neceſſary to ſet a proper Mark upon them.

Stomachics.

Vinum Stomachicum,
Stomach Wine,

Take the Roots of *Virginia* Snakeweed, and Gentian, of each 3 drams; Galangal, Cloves, Cubebs, Mace, Nutmegs, Saffron, of each a dram; Cochineal half a dram; Canary 3 pounds; infuſe for ſome Days, and then ſtrain for Uſe.

This is a warm Compoſition, and may be of Service to cold Stomachs, and ſuch as are troubled with Wind and Flatulencies; but it is too hot for many, and will be apt to breed Choler and aduſt Humours, wherefore we preſer the following.

Vinum Stomachicum alterum,
Another Stomach Wine.

Take Gentian-root half an ounce; Galangal, Calamus aromaticus, *Spaniſh* Angelica-root, of each 2 drams; Centory-tops an ounce; the outer Peel of *Seville* Oranges with their Juice, N° 3; Saffron a dram; infuſe in 4 pounds of Sherry for 14 Days, ſhaking the Veſſel often; then ſtrain and filter for Uſe.

This is a moſt grateful Stomachic, and greatly mends a bad Appetite; it is a wonderful Help in cold Conſtitutions, and ſuch as are inclining to Dropſies and Cachexies from Corpulency; the acid Juice of the Oranges mightily takes off both the Heat and Taſte of the Bitters, and the whole is worth every one's keeping in readineſs to uſe upon occaſion in any ſudden Diſorders of the Stomach, from Intemperance, or any other Cauſe; it may be drank twice or thrice a Day; when the Stomach is moſt empty it is the beſt.

Cereviſia Stomachicha amara,
The bitter Stomachic Ale.

Take dry'd Wormwood 4 handfuls; Roots of Calamus aromaticus an ounce and half; Zedoary 2 ounces; *Spaniſh* Angelica, Elecampane, Ginger, Galangal, Winter-Bark, Cinnamon, Seeds of Caraway, Coriander, of each half an ounce; long Pepper, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, of each 2 drams; ſteep them in Cong. 4 of Ale.

This is rather too much crowded with Ingredients, eſpecially of the hotter Spices; the Wormwood alſo is a nauſeous Bitter, and is of late for that reaſon, and its being reputed ſo great a Dryer, almoſt quite out of Uſe; in the room of this therefore we ſhall offer the following, which is alſo much eaſier to be made.

Cereviſia Stomachica amara altera,
Another bitter ſtomachic Ale or Purl.

Take Centory-tops, and of *Roman* Wormwood, of each 4 handfuls; Gentian-root 2 ounces; *Seville* Orange-Peels, the outer yellow part, N° 6; *Spaniſh* Angelica-root groſly powder'd, and Winter-Bark, of each an ounce; put all into Cong. 6 or 8.

This is a much pleaſanter Bitter than the former, and more cordial and ſtrengthening to the Stomach;

the Cuſtom of taking it is a Glaſs every Morning faſting, or about an Hour before Dinner.

Vinum amarum pro Oenopolis, *Bitter Wine for Vintners.*

Take Tops of Centory 12 handfuls; Gentian-root ſliced a pound; Juniper-Berries a pound and half; *Seville* Oranges, the outer Peels, and their Juice, N° 12; Lemon-Peels, and Juice, N° 6; ſteep in a Bag for 14 or 20 Days in white Port Wine Cong. 20; Canary Cong. 4. [*The Ingredients ſhould rather be put in looſe than included in a Bag; which if of Linen, never fails to give the Wine a nauſeous Taſte.*]

Our common Taverns do not make a Bitter by much ſo good as this, and nothing can be more grateful, wholſome, or eaſier made; but this is to be ſaid in general againſt that whetting, as it is uſually call'd, in a Morning, which ſome accuſtom themſelves to; for tho' one Glaſs, when the Stomach has by Debauch, or any other Accident from Diſtemper, been pall'd or weaken'd, is of Service by warming its Fibres, and giving them a due Tenſity, in which chiefly conſiſts a good Appetite and Digeſtion, yet when the Stomach is perhaps already too warm from a high Diet and frequent Tippling, this Practice helps to deſtroy the true Senſe and Springyneſs of the Stomach, and in Proceſs of Time will diſable it from doing its proper Office. After a great Debauch indeed there is ſomewhat to be ſaid in favour of that *Engliſh* Proverb, *A Hare of the ſame Dog*, &c. becauſe the undigeſted Remains at the Stomach, and the quantity of ſlimy Juice which drains into it during Sleep in the Night, cannot better be got off than by raiſing it with a ſmall Glaſs or two next Morning; but that ought not to be carried any farther.

2

Reſtoratives.

Vinum Viperinum, *Viper-Wine.*

Take live Female Vipers in the Spring-time, N° 6; put them alive into 6 pounds of Canary, and let them ſtand cloſe ſtopt without any Heat for ſix Months.

This by ſtanding ſo long will occaſion the whole Subſtance of the Vipers to be almoſt taken up by the Wine, which muſt be ſtrain'd off thro' a thick Flannel, or filter'd for Uſe; it is a wonderful Reſtorative, and greatly invigorates the whole Conſtitution, ſo as much to provoke to Venery, as well as other Actions of Vigor; but it much more contributes to this latter Purpoſe if it be warm'd with ſome Aromatics, eſpecially the Sweets, as Musk and Ambergreaſe; it is almoſt an infallible Remedy in cutaneous Eruptions, and even in a confirm'd Leproſy; but of this ſee farther under the Article of Vipers, *Part* 2. *Section* 4. *Claſs* 2. *of Animals*, N° 209.

Vinum Viperinum alterum, *Another Viper Wine.*

Take Vipers, N° 12; fine pick'd Flowers of Lavender, and Roſemary green, of each 4 ounces; Nutmegs, N° 6; Satyrion-root ſliced ſmall half a pound; Gum Benjamin and Storax, of each 2 ounces; Musk and Ambergreaſe, of each half a dram; put all together, the Vipers alive, and the reſt as freſh as can be got, into 12 pounds of Canary; and after three or four Months Maceration, and ſometimes in the warm Sun, but cloſe cover'd, ſtrain the Wine; let it ſettle fine, and decant for Uſe.

This is perhaps as ſtimulating a Reſtorative as Medicine can produce, to make the laſt Decays of Life ſtill ſupply the vital Lamp with ſome Recruits; it is an admirable Remedy for

for thoſe who have been almoſt wore out with venereal Engagements, eſpecially if their Pleaſures have been purchaſed at the Expence of a few Salivations, or a frequent Uſe of mercurial Medicines; and it will revive any Conſtitution that is not quite moulder'd into Rottenneſs; but they much beſt deſerve ſuch a Reſtorative, who by acute Diſeaſes, as malignant Fevers, Small-Pox, or the like, have been ſo broke or ſhatter'd in their Conſtitutions, as hardly to be within a Poſſibility of Recovery; for in ſuch it will to Admiration repair the decay'd Juices, and fill again the Veins with a warm, generous, nutritive Blood; in ſcrophulous Habits likewiſe, which are frequently leaning towards Conſumptions, it will do great Service; and where young Perſons are not ſo early happy in their Conjugal Embraces as ſome wiſh to be, and it be ſuſpected from a Coldneſs or Inſufficiency upon that account on either ſide, the Uſe of this cannot fail to render thoſe Intercourſes prolific; but the Uſe of it is warily to be indulg'd, leſt with it be kindled an Heat, which reaſonable Coition cannot aſſuage; and let ſuch likewiſe who indulge themſelves too laviſhly in thoſe Enjoyments, be careful how they prompt with ſuch Helps, leſt they run off their Strength and Life too precipitantly; for the beſt Conſtitutions in the World wear out and ſink under the frequent Repetition of ſuch Profuſion, as the frequent ſtraining any elaſtic Body whatſoever will weaken more and more its Spring, till it is quite loſt, notwithſtanding all the Helps of Art to preſerve it.

Vinum Chalybeatum reſtaurativum, *Reſtorative Steel-Wine.*

Take clean Filings of Iron 2 ounces; the Juice of four Oranges, N° 8; let them ſtand 24 Hours, then add White-wine 4 pounds; Cinnamon half an ounce; Cloves 2 drams; Mace 4 ſcruples; after ſome Days Digeſtion cold, ſtrain and filter for Uſe.

This is a very ſerviceable Compoſition for many Purpoſes, and will infallibly cure a Green-ſickneſs, or any Tendency of the Conſtitution that way, which is manifeſt from a pale Complexion, Debility, or Liſtleſſneſs to Action, and ſhort Breath; in hypochondriacal Melancholy, and all Affections of the Spleen, it will do much Good; and after Fevers, or any Diſtemper that ſpoils the Juices, this will greatly reſtore them to their due Warmth and Vigour, and much better than any of the Mineral Steel-Waters, how much ſoever they ſtand recommended in all ſuch Caſes; for the Species in this warm and ſtrengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, which otherwiſe would not ſo well receive and bear the Twitches and Corrugations of the Iron, without Ejectment by Vomiting; it may be given from 2 to 3 ounces every Morning and Afternoon, when the Stomach is moſt empty.

Vinum Chalybeatum reſtaurativum alterum, *Another reſtorative Steel Wine.*

Take Filings of Iron 2 ounces; ſqueeze upon them the Juice of 3 or 4 *Seville* Oranges, and one Lemon; after 24 Hours ſtanding together, and being ſometimes ſtirred, pour upon the Mixture in a Glaſs Bottle 4 pounds of White-Port Wine, and a pound of Canary; in which infuſe the Ingredients of the Viper-Wine above deſcribed, in proper Proportion, or ſo much of the Viper-Wine itſelf without the Sweets; after 14 Days ſtrain for Uſe.

This is a noble Medicine to recruit the Conſtitution after it has been almoſt tore to pieces with the Fury of a Fever, or any acute Diſeaſe, and particularly for Women who

have much ſuffer'd in Child-bed, and are reduced almoſt to a Conſumption; for this will not only promote the neceſſary Cleanſings, but alſo raiſe the Blood with new Warmth and Nouriſhment. This indeed is an expenſive Medicine, but then it may be conſider'd that its wonderful Efficacy makes ſome Amends; for 2 ounces twice in a Day will certainly in a little Time be attended with Amendment in the moſt languiſhing Circumſtances.

Detergents.

Succi ſcorbutici, *The ſcorbutic Juices.*

Take the Juice of both ſorts of Scurvygraſs, Brooklime, Water-creſſes, of each a pound; Juices of Oranges 20 ounces; white Sugar 12 ounces; diſſolve the Sugar and they will clariſy with ſtanding, and then ſtrain for Uſe.

Theſe are pretty frequently preſcribed in the Spring-time againſt ſcorbutic Complaints, and to cleanſe the Blood from Impurities; for which Purpoſes they cannot but do ſome Service, becauſe they ſcour the Glands by their ſharp deterſive Points, and give a Firmneſs both to the Solids and Blood; they are order'd from 2 to 4 ounces every Day, Morning and Evening, for 2 or 3 Weeks together. The reaſon why we give them a Place under this Diviſion is, becauſe they are not material enough under the Title of Juices to deſerve one by themſelves, and becauſe this comes conveniently enough amongſt the Diet-drinks, being uſed as one.

Vinum Scelotyrbicum, *Wine againſt the Scurvy.*

Take Sorrel, Brooklime, Water-Creſſes, and Garden Scurvygraſs, of each 3 handfuls; Roots of Elecampane, blue Flower de-luce, Horſe-radiſh, of each an ounce and half; Seeds of Scurvygraſs an ounce; White-wine 4 pounds; let all digeſt two Days together, then preſs out hard for ſettling and Uſe.

This is much of the ſame Uſe as the foregoing Juices, but for a cold Stomach is ſomewhat better for the Wine; a Wine-Glaſs may be drank of it twice a Day for ſome Weeks together, and will do good in any ſcorbutic Diſpoſition. Theſe Kind of Medicines uſed in the Spring, may be a means to prevent many from falling into Fevers in the Summer-time, becauſe they rince the principal Emunctories, and waſh off ſuch beginning Obſtructions as lay a Foundation for Fevers.

Vinum Enulatum, *Elecampane Wine.*

Take green Elecampane-Root, white Sugar, and Currants cut ſmall, of each 4 ounces; infuſe them 14 Days cold in 4 pounds of White Port.

This is an eaſy Liquor both to make and take, and will do Service in ſuch who have weak Lungs, that are often apt to be ſtuff'd with Phlegm, which it deterges, and prevents Ulcerations, and ſuch Injuries as would bring on a Conſumption; all aſthmatic Perſons therefore would do well to uſe this in plenty, eſpecially in the Winter-time, when the external Cold leſſening the quantity of perſpirable Matter by the Pores of the Skin, cauſes a much greater Preſſure of the Fluids upon the *Viſcera*, of which the Lungs have their ſhare, and therefore ſtand in need of ſuch gentle Fortifiers and Cleanſers as this makes; the Elecampane has likewiſe that deterſive Power, by which it keeps open other *Viſcera*, whence they better perform their Offices, and leave leſs Force to protrude upon the Lungs; it is therefore of Uſe in all Cachexies, and Tendencies towards a Dropſy; ſome alſo will have there to be a Property in this of deſtroying

ſtroying Worms; drink a Glaſs of it twice a Day.

Vinum Pectorale, *Pectoral Wine.*

Take Juice of Liquoriſe an ounce; Saffron a ſcruple; Seeds of Coriander, Caraway, Aniſe, of each 2 drams; Salt of Tartar half an ounce; Penny-royal and Hyſſop-water, of each 4 ounces; Canary 2 pounds; let them all digeſt cold for ſome Days, then ſtrain for Uſe.

Moſt Writers order the *Spaniſh* Juice of Liquoriſe in *Recipe's* of this Kind, but that of our own Production is much better, and if well made will entirely diſſolve in a proper Liquor; for with the beſt of the foreign Juice there is a Mixture of gritty droſſy Matter, which is not in our own; we generally keep it under the Title of Extract in the Shops; this aſſiſts in Expectoration, and helps to deterge and cleanſe the Glands of the *Bronchia* and neighbouring Parts; but if the ſimple Waters are not made ſtronger than they ordinarily are, they will rather be a Prejudice than of any Service to the Compoſition; and it would be better to infuſe the dry'd Herbs, and preſs them out ſtrongly afterwards; this may be drank two or three times in a Day, or almoſt at pleaſure; warm is the beſt.

Vinum Scorbuticum, *Wine againſt the Scurvy.*

Take Garden Scurvy-graſs (gather'd dry and unbruis'd) 1 handful; Horſe-Radiſh Root ſcraped, half an ounce; Winter-Bark groſly powder'd, 2 drams; Arum-water and White-Wine, of each 1 pound. Infuſe them cold for three days.

The *Arum*-Water is not kept made by any; it muſt therefore be made on purpoſe, when the Plant is green, and with the Junctures cloſe, as directed *Part* 2. in the Diſtillation of *Scurvygraſs*; or elſe the Root may be put in freſh gather'd, with the *Horſe-radiſh*. The whole makes a Warm biting Medicine; and a good *Antiſcorbutic*. It helps to diſſolve ſizy and viſcid Humours, which entangle the Salts, and ſtick with them in the ſecretory Orifices; whereby they are eroded, eſpecially the ſmall ones upon the Skin. It quickens the Motions of the Fluids, and promotes the thinner Secretions; whence in Dropſies and all Cachexies from ſluggiſh watry Humours, it will be of good ſervice. It may be drank at diſcretion.

Cereviſia Butleri, *Dr.* Butler's *Ale.*

Take Betony, Sage, Agrimony, Garden Scurvygraſs, *Roman* Wormwood, of each 3 handfuls; Roots of Elecampane, and Horſe Radiſh, of each 4 ounces. Mix and put them into a Bag, and hang it in 4 Cong. of new Ale while it works.

This has ſo prodigiouſly obtain'd amongſt the common People, that it is made and ſold in many publick Houſes in Town. But any extraordinary Virtues are not manifeſt in it, any further than as a good Antiſcorbutic; in which Intention its frequent uſe in the Spring-time is moſt certainly a Benefit; eſpecially to groſs corpulent Conſtitutions, whoſe Glands are apt to be loaded with tough viſcid Humours. It may be drank at any time; but chiefly in a Morning.

Cereviſia Scorbutica Extemporanea, *An Extemporary Scorbutic Ale.*

Take common Ale, 2 pounds; Spirit of Scurvygraſs, 2 drams; Juniper-Berries, 1 dram; ſweet Fennel-Seed, Liquoriſe, of each half an ounce; Raiſins of the Sun, 2 drams; Horſe-Radiſh Root, 2 ſcruples; Winter's-Bark, 4 ſcruples. Let all together be kept in a Bottle, and pour'd off as uſed.

This cannot properly be deem'd extemporaneous, becauſe it requires ſome time to take out the Virtues of the Ingredients, as well as any other of theſe Drinks. Its uſe is much the ſame as the preceding.

Cereviſia Scorbutica, *Drink againſt the Scurvy.*

Take Fir-tops, 4 handfuls; boil them in 5 Cong. of ſtrong Wort to 3 Cong. and an half. When it is tunn'd up, pour into it the Juices of Brook-lime, Water-Creſſes, Dandelion, Clivers, of each 1 pound; and hang in a Bag while it is working, with Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, 4 ounces; Sarſaparilla, China, Juniper-Berries, of each 2 ounces; Shavings of Saunders, yellow and red; Hartſhorn, Ivory, Liquoriſe, and ſweet Fennel Seed, of each 1 ounce; Hart's Tongue, Liverwort, Agrimony, and Ground-Ivy, of each 2 handfuls; crude Antimony, 1 pound, groſly powder'd, and ty'd in a Rag by itſelf.

This is levell'd againſt that kind of Scurvy, which ariſes from Exceſs of Choler, and hot aduſt Humours; becauſe moſt of the Ingredients are of a ſoftning emollient Nature, that will obtund and ſheath the rigid irritating Particles of the Blood; and thereby prevent their Miſchiefs upon the Fibres and ſmall Glands. This therefore is of that kind which are properly call'd *Sweetners*; and its continued Uſe will be of great ſervice to ſmooth and ſoften acrimonious Humours; and remove all thoſe Diſorders that ariſe from a hot irritating Blood. It may be drank at diſcretion. The Wort muſt be very ſtrong, elſe the Juices will lower it ſo much, as will ſubject it to decay and turn ſour. Of this kind of Antiſcotbutics we have the leaſt choice of any; not many Authors rightly diſtinguiſhing it; tho' this Species of the Scurvy is ſo common, as to deſerve as much Attention as any.

Cereviſia Scorbutica Aperiens, *An Opening Drink againſt the Scurvy.*

Take Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, half a pound; Horſe-Radiſh, 2 ounces; Guaiacum, 4 ounces; Juniper-Berries, Orange-Peel, of each 1 ounce; Winter's-Bark, Muſtard-Seed, long Pepper, Cloves, of each 2 drams; Raiſins of the Sun, 4 ounces; Scurvygraſs, Brook-lime, Water-Creſſes, Clivers, of each 4 handfuls. Hang all in 4 Cong. of Ale.

This is juſt the reverſe of the former; for as that is contriv'd to ſend ſoft emollient Particles into the Blood, to render it ſmoother; this fills it with Particles which are ſubtile, volatile, and pungent, and intended to render more fluid, and fitter for Circulation and due Secretion, a ſizy heavy Blood. This is therefore moſt convenient where there is an Over-bulk, and a Tendency towards Rheumatiſms and Dropſies: Whereas in the former Extreme, Perſons are generally lean, active and fiery in Temper. And this difference, in what generally paſſes under the name of the *Scurvy*, is of the utmoſt conſequence to be duly attended to in Preſcription: Becauſe in the former ſort all thoſe which conſtantly paſs for *Antiſcorbutics*, *viz.* that abound with volatile acid Particles, as thoſe of the *Scurvygraſs* kind, are directly deſtructive; and in the latter, *Emollients* and *Abſorbents*, which are the true and only *Sweetners*, in a ſtrict ſenſe, although they are of great note amongſt Antiſcorbutics, yet they are equally injurious; while both of them are of admirable ſervice under proper Direction. But ſuch Difficulties occur likewiſe in all the Inſtances of Practice: which muſt be a continual Admonition, how

how far the moſt common Medicines require the Conduct of a skilful Adviſer.

Serum Scorbuticum, *A Whey againſt the Scurvy.*

Take Leaves of Succory and Sorrel, of each 12 handfuls; Fir-Tops, Scurvygraſs, and Water-Creſſes, of each 4 ounces; Coriander-Seeds, 1 ounce. When bruiſed, add to them Juice of Oranges, 4 ounces; common Whey, 4 pounds. After a little ſtanding, preſs out hard, and ſweeten with a little fine Sugar, and clarify for uſe.

This is a cooling cleanſing Liquor, and may be of uſe to rince the common Emunctories; but cannot extend its Efficacy much beyond the *Primæ Viæ*, and the Urinary Paſſages. It will not keep long, and therefore muſt be made almoſt daily; which is troubleſome enough. Two or three Pints in a Day is the uſual Quantity order'd to be taken.

Cereviſia Scrophularia, *A Drink againſt the King's Evil.*

Take Sarſaparilla, 6 ounces; Guaiacum, 8 ounces; Bark of the Walnut-tree, Roots of Scrophularia, and Saſſafras, of each 3 ounces; Herb-Robert, 3 handfuls; Raiſins ſton'd, live Millepedes, of each 1 pound. Put them into a Bag for 4 Cong. of Ale.

The Woods would be better boil'd in the Wort; and the tender Ingredients with the Hog-lice only hung in the Barrel: but the Quantity of *Guaiacum* is too large, becauſe it will make it ſo hot, as not to be well endured in the Mouth. It is an efficacious Detergent, and will, by a continued uſe, extend its Influences to the remoteſt Glands; and by degrees wear away what obſtructs them, and occaſions a Lodgment of ſuch Humours as erode and deform the Parts. What it alſo abrades and carries into the common Stream, is either exhaled by Tranſpiration, or detach'd off by the Kidneys, and thrown out by the Bladder: the former of which Diſcharges is promoted moſt by the *Woods*; and the latter by the *Millepedes*. So that in the height of a ſcorbutic Conſtitution, and the *Evil* is no more, this deſerves Recommendation; and cannot fail of doing ſervice, if duly continued for ſome time. It ſhould be uſed as common Drink.

Cereviſia Scrophularia altera, *Another Ale againſt the King's Evil.*

Take Chips of Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Walnut-tree Bark, Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, Filipendula and Hounds-tongue, of each 2 ounces; Herb-Robert, Archangel, of each 6 handfuls; Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, and live Millepedes, of each 1 pound. Prepare thus for 4 Cong.

This, which is from *Fuller*, differs not much from the former of *Bates*: and the *Guaiacum* and *Saſſafras* ought, as in that, to be boil'd with the Wort, and then ſtrain'd; for they will not give out their Virtues ſo much in the Fermentation. In all cutaneous Foulneſſes, and even the Leproſy, this is a good and an effectual Cleanſer; and in old running Ulcers will much aſſiſt in their Cure. It ought to be made a common Drink; and continued ſome time, to anſwer any Intention of moment.

Cereviſia Aperiens, *Aperient Ale.*

Take Roots of Succory, Male Fern, Liquoriſe, and the five opening Roots, of each 2 ounces; Hart's-tongue, Liver-wort, Ground-Ivy, Tamariſk Tops, of each 2 handfuls; Juniper-berries, ſweet Fennel-ſeed, of each 2 ounces; Raiſins of

the Sun ſtoned, 8 ounces. Prepare them to be hung in a Bag for 4 Cong. of Ale.

This is an admirable good Preſcription, and will do great ſervice in all kinds of Cachexies, where the *Viſcera* are foul; but particularly in thoſe of the Liver and urinary Paſſages. They who are ſubject to the Stone or Gravel, to the Jaundice, grinding Pains in the Back, Cholics, or Stitches of the Sides or Breaſt, as likewiſe to Aſthma's and Corpulency, cannot but find relief by the uſe of it, if regularly follow'd for ſome time; for it will ſo clear away the Foulneſſes of all the ſecretory Parts, that the ſeveral Offices of the *Oeconomy* will be duly diſcharg'd for a long time afterwards. This is inclining moſt to the ſoft and emollient kind; and therefore is beſt fitted againſt the hot ſalt Scurvy, and ſuch ill Habits as Perſons are ſubject to fall into after Fevers, and long Illneſſes. It is alſo an excellent Diet-Drink for Children that are weakly and ricketty, with Knots and Unevenneſs in their Joints; where they can be brought to make it their common Drink; which it ought to be made by all thoſe that expect any conſiderable Benefit from it.

Cereviſia ad Rachitidem, *A Drink againſt the Rickets.*

Take Roots of Oſmund-Royal, (or for want of it, Male-Fern) Liquoriſe, Saſſafras, of each 1 ounce; Bark of Aſh and Ivy, of each half an ounce; Tamariſk-tops, Hart's Tongue, of each 4 handfuls; live Wood-lice, 2 ounces; Raiſins of the Sun, 4 ounces: Hang all in 1 Cong. of Ale while it works.

The Rickets is a Diſtemper well enough known in Children; but has employ'd much of the time of ſome learned Men to account rationally for it. But from the whole it may be determin'd that a great deal of its Cauſe is from viſcid pituitous Humours lodg'd upon the Joints; which ſtuff them in ſuch a manner, as not only to hinder their due Flexures; but alſo to occaſion an unequal Circulation and Diſtribution of Fluids to the Parts beyond. And this Habit is moſt apt to be fallen into, when all thoſe Cauſes concur, which make a fizy Blood, and ſomething like what produces Agues; which that diligent Obſerver, and faithful Relator of ſuch Inſtances, Dr. *Sydenham*, confirms by his Obſervation; that the Rickets were always more rife, when Autumnal Agues were ſo. Medicines therefore of this kind, which ſate the Blood with Particles that are detergent, and ſubtle enough to circulate through the ſmalleſt Paſſages, cannot but in time both break that fizy State of Blood, and abrade thoſe Lodgments already made upon the Glands: but for ſuch Purpoſes, therefore, they are to be long continued; and this ought to be made a conſtant Drink.

Cereviſia ad Rachitidem altera, *Another Drink againſt the Rickets.*

Take Guaiacum, 4 ounces; Sarſaparilla, Saſſafras, ſharp-pointed Dock-Root, Filipendula, Hounds-tongue, and Walnut-tree Rind, of each 2 ounces; Herb-Robert, Archangel, of each 4 handfuls; Millepedes, 1 pound. Put them into a Bag, and hang it in 4 Cong. of Ale.

The harder Ingredients are here beſt boil'd in the *Wort.* This is moſt levelled againſt that kind of Rickets, which is join'd with a ſharp ſaline Diſpoſition of Humours; and more indurates the Glands, where they obſtruct, and are apt to erode and change them into what paſſes for the *Evil*; for moſt of theſe Ingredients are abſorbent, ſoft and ſweetning, whereby they ſmooth ſuch Humours, and fit them the better

better to continue their proper Circuits without obſtructing or eroding their Paſſages. This is therefore preferable in the thinner Habits, where the Juices are rather acrid than ſizy; and it ought alſo to be made their conſtant Drink.

Cereviſia Icterica, *A Drink againſt the Jaundice.*

Take Shavings of Ivory, 1 ounce; white Horehound, 4 handfuls; boil in 6 Cong. of new Wort to 4 Cong. which ſtrain: And when tunned, hang in a Bag, while it works, of ſharp-pointed Dock-Roots, half a pound; Turmeric and Madder-Roots, of each 2 ounces; of Nettles, 4 ounces; Leaves of Celandine, Clivers, Strawberries, (both Leaves and Roots) Barberry-Bark, of each 4 ounces; freſh Sheep's Dung tied up in a Rag, 4 ounces; Millepedes, 1 pound; and Filings of Steel, 1 pound.

This is a very good Preſcription; but ſo loaded with the Ingredients, that 'tis feared few will comply with it long enough to be of ſervice: of the Steel eſpecially it will be ſo very ſtrong, as ſcarce to be endured. Where, therefore, theſe are any Objection, they may be lower'd, or the quantity of Ale increas'd at diſcretion. It will both powerfully deterge all the Glands, and ſet open the proper Emunctories; and alſo raiſe the remaining Fluids from a watry acrid State, to a ſmooth balſamic Conſiſtence. In the moſt obſtinate Jaundice it will prevail, and effectually cure all Diſpoſitions towards a Dropſy. It may be conſtantly made uſe of for a common Drink; unleſs at Meals, if then thought diſagreeable. It will change a wan Cowſlip-colour'd Complexion to a lively beautiful Glow; by the wonderful alteration it makes in the Blood.

Cereviſia Pectoralis, *A Pectoral Drink.*

Take *China* Roots, 4 ounces; Sarſaparilla, Comfrey and Liquoriſe, of each 2 ounces; Orrice, Elecampane, of each 1 ounce; Shavings of Ivory, Hartſhorn, yellow and red Saunders, of each half an ounce; Hart's-Tongue, Wall-Rue, Ground-Ivy and Scabious, of each 4 handfuls; Aniſeeds, 2 ounces; *Malaga* Raiſins, half a pound. Put all into a Bag, and hang in 4 Cong. of Ale.

This will wonderfully correct and ſweeten a thin ſharp Blood, which is apt to produce Hectic Heats, and irritate the Membranes and Glands of the *Bronchia* and Parts adjacent, ſo as to occaſion husky Coughs. It is therefore of ſervice in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, Defluxions of Rheum, and a Tendency towards a Conſumption. In all lean thin Habits from a ſharp ſcorbutic Blood, it is of great benefit, and deſerves to be made a conſtant Drink. For this Intention ſome order in it a Cock parboil'd, and then give it the Name of Cock-Ale: but that ſeems to have little more in it than a Whimſy; for if any thing emollient and nutritive be hence communicated, it certainly is to be obtain'd with much greater advantage from making ſuch Meat our Food.

Cereviſia Antiſplenetica, *A Drink againſt the Spleen.*

Take Guaiacum and Saſſafras, of each 2 ounces; boil them in 1 Cong. of Water to 4 pounds; put the ſtrained Liquor into a Cask with new ſtrong Ale, 3 Cong. and an half, and hang a Bag in it while it works, with the Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, 8 ounces; Horſe-Radiſh, 4 ounces; Aſh-Bark, 2 ounces; Juniper-Berries, 1 ounce;

Seeds

Seeds of Daucus and Coriander, of each half an ounce; Agrimony, Liver-wort, Harts-tongue, Tamarisk-Tops, of each 4 handfuls.

This is a very good Remedy to deterge and cleanſe off thoſe aduſt Humours which clog the Liver, and ſome other *Viſcera*; eſpecially thoſe Black Grumes which obſtruct the Spleen; and this makes it a ſure Relief in all Hypocondriacal Affections, if it be cloſely followed and uſed for common Drink.

Cereviſia Antiſplenetica cum Chalybe, *Another Drink againſt the Spleen with Steel.*

Take Bark of Tamarisk, 4 ounces; of Capers and Aſh, Woods of Guaiacum and Saſſafras, of each 1 ounce; Herbs of Agrimony, 4 handfuls; Wormwood, Dodder, of each 2 handfuls; boil them in 6 Cong. of Wort; and in the working hang half a pound of Filings of Steel, and crude Antimony, 4 ounces, in a Bag.

This is calculated for all the Intentions of the former, and in moſt caſes is more efficacious, eſpecially in the Female Sex; where any Suſpicion of ſuch Diſorders is from the *Uterus*; which to them is as troubleſome, and pretty much in the ſame manner as the Spleen is to Men; the Veſſels of both being much liable to be obſtructed with ſuch Recrements of the Blood as want Evacuation. This Drink will therefore conduce thereunto; and is adviſeable in all Complaints from ſuch Cauſes.

Serum Hepaticum, *A Whey for the Liver.*

Take Fumitory, Succory, Endive, of each 3 handfuls; Liver-wort, 2 handfuls; Agrimony, Sorrel, Hart's-Tongue, Borage, Bugloſs, of each 1 handful; Caraway-Seeds, 1 dram. Put upon them common Whey 3 pounds, and then preſs out, clarify and ſweeten with 2 ounces of Sugar.

Though this is particularly directed for the Liver, yet it conduces to the ſame Intentions as the foregoing Antiſplenetic Drink; and therefore where that Compoſition is approved of, it may be uſed for the ſame purpoſes; but 'tis more troubleſome to make it; becauſe it muſt be done almoſt daily, or elſe it will not keep.

Diuretics.

Vinum Hydropicum, *Wine againſt the Dropſy.*

Take blue Flower-de-Luce Root, 1 ounce; Elecampane and Squills prepared, of each half an ounce; Horehound, 1 handful; Bark of Elder Roots and Dwarf-Elder, of each 1 ounce; Sena, 1 ounce and an half; Agaric, 2 drams; Ginger, 1 dram; White Wine, 4 pounds; Infuſe all for 14 days, and then ſtrain for uſe.

Or thus. Take Aſhes of Broom and Juniper, of each 1 ounce; Rheniſh Wine, 3 pounds. Mix and make a Lixivium; to which add blue Flower de-Luce Roots, 1 ounce and an half; the inner Bark of Elder Root and Dwarf-Elder, of each 1 ounce; Bark of Bitter-Sweet, half an ounce; Rhubarb, 2 drams; Mechoacan, half an ounce; Sena, 1 ounce; Caraway-Seeds, 6 drams; Bark of Saſſafras and *Winter*'s Cinnamon, of each 4 ſcruples. Infuſe warm for 12 hours; then ſtrain, and add white Sugar, 5 ounces; Damask-Roſe Leaves, 2 handfuls; after due Infuſion, ſtrain again for uſe.

The latter of theſe is the better; but there is no reaſon for the two ſtrainings; the whole being beſt put together at once. If the *Sena* be left out, it is a better *Diuretic*; for the

the leſs it goes off by Stool, the more it will get into the Blood, and diſcharge its ſerous Parts by Urine. It is therefore deſign'd for Hydropic Conſtitutions; and will do ſervice where there is a tendency that way; if begun with in time, and cloſely followed. The uſual Doſe is 3 ounces every Morning faſting. This is from *Bates*; and *Fuller* gives the ſame with little Alteration.

Vinum Ictericum, *Wine againſt the Jaundice.*

Take Tumeric in groſs Powder, 2 ounces; Saffron 2 ſcruples; Cochineal, 4 ſcruples; Millepedes, N°. 320; Canary, 2 pounds; Infuſe all 6 or 7 days, then ſtrain for uſe.

This is eaſily made, and not unpleaſant to drink; but white *Port* ſeems a fitter Wine for this purpoſe than Canary. It is very good for what its Title expreſſes; and may be drank 2 ounces three or four times in a day; but the following we recommend as the moſt efficacious.

Vinum Millepedum, *Hog-Lice Wine.*

Take Hog-Lice, half a pound; put them alive into 2 pounds of white *Port* Wine; and after ſome days infuſion, ſtrain and preſs out very hard: then put in Saffron, 2 drams; Salt of Steel, 1 dram: and Salt of Amber, 2 ſcruples, and after three or four days, ſtrain and filter for uſe.

This is an admirable Medicine againſt the Jaundice, Dropſy, or any Cachectic Habit. It greatly deterges all the *Viſcera*; and throws off a great deal of ſuperfluous Humours by Urine. It may be given twice a day, 2 ounces at a time.

Cereviſia Diuretica, *A Diuretic Ale.*

Take Muſtard-Seed bruis'd, 4 ounces; infuſe it in 2 pounds of Ale, and after three or four days, drink a Glaſs of it every Morning; filling up the Bottle every time, as long as the Seed gives any Strength to the Liquor.

This is a Remedy very eaſily procured; and is not only a good Diuretic, but alſo much warms the Nerves; and is of ſervice in many Diſorders which have their Origin from the Head; as Apoplexies, Palſies, and the like. Dr. *Fuller* ſeems much to like it, who ſays, It attenuates pituitous fizy Blood, diſſolves its cloſe Contexture, and renders it fit to part with its *Serum*; that it alſo detergeth the urinary Pipes, irritates the *Papillæ* and *Pelvis* of the Reins, provokes them to ſtir, and ſqueeze, and perform the Work of Percolation. Thus it moves by Urine powerfully, and is convenient in the Dropſy, Gravel, Scurvy, and Palſy.

Cereviſia Hydropica, *A Drink for the Dropſy.*

Take Broom-Aſhes, half a pound; Roots of Horſe-radiſh, 4 ounces; Orrice, Calamus Aromaticus, Elecampane, of each 2 ounces; Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Juniper-berries, Daucus-ſeed, of each 1 ounce; Muſtard-ſeed, 2 ounces. Hang all in a Bag in 4 Cong. of Ale while it is working.

The laſt mentioned Author gives us this alſo, with the Recommendation, that it aſſiſts Concoction, melts down the jelly'd Lympha, removes Obſtructions, and provokes Urine; on which account it wonderfully relieves thoſe who labour under an *Anaſarca*: but as for the Dropſy call'd *Aſcites*, and where the *Lymphatics* are burſt, he is of opinion it will do more hurt than good, for Reaſons very obvious; becauſe its deterſive Quality will ſtill farther promote the Extravaſation

of

of *Serum*. The Doſe is 1 pound every Morning faſting.

Cereviſia Juniperina, *Juniper-Ale.*

Take Juniper-berries well bruis'd, 4 ounces; Raiſins of the Sun, half a pound; hang them in 4 Cong. of Ale.

This is grateful both to the Stomach and Palate; breaks off Wind, cleanſeth the Kidneys, waſhes off Gravel and Sand; heals ſore and tender Paſſages; and is of ſervice to all who are troubled with either Stone or Spleen. To be drank of two or three times a day.

Cereviſia Junipera altera, *Another Juniper-Ale.*

Take Juniper-Berries well bruis'd, 1 pound; Raiſins of the Sun ſton'd, half a pound; Pine-tops, St. John's-wort, Agrimony, Centory, of each 4 handfuls; Gentian Root ſliced, Calamus Aromaticus, *Spaniſh* Angelica-root, and Winters Bark, of each 1 ounce. Put all together into a Bag for 9 Cong. of Ale.

This is good for all the Intentions of the former; and is a better Stomachic. It will do great ſervice to drink of it every Morning about 1 pound, if the Ale be not too ſtrong it is made with. Some Publick Houſes now make and ſell this under the ſame Title.

Serum Sinapinum, *Muſtard Whey.*

Take Milk, 2 pounds; boil it, and turn it with three Spoonfuls of Muſtard-Seed; take off the Curd, and keep the Whey for Uſe.

This does but a little differ from the Muſtard Ale before deſcrib'd; only it may be better than that in ſome Caſes, where Malt Liquors are not convenient; and this alſo ſeems ſomewhat more attenuating, and therefore may be more efficacious.

Hydromel, *Mead or Metheglin.*

Take the beſt Honey, 10 pounds; common Water, 3 Cong. boil them together till an Egg will ſwim upon it when cold: then let it ſettle in a clean Veſſel, and decant the clear into a Barrel, and to every 5 pounds put 2 ounces of true *French* Brandy, and ſtop it up.

This will ferment without any other help; and if it be kept ſome time, it will make an agreeable Liquor; for the medicinal Virtues of which ſee under the Title of Honey, in the ſecond Part. Some put Herbs to this, according to their ſeveral Intentions; and therefore it may be made more or leſs Detergent, Diuretic, Balſamic, or the like, according to the Virtues of ſuch Ingredients.

Cathartics.

Cereviſia Catapſoras, *A Drink againſt the Itch.*

Take Sena, 6 ounces; Mechoacan, 3 ounces; Liquoriſe, 1 ounce and an half; Caraway-Seeds, 1 ounce; Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, 1 pound and an half; Polypody, Madder, of each half a pound; Scabious and Agrimony, of each 3 handfuls; crude Antimony in groſs Powder, 1 pound; hang all in a Bag in 5 or 6 Cong. of Ale while it ferments.

This makes a good purging Diet-Drink, and will do great ſervice in all Impurities of the Blood, which are apt to break out upon the Surface, and deform the Skin with Scabs and Blotches. In the Spring time it is proper indeed for all Perſons who require Purging, and muſt be dos'd according to the Age and Strength of the Perſon. It is beſt to begin with a little at firſt; and increaſe at diſcretion. In the Spring, theſe purging Courſes may be continued

tinued ſome time; but in the Fall of the Year, when ſome have a Notion of an equal Neceſſity of ſuch Medicines, they are not ſo ſafe; becauſe the Summer-Heat leaves the Body ſo diſpirited, that is, the Fibres ſo lax and weak, that purging brings on a Debility; and ſuch a Relaxation, as ſuffers the Fluids to form preternatural Coheſions, ferment, and introduce intermittent, and ſometimes ugly malignant Fevers. This general Caution therefore ought to be regarded as to *Cathartics*, that they be very ſparingly uſed in the decline of the Year, eſpecially after a hot Summer.

Cereviſia Vernalis Cathartica, *A Purging Drink for the Spring Seaſon.*

Take Leaves of Sena, 5 ounces; Polypody of the Oak, 6 ounces; Monks Rhubarb, Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, of each 10 ounces; Currants, 1 pound; Liquoriſe, ſweet Fennel Seeds, of each 1 ounce and an half; Raſpings of Saſſafras, 2 ounces; red Sage, Agrimony, Water-creſſes, Sea Scurvygraſs, of each 2 handfuls. Mix in a Bag for 5 Cong. of Ale.

This does not greatly differ from the *Cereviſia Catapſoras*; but is ſomewhat milder; and for Children or young Perſons, the following may be yet more convenient.

Cereviſia pro Pueris, *A Purging Drink for Children.*

Take fine Rhubarb cut in Slices, 2 drams; Liquoriſe and Aniſeed, of each 2 ſcruples; Raiſins of the Sun ſton'd, N° 30 or 40. Put them to 2 pounds of Ale.

This is a pleaſant Purge for what it is deſign'd; and Children may be coaxed to take it, when other more medicinal Forms can't be got down. It cleanſes the firſt Paſſages, which are generally the Seat of Children's Diſorders; and deſtroys Worms. The Quantity at firſt ſhould be ſmall, and increas'd at diſcretion. Some uſe Wine inſtead of Ale; but that is rather too ſtrong unleſs diluted.

Cereviſia Cathartica fortior, *A ſtronger purging Ale.*

Take Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, 12 ounces; Polypody, 4 ounces; Horſe-radiſh, 2 ounces; Leaves of Ground-Ivy, Water-Creſſes, Brooklime, Scurvygraſs, of each 2 handfuls; Saſſafras, Juniper-berries, Coriander-ſeeds, Liquoriſe, of each 1 ounce; Sena, 4 ounces; Raiſins of the Sun, half a pound; Rhubarb, 2 ounces, for 4 Cong.

The Author of this ſays, that thoſe who are ſcorbutic, cachectic, and abound with Humours and Flatulencies, may drink a pound of it, more or leſs, every Morning for ſome Weeks together, in the Spring-time, to good Advantage.

Cereviſia cathartica cum Antimonio, *A purging Antimony Ale.*

Take Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock 8 ounces; Polypody of the Oak, Elecampane, of each 4 ounces; yellow and red Saunders, Juniper-Berries, of each 2 ounces; Caraway-Seeds an ounce; Leaves of Scabious 8 handfuls; Liverwort and Agrimony, of each 4 handfuls; Sena 4 ounces; Rhubarb half an ounce; Agaric an ounce; crude Antimony (groſly bruiſed and tied up in a Rag) a pound; put all in a Bag, with a pound of the Juice of Fumitory, into a Veſſel of Cong. 4.

This is reckon'd ſomewhat more efficacious than the former in cutaneous Diſtempers, and is to be uſed in the ſame manner.

Serum

Serum Catharticum, *Purging Whey.*

Take freſh Damask-Roſe Buds pick'd, an ounce; put them into 2 pounds of Whey over Night, and ſtrain out, and drink it the next Morning.

This is a mighty Purge with ſome of our Country People; it will work very kindly and thoroughly, and is therefore good to cleanſe the firſt Paſſages; the quantity of Roſe-Buds may be varied, as a Perſon would have it in Strength.

We have been ſomewhat larger under this Diviſion than our room here will allow under any other, becauſe this ſeems to be moſt for the Service of common People, who are not willing, or cannot well have recourſe to the Shops for every Doſe of Phyſic they take; and we have alſo for ſuch Reaſons been fuller in explaining their Virtues and manner of Operation; ſo that what farther under other Forms comes into the ſame Intentions, the Reader may recollect, or turn back to what has already been explain'd upon the ſame account, either in this Section, or at the Head of thoſe in the Second Part of our Work.

SECT. II.

Of Decoctions, Infuſions, and Emulſions.

UNDER the firſt of theſe is included all that Part of extemporaneous Pharmacy which is employ'd in drawing out the medicinal Virtues of Simples by boiling, and theſe in common Preſcriptions are alſo frequently called Apozems. The next is different in this only, that the Ingredients are ſteep'd in hot Liquors, in the manner that Tea is commonly made. And the latter is drawing out the oily or milky Part of Seeds or Kernels by Contuſion with proper Liquors. Theſe three Forms are not very different from one another, and are chiefly fit to draw out the groſſer and ſmoother Parts of Simples, whence moſt things concern'd herein are Balſamics, Detergents, and Cathartics; for Decoction is not ſo proper for Cephalics, *&c.* becauſe it exhales the more volatile Parts, in which the Virtues of all of thoſe Ingredients conſiſt. The harder Bodies, as Woods, dry'd Roots, *&c.* require moſt boiling; but Herbs and Seeds need only be ſcalded, and may be ſpoil'd with much boiling; which makes it neceſſary, that in many Compoſitions of this Kind ſome of the Ingredients ſhould not be put in till the other have boil'd ſome time, ſooner or later, according to their Texture, which muſt always be directed by the Judgment of the Compounder. All thoſe Decoctions which are reſtringent, and moſt of the Cathartics, may, for greater Elegance and Pleaſantneſs to take, be clarify'd; but all ſuch as are emollient, and concerned in joining with the ſoft mucilaginous Parts of Simples, are by no means to be ſo managed, for reaſons already at large given, *Part* 1. *Sect.* 12. Emulſions, if carefully made, are a very neat Form; but a very ſmall Part of the *Materia Medica* is reducible thereinto, or only thoſe Seeds which yield a ſoft milky Juice; and therefore the only Intention which this Form can properly be preſcribed for, is that of an Emollient; though indeed we have given ſome few for other Purpoſes,

poses, but they are not so suitable. Oils likewise may by the help of an Egg, and a little of any of the Turpentine Balsams, be reduced under this Head; and well managed, will make an elegant Medicine, as we shall find in some following Instances.

Cephalics.

Decoctum Chamæpityos, *Decoction of Ground-Pine.*

Take Ground-Pine dry'd 2 handfuls; Flowers of Stœchas 2 drams; Male Piony-Roots an ounce; boil in 3 pounds to 2 pounds; strain, and add Spirit of Scurvygrass and Lavender, of each an ounce; mix.

This is recommended to be drank constantly for some time, *viz.* a quarter of a Pint three times a day, with 20 Drops of Spirit of Sal Armoniac, to prevent the Gout, and Distempers of the Head and Joints.

Emulsio Pæoniata, *Piony-Emulsion.*

Take Piony-Seeds husk'd an ounce; distill'd Waters of Rue, black Cherries, and compound Piony-Water, of each 6 ounces; and with Pearl-Sugar an ounce and half, make an Emulsion, *S. A.*

In all Emulsions the Seeds are to be husk'd or blanch'd, and beat in the Mortar to a Paste; then the Liquors ordered are to be put in by a little at a time at first, and beat with the Mass, so that the whole Pulp may be washed out, and nothing but a little like Chaff be left behind; this is always to be done in a Marble Mortar, and with a wooden Pestle. This Prescription stands in *Bates* mark'd for one of those much used in his own Practice; and a Physician of great Note, lately dead, hardly ever omitted it as an Auxiliary in all nervous Cases, and such as affected the Head with Apoplexies, Epilepsies and the like; but it is not alone to be trusted; it may be drank at pleasure.

Emulsio Cordialis, *A Cordial Emulsion.*

Take Plague and compound Piony Water, of each 4 ounces; Citron-seeds half an ounce; to which, when made into an Emulsion and strain'd, add Pearl-Sugar 3 drams, and Oil of Nutmeg a Drop.

This is given by Dr. *Fuller*, who commends it in Fevers, to take two or three Spoonfuls twice or thrice a day; but with due Submission to that worthy Person, who has generously given to the World a valuable Collection of *Recipes*, the Mixture of chymical Oils, *i. e.* such as are distill'd, with Medicines of this Form, or any other that are more liquid, is very inelegant, and disgusts a Medicine both to the Sight and Taste, because it makes them foul, and generally unpleasant; where therefore the Virtues of such are desired and depended upon, they are much better order'd in Boles and Electuaries; and this is desired to be retained as a certain Rule in extemporaneous Prescription, tho' it is observable only to such who have well acquainted themselves with Composition; however they are best disguis'd in Emulsions, of any liquid Form.

Emulsio Pæoniata Fulleri, *Dr.* Fuller's *Piony-Emulsion.*

Take Piony and white Poppy-seeds, and blanch'd Almonds, of each half an ounce; fine Loaf-Sugar an ounce; Oil of Nutmegs 2 drops; beat them well together, and with 2 pounds of Black-Cherry-Water make an Emulsion, to which put compound Piony-Water an ounce.

Its Author advises it in Epilepsies, and all convulsive Diseases, and says it is of egregious Use in Fevers with the Head-ach, frightful Dreams, and snatching of the Tendons; its Dose is from 2 to 4 ounces every 6 hours.

Emul-

Emulſio Analeptica, *The reſtorative Emulſion.*

Take Barley-Water 4 pounds; Jujebs, Pippins, and Leaves of Colts-foot, of each 4 ounces; boil to the Conſumption of half; which ſtrain, and make an Emulſion with ſweet Almonds blanch'd, half an ounce; Melon-Seeds and Piſtachio-Nuts, of each an ounce; candy'd Eryngo an ounce and half; and to it, when finiſh'd, put Damask Roſe-Water 2 ounces.

This is an admirable ſoftening, emollient, reſtorative Medicine, and will wonderfully nouriſh and preſerve the Nerves againſt ſuch Irritations as draw them into Spaſms and Convulſions; it may be drank at diſcretion.

Infuſio Arthritica, *The Gout Infuſion.*

Take Roſemary-flowers a pound; volatile Sal-Armoniac an ounce; Spirit of Wine rectify'd 6 pounds; digeſt in Horſe-dung in a proper Veſſel 40 Days, and ſtrain for Uſe.

This is fit for an officinal Medicine, if Encouragement in Practice made it worth keeping in the Shops, but that it yet does not do; and it differs ſo little from the *Hungary*-Water, that where that is to be had, this is needleſs to be made.

Infuſio Cephalica, *A Cephalic Infuſion.*

Take dry Peacock's Dung (the white Part) 4 ounces; Millepedes bruiſed alive an ounce; Black Cherry-Water, White-wine, of each a pound and half; let them ſtand cold 24 Hours; then having clarify'd it, by often paſſing it through a Flannel Bag, add of *Langius*'s Anti-Epileptic Water 3 ounces; Spirit of Lavender a dram and a half; Oil of Nutmegs 3 drops; compound Syrup of Piony 6 ounces; mix all together.

The Oil in this is much leſs excuſable than in an Emulſion, and ſpoils the Medicine, eſpecially to the Eye. The Author who gives this, ſays it cleanſes the *Meatus's* of the Brain, when choak'd up and grown unpaſſable by reaſon of muddy Feculencies, corroborates its Tone when flaccid and ſunk, and defecates the animal Spirits when clogg'd and incens'd with a heterogeneous *Copula*, refreſhes and invigorates them when feeble and fainting, diſcuſſes the Miſts and Clouds of the Head, and procures Serenity and Sun-ſhine; and therefore it is employ'd with happy Succeſs in an idiopathic Head-ach, Vertigo, *&c.* giving a quarter of a Pint Night and Morning. This Account, tho' a little metaphyſical, compared with the preceding Explanations under this Head, is appoſite to almoſt all under this Title, and therefore need not be farther repeated.

Infuſio Paralytica, *The Paralytic Infuſion.*

Take Horſe-Radiſh Root ſliced thin, and Muſtard-ſeed bruiſed, of each 4 ounces; infuſe them in 4 pounds of boiling Water for 24 hours cloſe cover'd.

This is very pungent, ſpirituous, and well fitted to warm and ſtimulate the Fibres which have loſt their Tone, and are grown impervious to the nervous Fluid; it is alſo ſucceſsfully preſcribed for ſome Rheumatiſms, that ſwell the Limbs with great Pain; to be drank four ounces two or three times in a Day.

Hyſterics.

Decoctum Emmenagogum, *An Apozem to promote the Menſes.*

Take Roots of Smallage 2 ounces; Calamus aromaticus, Bay-berries, of each 2 drams; Zedoary, Cubebs, of each a dram and half; Mace 2 ſcruples; Galangal, Grains of Paradiſe, of each half a ſcruple; Dittany of *Crete*, Pennyroyal, of each a handful; boi

boil in 2 pounds of Water and a pound of White-wine to 28 ounces; and when 'tis strain'd, add Tincture of Saffron (made with Treacle-water) an ounce; and mix for Use.

This warms and invigorates the Blood, by which its Motion in the uterine Arteries is increased, so as to break open their Extremities; the Operation is promoted by purging before-hand, and keeping warm; to be taken from 4 ounces to half a pound twice a day, using moderate Exercise with it.

Decoctum hystericum, *An hysteric Apozem.*

Take Chips of Box-wood, and white Briony-root, of each half an ounce; Male Piony and wild Valerian-root, of each an ounce; Stœchas Flowers 2 drams; Myrrh bruised a dram; boil in Water a pound and half; Juice of Rue, being put in towards the end, an ounce; to 14 ounces strain'd, add compound Briony-water 2 ounces; Tincture of Castor 2 drams; Oil of Amber 32 drops; white Sugar an ounce; mix, *S. A.*

The Oil of Amber is here very indiscreetly order'd, because it will not mix, and deforms the Medicine; the following therefore is much more suited to the present Practice, which has very much improv'd the Elegancy of Forms.

Decoctum hystericum alterum, *Another hysteric Apozem.*

Take Rue, Penny-royal, Mugwort, and stinking Orach, of each a handful; Roots of Cassamunair, long Birthwort, of each an ounce; *Seville* Orange-Peels dry'd 2 drams; Saffron a dram; boil all in 2 pounds of Water to 1 pound 4 ounces; which strain and clarify, and add to it of Briony-water compound 4 ounces; Syrup of Saffron an ounce; and put up for Use.

This is very readily made, and is a good Vehicle to subjoin to any other Forms of Hysterics, for it is not greatly to be depended upon alone; its Dose is 4 ounces twice or three times a day.

Emulsio hysterica, *An hysteric Emulsion.*

Take Assa-fœtida 2 drams; dissolve cold in a Mortar with a pound and a half of Black-Cherry-Water, and strain for Use.

This is tolerable, for its stinking Scent, but to few; yet where it can be got down, it is very prevalent in checking the inordinate Orgasm of the Spirits, and preventing those Convulsions and Frenzies of Mind which arise therefrom; it may be drank in the quantity of 2 ounces, according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Strengtheners, Restoratives, &c.

Decoctum album, *The white Drink.*

Take Powder of burnt Hartshorn 2 ounces; Spring-water 3 pounds; boil to the Consumption of half, with a Crust of Bread in it, and a Piece of Cinnamon; then strain, and sweeten it with fine Loaf-Sugar.

Bates orders it with Syrup of Lemons instead of Sugar, but it is more constantly made this way, and best approved of; it is become the common Drink in all acute Diseases attended with or inclining to a Looseness; it is greatly agreeable in the Small-Pox and Measles in the like Circumstance, and is reckon'd not only to correct the Sharpness of the Humours in the Stomach and Bowels, but to extend farther, and even to sweeten them in the remote Parts.

Decoctum rubicundum, *The red Drink.*

This is the same with the former, only tinged with Cochineal; or if the Diarrhœa is urgent, with 2 or 3

drams of Tormentil-root. To every 2 pounds alſo is added 4 ounces of Barley-Cinnamon-water, or Plague-water, according to the State and Symptoms of the Fever.

Decoctum contra Diarrhœam, *A Drink to ſtop a looſeneſs.*

Take Bole-Armeniac an ounce; ſoft white Chalk 3 ounces; boil in 3 pounds of Spring-water to 26 ounces; ſtrain, and let it ſubſide, and to the clear pour'd off, add *Diaſcordium* half an ounce; Cinnamon-Water, Syrups of Quinces and of dry'd Roſes, of each 2 ounces.

This is much more efficacious than either of the former, and muſt be had recourſe to when the Symptoms are urgent, about 4 ounces being given at a time, ſhaking the Bottle; and there are very few Diarrhœa's that will not yield to it.

Decoctum Fracaſtorii, Fracaſtorius's *Decoction.*

Take Diaſcordium 6 drams; alexiterial Milk-water 10 ounces; boil to 8 ounces; ſtrain, and add Mint-water half an ounce; ſtrong Cinnamon-water 2 ounces; Syrup of Diacodium an ounce and half.

This bears the Name of the Author of the *Diaſcordium*, a famous *Italian* Phyſician; and Dr. *Fuller* ſays it has even divine Virtues againſt a Diarrhœa; for it moſt potently, and almoſt beyond any thing elſe, ſtops ſick Fits and Gripings of the Bowels, and is of great Uſe in Fevers attended with a ſymptomatic Flux of the Belly; three or four Spoonfuls are ordered every two or three Hours, or after every Stool. There is alſo another by the Title of *Fracaſtorius*'s ſmaller Decoction, but it differs from this in nothing material beſides not having the Diacodium, whence it is not ſo effectually reſtringent.

Decoctum Maſtiches, *The Maſtich Decoction.*

Take Maſtich an ounce; Mace a dram; and the bottom of a well bak'd white Loaf; boil all in the Decoction of burnt Hartſhorn, ſettled and clear, 3 pounds to 2; when ſtrain'd add 4 ounces of Conſerve of red Roſes, which infuſe hot for four hours; then ſtrain thro' a Flannel, and put to it ſtrong Cinnamon-water 2 ounces.

This has much of the Virtues of the foregoing, and is to be uſed for the ſame Purpoſes, in equal Doſes; as is alſo the following.

Decoctum reſtringens, *A binding Decoction.*

Take green Oak-Bark, peel'd from the ſmall Branches, 4 ounces; boil it in the white Drink, clear'd by Subſidence, 4 pounds to 2; pour it boiling hot upon Powder of Cinnamon 2 drams; Nutmeg a dram; Mace and Cloves, of each half a dram; and when cold ſtrain out, and ſweeten it with Syrup of Quinces.

In all the foregoing Apozems under this Diviſion there is Choice, from the gentleſt to the moſt efficacious Reſtringent; the Practitioner therefore may uſe what beſt fits his Exigency, being always to be govern'd according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Decoctum Dyſentericum, *A Decoction againſt the bloody Flux.*

Take the under Cruſt of three Loaves of wheaten Bread, and boil it in Spring-water 6 pounds to 1; and at laſt put in Cloves 2 drams; ſtrain, and add Claret a pound, and fine Loaf-Sugar a ſufficient quantity.

This is a good Kitchen Remedy where recourſe cannot be conveniently had to the Shops, and is uſeful in all Kinds of Fluxes, as well as in wh

what its Title expresses; of the same Kind is likewise the following.

Decoctum Catechu, *A Decoction of* Japan *Earth.*

Take *Japan* Earth 2 drams; boil in a pound of Spring-water to 12 ounces; let it stand to subside; and having pour'd off the clear, add strong Cinnamon-water and Syrup of Quinces, of each 2 ounces.

Decoctum Catechu comp. *A Compound Decoction of* Japan *Earth.*

Take Guaiacum and Sassafras, of each 3 drams; yellow and red Saunders, of each 2 drams; Powder of *Japan* Earth half a dram; Liquorise an ounce; dried Sage a handful; boil in Barley-water 3 pounds to 30 ounces; strain, and when settled add to it Diacodium 2 ounces.

This is not only fitted to stop the drain of Humours falling too fast upon the Bowels, but also to assist their Discharge by Transpiration; and is good in all such kind of Fluxes and tickling Catarrhs as occasion Coughs, Disorders of the Breast, and sometimes reach even to the Joints, and cause arthritic and rheumatic Pains; it is directed to be given from 2 to 4 ounces 3 times in a Day.

Decoctum Catarrhale, *A Decoction against Catarrhs.*

Take yellow and red Saunders, of each 2 drams; Guaiacum, Sassafras, of each half an ounce; Liquorise an ounce and half; Raisins an ounce; boil in Barley-water 3 pounds and a half to 2 pounds; adding at last Juice of Hounds-tongue 4 ounces; and strain for Use.

This is not so good as the foregoing, altho' purposely calculated for this Intention; 4 ounces of it is ordered three times a day.

Decoctum ad Rachitidem, *An Apozem against the Rickets.*

Take Roots of Polypody of the Oak, of Smallage and Fennel, of each an ounce; Liquorise and Aniseeds, of each half an ounce; Harts-tongue, Maidenhair, Dodder, Betony, Celandine, and Tamarisk, of each a handful; blue Currants 4 ounces; Barley-water 4 pounds; boil to the Consumption of half, and then strain for Use.

This is to be given three or four Spoonfuls, as many times in a Day, according to the Age of the Child.

Decoctum Cannabinum, *A Decoction of Hemp-Seed.*

Take Hemp-Seed bruised 3 ounces; Agrimony, Shepherd's-Pouch, Plantain, Knotgrass, of each a handful and a half; boil in 6 pounds of Water to 4; and sweeten the strained Liquor with fine Loaf-Sugar.

This is with some a Secret, and a Specific for involuntary pissing of Blood; the Dose is from 4 ounces to half a pound twice in a Day.

Decoctum incrassans, *An incrassating Decoction.*

Take Gum-arabic grosly powder'd 3 ounces; boil in Water (carefully stirring it, that it burn not to the bottom) from 2 pounds to 28 ounces, and sweeten it with Syrup of Marshmallows 4 ounces.

This mightily thickens acid, thin Humours, and as it were sheaths up the sharp Points of their Salts; it is a very good Remedy, and easily procured, against scalding of Urine; it helps in a Diabetes and tickling Cough. Dr. *Fuller* tried it in a Rheumatism, but without Success; for he says the Serum of the Blood is not salter in that Distemper than usual, upon the Supposition of which such things are given; but it is a mistaken Practice, for the State of the Fluids is in that very extreme, which this Medicine increases; and therefore it is proper only in the re-

verſe, where the Juices are thin, hot, and acrimonious; a quarter of a Pint of it may be drank two or three times in a Day.

Decoctum Liberans, *A Decoction called* Liberans.

Take Sarſaparilla 6 ounces; Currants cut ſmall 8 ounces; infuſe according to Art, and boil in Water 12 pounds to 6; when it is cold, caſt into it half a pound of unſlaked Lime; let it ſubſide, and pour off the clear, and keep it in Bottles for Uſe.

We are told this gives great Relief in Defluxions, Struma's, the Diabetes, and in running Ulcers; it is without queſtion a good Sweetener, as may be gathered from the Virtues of the Quick-lime and the Sarſa, under their reſpective Diviſions in Part II.

Decoctum Antimoniale, *An Antimonial Decoction.*

Take Lentiſch-wood, Miſletoe of the Oak, of each 6 drams; Betony a handful; Saſſafras raſp'd an ounce; crude Antimony groſly powdered, and tied up in a Rag, 2 ounces; Spring water 4 pounds; and boil to 2 pounds.

This is recommended for a Purifier of the Blood, and a Curer of cutaneous Eruptions from ſalt Humours; it is directed to be taken 4 ounces every Morning.

Decoctum edulcorans, *A ſweetning Decoction.*

Take Sarſaparilla and *China*-roots, of each 3 ounces; yellow and red Saunders, Hartſhorn and Ivory, of each 6 drams; infuſe and boil in 12 pounds of Water to the conſumption of half, which ſtrain for Uſe.

This may be ſweeten'd with Sugar for thoſe who want it more palatable; and it ought to be made the common Drink in all ill Habits, as Dropſies, Leproſies, and venereal Infections, and ſuch as proceed from too much Moiſture, or from Fluids too ſharp and ſaline. Decoctions of this Kind conſiſting of hard Ingredients, ſhould ſtand ſome Hours to ſteep before they are ſet upon the Fire, that they may ſoak thro', and the better yield their Virtues.

Decoctum ſanctum, *The holy Decoction.*

Take Guaiacum an ounce; boil it in 4 pounds of Water to 2; adding when it is half boil'd, Raiſins an ounce; Juice of *Spaniſh* Liquoriſe 2 drams; and ſtrain it for Uſe.

If this be deſired more reſtringing, 2 drams of *Japan* Earth may be added; and inſtead of Liquoriſe and Raiſins, Conſerve of red Roſes may be put; it is a good Sweetener, and may be uſed as common Drink for all the Purpoſes mention'd under the foregoing.

Decoctum Sarſaparillæ, *Decoction of Sarſaparilla.*

Take Sarſaparilla 3 ounces; Raiſins an ounce; boil in 4 pounds of Water to 2; and in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve 2 drams of the Juice of *Spaniſh* Liquoriſe.

In Things of this Kind it is much better to boil our own Liquoriſe-Root, becauſe it is full as good, and makes the Decoction finer than the other will. Dr. *Fuller* gives this in compliance to the common Practice, but much ſuſpects the Virtues both of the Sarſa and China, any farther than they obtund the Vigor of the Stomach, which is an Intention ſeldom in view; this ought to be made a conſtant Drink, if any thing is expected from it, which is as a Sweetener only.

Decoctum ſtypticum, *A ſtyptic Decoction.*

Take Roots of Nettles and Comfrey,

frey, of each an ounce and half; the Herbs Yarrow and Plantain, of each a handful; Pomegranate-Peel and Gum-Arabic, of each 2 drams; Seeds of white Poppy, and Henbane, of each 3 drams; boil in 3 pounds of Water to 28 ounces; ſtrain, and add Sugar of Lead a ſcruple; aſtringent Saffron of Iron 4 ſcruples; Syrup of dry'd Roſes 4 ounces; mix.

The Saffron of Iron is ill added, becauſe it will not diſſolve ſo in it, but make it thick and irkſome to take; if that is therefore to be depended upon, it is much better given in a Bole, or ſome ſuch Form; the Sugar of Lead will indeed diſſolve: this is ſaid to cool and thicken a hot ſharp Blood, and to ſtrengthen and corrugate the Fibres, ſo as to cloſe up the Mouths of the Blood-Veſſels, and ſtop involuntary Fluxes of Blood; 4 ounces may be given twice a day.

Decoctum Pectorale,
A Pectoral Decoction.

Take Sarſaparilla and China, of each half an ounce; dry'd white Poppy-Heads (cut and beat with the Seeds) *Malaga* Raiſins ſtoned, of each an ounce; Liquoriſe half an ounce; *Japan* Earth 2 drams; boil all in ſtrong Ale-wort, 4 pounds to 30 ounces; adding, towards the latter end, Balſam of *Tolu* 3 drams; and at laſt Seeds of Caraway and ſweet Fennel, of each 2 drams; when cold, ſtrain out the Liquor for Uſe.

Dr. *Fuller* orders Oil of Aniſeeds, and many other Things very unſuitable for this Form, and what may with much more Conveniency be taken otherwiſe, if required at the ſame time; this is made a common Drink, or uſed two or three times in a Day, for moſt Diſtempers of the Breaſt, and even in ſome Conſumptions, for which it is a good Remedy.

Decoctum Limacum,
A Decoction of Snails.

Take Garden Snails cleanſed from their Shells, N° 12; new red Cow's Milk 2 pounds; boil to a pound; and add Roſe-water an ounce; Sugar-candy half an ounce.

It will be very difficult to boil this ſo long as to waſte one half, becauſe it will be apt both to run over and burn to the bottom, and therefore muſt be ſtirred all the while; this quantity is order'd to be drank every Morning, and it is a noble Reſtorative in Conſumptions, eſpecially for younger People, who have not fallen into that State thro' Intemperance.

Decoctum Antiphthiſicum,
A Decoction againſt Conſumptions.

Take Ox-Eye-Daiſy-Flowers dry'd a handful, Snails waſh'd clean, N° 3; candied Eryngo-root half an ounce; Pearl-Barley 2 ounces; boil in Spring-water from half a pound to a pound; and then ſtrain for uſe.

This is ſaid by Dr. *Fuller* to ſmooth and reſtrain the ſaline Particles of the Blood, and hinder it from ruſhing too impetuouſly through the Canals, and tearing off the Subſtance of the Lungs and ſolid Parts, and that it brings in a Supply of ſuch ſoft and inoffenſive Nouriſhment, as gives no Trouble to a weak Blood, and therefore that it takes place in newly begun Conſumptions, Hectic-Fevers, Night-Sweats, *&c.* where the Subſtraction and Colliquation of the Humours cauſes a waſting of the muſcular Parts; the Patient muſt drink 4 ounces of this warm, with an equal quantity of Milk, twice a day.

Decoctum Balſamicum,
A balſamic Decoction.

Take *Malaga* Raiſins ſtoned and ſliced 2 ounces; Roots of China, Sarſa, Liquoriſe, of each half an ounce; Shavings of Hartſhorn and Ivory, of each 2 drams; Tops of St. John's-wort a handful; boil in clear Barley-

water 3 pounds to 30 ounces; adding, when 'tis half boil'd, Balſam of *Tolu* 3 drams; when 'tis cold, ſtrain, and add Syrup of Raſpberries 2 ounces; and mix for Uſe.

There are alſo other Things added to this, not at all ſuited for the Form, tho' agreeing in Virtues. This is alſo recommended in Conſumptions, as the former, to be drank two or three times in a day, a little warm, with Milk.

Emulſio Cretacea, *The chalk Emulſion.*

Take white Chalk in fine Powder 3 ounces; Barley-water 3 pounds; boil to 2; when cold, make it into an Emulſion with the four greater cold Seeds, of each 2 drams; ſweet Almonds, N° 8; then add Chalk in fine Powder 3 drams; Pearl-Sugar an ounce, or enough to make it palatable.

This makes a pleaſant Remedy in a Diarrhœa; but in *Bates* there is *Diacodium* order'd very injudiciouſly becauſe it deforms the Medicine; that therefore, if wanted, may be given in ſome other Vehicle, but this is an Error moſt fall into for want of better Acquaintance with officinal Management; this ought to be ſhook as often as taken, which may be two or three times a day, about 4 ounces at once; it is alſo infallible in removing the Heart-burn almoſt inſtantly.

Emulſio cum C. C. C. *An Emulſion with burnt Hartſhorn.*

Take of the white Drink 2 pounds; ſweet Almonds blanch'd, white Poppy Seeds, of each half an ounce; make an Emulſion; to which when ſtrain'd, add 2 ounces of ſtrong Cinnamon-water, and of fine Loaf Sugar an ounce, or what is ſufficient.

This has the Virtues of the white Drink, but is more emollient, and therefore preferable where the Humours are very ſharp.

Emulſio ſtyptica, *A ſtyptick Emulſion.*

Take Comfrey-root cut ſmall 4 ounces; boil in 3 pounds of Water to 2; ſtrain out the Liquor, with which, and ſweet Almonds blanch'd, white Poppy and Henbane-ſeeds, of each half an ounce, and white Sugar what is ſufficient, make an Emulſion, wherein diſſolve *Sal. Prunel.* a dram, and Sugar of Lead a ſcruple, *S. A.*

It cools and thickens the Blood, cloſes up the Mouths of the Veſſels, and is of Service in bleeding at the Noſe, ſpitting of Blood, the Hæmorrhoids, and overflowing of the Menſes; the Doſe is 4 ounces two or three times in a Day, as Symptoms require.

Emulſio edulcorans, *An edulcorating Emulſion.*

Take Barley-water 2 pounds; diſſolve in it Gum-Arabic 3 ounces; and put thereto Crabs-Eyes finely levigated an ounce and a half; fine Sugar a ſufficient quantity.

This infallibly cures the Heart-burn, thickens and ſweetens the Blood; is good in Stranguries and Gonorrhœa's; and of Service in all Complaints from ſharp Humours.

Emulſio balſamica, *A balſamic Emulſion.*

Take Balſam of *Tolu* 6 drams; boil it in fine Barley-water 3 pounds to 2; when cold ſtrain, and with ſweet Almonds blanch'd 6 drams, Balm of *Gilead* 16 drops, white Sugar a ſufficient quantity, make an Emulſion, *S. A.*

This is a noble Balſamic; but the Decoction of the *Tolu* Balſam ought to be made in a circulatory Heat, with ſo much Water only as is required, elſe its beſt volatile Parts will be loſt. This is good in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt, in all inward Decays and Ulcerations, in Conſumptions,

tions, and is excell'd by nothing in a Gonorrhœa; to be drank at pleasure.

Emulsio Hæmoptioca, *An Emulsion against spitting of Blood.*

Take Colts-foot 2 handfuls; Dates, Jubebs, of each 2 ounces; French Barley an ounce; Liquorise 3 drams; boil in a sufficient quantity of Water to 3 pounds; to which add fine Chalk in Powder, an ounce; of the four greater cold Seeds, of each 3 drams; those of white Poppy and Purslain, of each half an ounce; and make all into an Emulsion, *S. A.* which sweeten with 2 ounces of Syrup of Myrtles.

This is not so neat a Medicine as the Chalk Emulsion before given, tho' it is greatly recommended for the same Purposes; to be given 4 ounces 2 or 3 times in a day.

Infusio Antiphthisica, *An Infusion against Consumptions.*

Take Leaves of the greater Comfrey, Solomon's-Seal, Plantain, and Burnet, of each 4 handfuls; Liquorise-root 2 ounces; infuse them cold for 12 Days in 2 Gallons of Lime-Water.

This is chiefly for such Consumptions as proceed from a sharp thin Blood, especially in those who have been infected with a venereal Taint, or are inclined to scrophulous and leprous Humours, and have by them been wore into a Hectic; it may be used as a common Drink.

Infusio Liberans.

Take of the Shavings of Sassafras 2 ounces; Guaiacum an ounce; Liquorise 3 ounces; Coriander-Seed bruised 6 drams; infuse them cold in Cong. 1 of Lime-water for two or three days.

This is more drying than the former, to be used in the same manner, and the like Cases; these are both published as Medicines used in our public Hospitals.

Infusio Urticarum, *Infusion of Nettles.*

Take Nettle-roots fresh gathered 4 ounces; of the Herb 2 ounces; and of the Seeds, with those of Daucus, Anise, Cummin, of each half an ounce; Lime-Water 4 pounds; set them into a warm Oven to infuse (close stopt up) 12 Hours; decant the clear Liquor, and in 28 ounces of it dissolve Gum-Arabic 2 ounces; crude Alum 32 grains; Diacodium 4 ounces.

In a Diabetes, and for bloody Urine, or Ulcers of the urinary Passages, give 4 ounces for a Dose, and repeat it as Symptoms are urgent, and there is no doubt of Success.

Infusio rubra, *The red Infusion.*

Take Diascordium half an ounce; Cochineal, Cloves, of each a scruple; Red *Lisbon* Wine 6 ounces; Cinnamon-Water 2 ounces; let all stand before the Fire close stopt for two Hours; then strain, and add Syrup of Quinces, or Diacodium, an ounce and half.

This is sufficient for two Doses, and may be given with Success in any Diarrhœa, as often as Symptoms call for it.

Infusio Rosarum, *An Infusion of Roses.*

Take Conserve of red Roses 4 ounces; Oil of Sulphur by the Bell, as much as will give it a small Acidity; Spring-water 2 pounds; macerate warm all Night, and then strain it for use.

This differs but little from the Tincture of Roses, now so much in extemporaneous Practice, and which we shall give at the End of this Part.

Infusio Rosarum Comp. *Compound Infusion of red Roses.*

Take red Rose Leaves, and Balaustines, of each 2 drams; Oak-Bark,

half an ounce; Spring-Water, 2 pounds; give a warm Infuſion for twelve Hours, then ſtrain, and add Barley-Cinnamon-Water, 4 ounces; white Sugar, as much as is ſufficient.

This powerfully aſtringes; but for fear of doing Miſchief in unlearned Hands, Dr. *Fuller* gives two Cautions; which becauſe they are appoſite to all of this Claſs, we ſhall tranſcribe. '1. In a Symptomatic Flux of the Belly, where 'an acute Fever is the primary Diſtemper, it is a difficult Caſe; and 'it's ſafer then to ſet upon it with 'direct Alexipharmics, which may 'be able to grapple with the hoſtile 'Venom, and drive it outward, 'than with Aſtringents and Opiates, 'which unhappily concentrate, and 'ſhut up the malignant Humours; 'hinder the Depuration of the 'Blood, and overwhelm the Spirits. '2. In an Hæmoptyſis, after the 'Eruption of Blood is actually ſtopped, there may be extravaſated 'Gore, and grumous Clots remaining in the Lungs; and while they 'are ſo, Aſtringents are bad; foraſmuch as they are an Impediment to Excretion, and cauſe 'Shortneſs of Breath, Suffocation, 'and vehement acute Fevers, Inflammations of the Lungs, and 'Death it ſelf.' And therefore in ſuch Caſes they are never ventur'd upon without Rhubarb, or ſome ſuch gentle Detergent, as may wear away thoſe Grumes by degrees, and get them off by Stool, Urine, or Expectoration.

Succus ad Hæmorrhoides, *A Juice to ſtop the bleeding of the Piles.*

Take Juice of Yarrow depurated, 1 pound; Sugar, 2 drams. Mix for uſe.

Dr. *Fuller* ſpeaks largely in commendation of this, and digreſſes ſomewhat to an Information concerning Juice of Apples, which we ſhall take leave to tranſcribe. 'When the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids is ſeaſonable and moderate, 'this purgeth the Body of feculent 'groſs Blood, and preſerves from 'and cures many ill Diſtempers, 'ſuch as the Pleuriſy, Scurvy, Leproſy, Cancer, Melancholy, Hypocondriaſm, Madneſs, Schirrous 'Tumours of the *Viſcera*, &c. But 'if by loſs of Strength, Pain in 'the Back and Thighs, failing of 'Appetite, ſqualid Habit of Body, 'greeniſh or dusky Colour, and 'Deadneſs of Look, it appears that 'the Flux is too great, and ought 'to be moderated; then this (eaſily procur'd) Styptic may bring 'good Aſſiſtance; and was the great 'Secret of a certain great Phyſician. And *Riverius* ſaith, the Decoction of *Yarrow*, uſed as common Drink for three days together, happily takes off the pain 'of the Piles. The Doſe is three 'or four Ounces twice in a day.

'Of all Juices, I account that of 'Apples beyond compare the beſt, 'becauſe Nature hath wrought it 'up to a much higher degree of 'Generoſity and Maturity, than 'that of crude traſhy Herbs, which 'afford nothing of that delicate '*Dulco-acid*, Aromatic and Odoriferous Liquor iſſuing from ſome 'of our fine ſorts of Apples, ſuch 'as *Kentiſh*, Golden Pippins, *&c.* 'and what *Simon Pauli* hath ſaid 'againſt them, I take to be from a 'miſtaken Prejudice. They are not 'fit for medicinal uſe, till they have 'been gather'd a while, and ſweat in 'a heap. The beſt way is not to 'drink their Juice (*as in Cyder*) 'becauſe that will gripe and purge 'ſome People; but to eat them 'raw, or ſcoop out, and eat the 'Pulp for a long courſe of time 'every Morning. Thus have they 'given more help to ſcorbutic and 'ſplenetic

'splenetic Patients, (especially such 'as were of a hot and dry Constitution, and apt to be costive) 'than any thing else the Shops or 'Fields could furnish out. I knew 'one who used to eat thirty every 'day for his Breakfast.' And Dr. *Baynard* highly cries them up as a most noble Pectoral; having twice cured himself of a confirm'd Consumption by their Use.

Emollients, Vulneraries, &c.

Decoctum Malvæ, *The Mallow Decoction.*

Take whole Mallow-Leaves, 8 handfuls; boil them in 8 pounds of Water, to 6 pounds. Let the Liquor run through a Sieve of it self, without squeezing: put into it more Mallows, about 4 handfuls; boil again to 4 pounds; strain again, let it stand to settle, and then pour off the clear, and put into it Marsh-mallow Roots, 4 ounces; Liquorise, Raisins, of each 1 ounce; Gum-Arabic, half an ounce; Sal Prunel, 2 drams; boil to 30 ounces; and after it is strained, sweeten it with Syrup of Marsh-mallows, 2 ounces, for use.

This is a most excellent Emollient Diuretic; and is vastly preferable to the Syrup of Marsh-mallows; although that is so much depended upon. It likewise sheaths all saline Particles, blunts the Acrimony of the Humours, thickens tickling Rheums, and lubricates the Passages. In short, there is not a better Remedy under this Division; and most in the common Practice in the same Intention are mere Trifles to it.

Decoctum Pectorale, *A Pectoral Decoction.*

Take Pearl-Barley, Raisins of the Sun stoned, of each 1 ounce; Figs, Dates, of each N° 8; Liquorise, half an ounce; Aniseeds, to be added at last, 2 drams; boil in 3 pounds to 2 pounds of Water, and strain.

This does not seem to deserve quite so much as is said in its Commendation: however, it is a good auxiliary Remedy in any Disorders of the Breast, and sharp Defluxions; and is easily made.

Decoctum Rosarum, *A Decoction of Roses.*

Take Conserve of red Roses, 2 ounces; *Malaga* Raisins stoned, 1 ounce; Liquorise, Melon-Seeds, of each half an ounce; Barley-water, 3 pounds; boil to 2 pounds, and strain through a Flannel.

Dr. *Fuller* says this is a proper Prescription, when muriatic Salts, and acrid *Serum* ouzing out of the Glands, and irritating the *Aspera Arteria, Bronchia,* and Vesicles, excite a most vehement tearing Cough; and yet being too thin to be taken hold of, and pumped up, lies fretting and exulcerating the Lungs, until it brings on a Consumption.

Decoctum Traumaticum, *A Vulnerary Decoction.*

Take Tops of St. John's-wort, *Paul*'s Betony, both sorts, Periwinkle, Agrimony, of each 2 handfuls; Roots of *China,* Comfrey, white Saunders, Nephritic Wood, of each 1 ounce; Dates cut, N° 30; Liquorise, 1 ounce and an half; Infuse all for twelve hours in Lime-water, a sufficient quantity, and strain to 4 pounds; and thereto add Syrup of Mouse-Ear, and of the Juice of Fluellin, of each 2 ounces. Mix and keep in a cold place for Use.

This is but an indifferent Composition, though from *Bates*; and many of the Ingredients, and particularly the *Syrups,* are now quite out of Practice, and not to be met with.

The

The Doſe is 4 ounces, three times a day.

Emulſio Arabica, *The Arabic Emulſion.*

Take Gum Arabic, 1 ounce; bruiſe and boil it in 2 pounds of Bath Water, till it be wholly diſſolv'd; then with this Solution and Mallow-Seed, white Poppy Seed, and ſweet Almonds blanch'd, of each half an ounce, make an Emulſion, *S. A.* to which add Sugar of Lead, 16 grains; Syrup of Marſhmallows, 3 ounces, and mix for uſe.

In Heat of Urine, and Stranguries, either from acrimonious Humours, or the Salts of Epiſpaſtics, it is a good Remedy, and gives ſudden Eaſe. It ought to be drank half a pound pretty often.

Emulſio de Sarſa, *The Sarſa Emulſion.*

Take Sarſa 3 ounces; Lilly-Root, 1 ounce and an half; Raſpings of Ivory, 3 drams; infuſe in Water, 3 pounds, for eight hours; then put in Raiſins ſtoned, 4 ounces, and boil to 2 pounds; of the ſtrained Liquor, and with the Seeds of Pumkin, 1 ounce; Lettice and Hemp-Seed, of each 6 drams; ſweet Almonds, N° 8; the Whites of Eggs firſt beat up with Roſe-water, N° 2. and Sugar-Candy, 2 ounces; make an Emulſion, *S. A.*

This hath much of the Virtues of the former; and cools and ſweetens the Humours. The Doſe is half a pound, three or four times a day.

Emulſio communis, *The common Emulſion.*

Take ſweet Almonds blanched, Cucumber and white Poppy-ſeeds, of each half an ounce; refined Sugar, 1 ounce; beat all together in a marble Mortar, till they are almoſt like Paſte; then with fine Barley-Water, added by little and little, 2 pounds, make an Emulſion, *S. A.*

Emulſio communis altera, *Another common Emulſion.*

Take ſweet Almonds blanched, 2 ounces; Cucumbers, Melon-Seeds, and Seeds of white Poppies, of each 2 drams; beat into a Paſte; and with 2 pounds of Barley-Water, half a pound of White-wine, 4 ounces of compound Horſe-radiſh Water, and 2 ounces of fine Sugar, make an Emulſion, *S. A.*

This is cooling and gently diuretic, and is very good for a common Drink in the Gravel; or when Bliſters are applied.

Infuſio Traumatica, *A Vulnerary Infuſion.*

Take green Twigs of Woody Nightſhade, 4 ounces; Cochineal, 2 ſcruples; White-wine, 2 pounds; infuſe hot, and cloſe ſtopp'd all Night: then having ſtrain'd out the Liquor, add Syrup of Ground Ivy, 4 ounces; *Venice*-Treacle, half an ounce. Mix all for uſe.

This makes an ill Compoſition to the Sight; the Gratification of which is now had much regard to in Medicines: but Dr. *Fuller* ſays it does ſingular good in Contuſions, by diſſolving extravaſated Blood, and driving it again into the circulating Maſs; and thence diſcharging it either by Sweat, Stool or Urine: And adds, that it operates ſo powerfully and ſpecifically, that upon the uſe of it, he has been aſtoniſh'd to obſerve Black Urine, that was ſuppoſed to be made ſo by Clots of Blood diſſolved, abſorbed and mixed in with the *Serum.* He orders 6 ounces twice, or 4 ounces three times a day.

Detergents.

Decoctum potenter Expectorans, *An Apozem that powerfully expectorates.*

Take

Take of the Pectoral Decoction, 1 pound; (order'd by the *College*, Part 3.) compound Syrup of Scabious, Oxymel of Squills, of each 2 ounces; Water of Walnuts comp. 1 ounce and an half; Infusion of *Crocus Metallorum*, 1 ounce. Mix them together.

This will not only deterge and expectorate, but with most, even puke them. It is a good Remedy to clean the Glands, in those who are apt to reach and strain much in a Morning; and ought to be taken every Morning early for a Week together, or more; but then its use is to be follow'd with Temperance, and what is proper to restore the Tone of those Glands; else they will be exposed to larger Drains of such viscid Humours than before. The Dose is 4 ounces warm.

Decoctum Allii, *The Garlick Decoction.*

Take Chips of *Lignum Vitæ*, 3 ounces; Roots of Zedoary, 1 ounce and an half; boil them in Spring Water, 12 pounds to 6 pounds; towards the end adding Roots of Garlick, 3 ounces; Seeds of Anise, Daucus and Cummin, of each 1 ounce; and to the strain'd Liquor put Spirit of Scurvygrass, half an ounce.

This is both absorbent and diuretic; and therefore a good Remedy in all Errors of Constitution from superfluous Humidity, particularly Dropsies; and the Garlick makes it also a powerful Expectorant: for which purpose there is hardly a more efficacious Simple; though it also prodigiously cleanses the urinary Passages: 6 ounces may be taken of this twice a day. The Broth which some make strong with this Simple, is also efficacious to the same Purpose; and according as it is fated with nutritive Juices from Flesh, not only helps to cleanse away a load of bad Humours, but to increase good ones in their room.

Decoctum Ictericum, *A Decoction against the Jaundice.*

Take Goose Dung, Ivory Raspings, of each 1 ounce; Hart's-tongue, St. John's-wort, of each 2 handfuls; Saffron, half a dram; White Wine, Spring-Water, of each 2 pounds; boil to one half; strain and add white Sugar, as much as is sufficient, and clarify, *S. A.*

This stands mark'd in *Bates* for a Medicine in use; but it is not so now; the Opinion of Specific Virtues not being able to bring People into a Compliance with what Nature seems averse to, so much as heretofore.

Decoctum Ictericum alterum, *Another Decoction against the Jaundice.*

Take Barberry Rinds, and Turmeric, of each half an ounce; Celandine, 4 handfuls; boil in Water, 2 pounds and an half to 1 pound and an half; towards the end adding White Wine, half a pound; Saffron, 2 scruples.

This is a much cleanlier Medicine than the former, and will do good service in the Jaundice, and any Cachectic Habit of Body: to be drank as the former.

Decoctum Ictericum alterum, *Another Decoction against the Jaundice.*

Take Roots of Turmeric and Madder, of each 1 ounce; Celandine Roots and Leaves, of each 2 handfuls; Earth-Worms slit, opened, and washed clean, N° 20. boil in Water and Rhenish Wine, of each 1 pound and an half to 28 ounces. To the strained Liquor add Tincture of Saffron, 1 ounce; Syrup of the five opening Roots, 3 ounces; and mix for use.

This

This is an admirably contriv'd Compoſition for the Intention its Title beſpeaks; and cannot fail of Succeſs, being drank 4 ounces two or three times a Day, in the moſt obſtinate Jaundice.

Decoctum Tartari, *The Tartar Decoction.*

Take Shavings of Ivory, half an ounce; Roots and Leaves of Strawberries, 4 handfuls; White-Wine Tartar powder'd, half an ounce; Salt of Tartar, 2 drams; boil in 2 pounds of Water to 1 pound and an half. To the ſtrain'd Liquor add Mint-water, and magiſterial Worm-water, of each 2 ounces; *Aqua Mirabilis*, 4 ounces; white Sugar, 2 ounces; and mix together for uſe.

This is calculated for the ſame Intention as the former; and is more efficacious, in precipitating the Humours by Urine. It may be given in the ſame manner.

Decoctum Splanchnicum, *The Decoction for the Inwards.*

Take Turmeric bruis'd, 1 ounce; Rhubarb, and Spikenard, of each 1 dram; Kernels of Aſh-Keys, half an ounce; Agrimony, Ceterach, of each 1 handful; Tamarisk Tops, 2 handfuls. Boil in 3 pounds of Water to the conſumption of half; then ſtrain, and add magiſterial Worm-water, Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each 4 ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, 2 drams; *Elixir Proprietatis* tartariz'd, 1 dram. Mix for uſe.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, this puts the Blood into a ſort of Effervеſcence; and its conſtituent Parts into ſuch a brisk Motion, that they are broken by it ſo as to hinder all Coagulations and Concretions, and to throw its Feculencies and Impurities, by their reſpective Emunctories, quite out of the Body. The Doſe is four ounces twice or thrice a Day.

Decoctum Pſoricum, *A Decoction againſt the Itch.*

Take Fumitory and Ragwort, of each 1 handful; Liquoriſe, 1 ounce; Quickſilver, four ounces. Boil in Water, 2 pounds and an half to 2 pounds; ſtrain and ſweeten for uſe.

The Quickſilver may be taken out again without any remarkable Loſs or Alteration; tho' it is conjectured to communicate its Virtues to the Decoction; which is recommended in all cutaneous Foulneſſes; 4 ounces twice a Day.

Decoctum Pleuriticum, *A Decoction againſt the Pleuriſy.*

Take pectoral Decoction of the *College*, 2 pounds; Juice of Stone-Horſe Dung, 2 ounces; Oil of Aniſeeds, 8 drops; white Sugar, 1 ounce. Mix.

This is a very indifferent Compoſition; and the Oil very blameable, for Reaſons before given. Therefore we prefer the following.

Decoctum Pleuriticum alterum, *Another Decoction againſt the Pleuriſy.*

Take Penny-royal, Hyſſop, and Camomile Flowers, of each 1 handful; Balls of Stone-Horſe Dung, N° 8. Steep in a cloſe Veſſel, three or four Hours over the Fire, with Barley Water and White-wine, of each 1 pound; then preſs out hard, and to the clarify'd Liquor add compound Horſe-Radiſh Water, 4 ounces; and Syrup of the five Roots, 2 ounces. Mix for Uſe.

This is an admirable Medicine in Pleuriſies, and any Stitches in the Breaſt or Side; and is almoſt infallible; and therefore almoſt conſtantly preſcribed, with ſmall Variations, according to any particular Circumſtances, in all ſuch Complaints. The following is commonly preſcribed in the Hoſpitals.

Infuſio

Infusio Pleuritica,
The Pleuritic Infusion.

Take fresh Horse-Dung, 6 ounces; Penny-royal Water, 12 ounces; Treacle-Water, 4 ounces. Infuse them warm, and to the strained Liquor add Mithridate, 2 drams; and Sugar, as much as is sufficient to sweeten it.

This is very efficacious, as an *Alexipharmic*, as well as for what its Title intimates; and is ordered from four to six ounces at a Draught, according to the Strength of the Patient and Exigency of Symptoms, two or three times in a Day.

Decoctum Ulmi,
A Decoction of Elm-Bark.

Take the fresh inner Bark of the Elm-tree, 4 ounces; Spring-water, 3 pounds. Boil to the Consumption of half; and add to the Liquor, Syrup of Raspberries and Mulberries, of each 1 ounce and an half.

This makes an admirable Gargarism; but is otherwise little used; altho' said by an indifferent Authority, to cure cutaneous Eruptions, and even the Leprosy and *Elephantiasis*.

Emulsio Asthmatica.
An Emulsion against the Asthma.

Take Gum Ammoniacum, 1 dram and an half; dissolve it in a cold Mortar with Hyssop water, 4 ounces; and Rhenish Wine 2 ounces; for Use.

This is much recommended against what its Title expresses. It differs not in any thing material from the *Lac Ammoniacum* in *Bates*, and has the same Virtues; but the following is rather preferable for the Conveniency of Dissolution.

Emulsio cum Ammoniaco, seu Lac Ammoniacum;
The Ammoniacum Emulsion or Milk.

Take fine Gum Ammoniacum, 3 drams; dissolve it in distill'd Vinegar, half an ounce; Rhenish Wine, 2 ounces; and Hyssop-water, 4 ounces: strain it for Use.

The Dose of this is a Spoonful three or four times a day, according to the Exigency of Symptoms. It not only expectorates and relieves the Breath that way, but is also good in the *Asthma siccum*, or *Spasmodic Asthma*, where common Pectorals avail nothing; for it has peculiar Influences upon the Nerves themselves; as explain'd *Part* 2. *Sect.* 4. *Class* 4. N° 343.

Emulsio Vulneraria.
A Vulnerary Emulsion.

Take Balm of *Gilead*, 2 drams; the Yolk of an Egg; mix them well together, and add Linseed Oil cold drawn, 1 ounce; and then, by a little at a time, Barley-water, 1 pound and an half; Canary, half a pound. *S. A.*

This is an admirable Medicine, and easy to take, even for such as would loath some of the Ingredients separately. In all Distempers of the Breast, inward Exulcerations, especially of the urinary Passages, and for a *Gonorrhœa*, there can be nothing better contriv'd. The Dose is 2 or 3 ounces twice a day; or oftner upon pressing Symptoms. Divided into Doses it makes the best *Potio Alba*; and may be trusted to alone in most Gleets not attended with any remarkable Malignity.

Emulsio Balsamica,
A Balsamic Emulsion.

Take Balsam of *Tolu*, 2 drams; mix it well with the Yolk of an Egg, and make it up, *S. A.* with Barley-water, 2 pounds.

This is highly balsamic and healing, and extremely grateful to take. Its Dose is from 2 ounces to 4, two or three times a day. After the same manner may be contriv'd pectoral

ral Decoctions into Emulſions, with any of the Turpentine Balſams; but ſuch as preſerve them of a white Colour are the neateſt; the whole then looking and going down like Milk. This latter, ſometimes with ſmall Variations, was much in the Preſcription of a Phyſician of the greateſt Note.

Succus Cochleariæ Vinoſus,
A Vinous Juice of Scurvygraſs.

Take a large Quantity of Garden Scurvygraſs, gather'd in a dry Seaſon, and juice it; which put into a Veſſel, and ferment it with Yeaſt like Ale. After it has done working, bung it up, and keep it half a Year in a cool Cellar.

It is good in a pituitous and cold *Scurvy*, and all Approaches towards a Dropſy; and may be drank, 3 or 4 ounces, two or three times a day; and is much pleaſanter than moſt Drinks medicated with ſuch like Ingredients.

Stomachics.

Decoctum Stomachicum Amarum,
The bitter Stomach Decoction.

Take Tops of the leſſer Centory, Agrimony, Camomile Flowers, of each half a handful; Seeds of Carduus, and Citrons, of each 1 dram and a half; Marigold Flowers, 2 pugils; Gentian Root, 2 drams; White-wine and Spring-water, of each 1 pound: boil half away; and make it into four Doſes, to be taken one every Morning.

This we have mention'd, becauſe it ſtands in *Bates* mark'd for one of his uſual Medicines; but it is not by much ſo good as many before given; which ſee. The Addition of *Sena* and *Rhubarb* makes it purging; but better Compoſitions are uſed, as the following.

Decoctum Amarum Aromaticum,
An Aromatic Bitter Decoction.

Take Roots of Calamus Aromaticus and Gentian, of each 2 drams; Galangals, 4 ſcruples; Centory-tops and dry'd Wormwood, Flowers of Camomile and Stœchas, of each 1 dram. Boil in Water, 3 pounds to 2; adding, at the laſt, Caraway-Seeds bruis'd, half an ounce; and ſtrain. Or,

Take Gentian Root, 2 drams; Calamus Aromaticus, *Spaniſh* Angelica Root, of each 1 dram; Tops of Centory, *Roman* Wormwood, of each 2 pugils; Coriander-ſeeds, half a dram. Juſt ſimmer all together in 1 pound of Spring Water; and to the ſtrain'd Liquor, add of compound Gentian Water, 4 ounces.

This is the moſt common bitter Decoction, or rather Infuſion, now in uſe; and is generally order'd for four Doſes, to be drank faſting, and again about five o'clock in the Afternoon; not eating till about an Hour after.

Decoctum Corallinum,
The Coralline Decoction.

Take Quickſilver, 2 ounces; Dittany of Crete, 1 ounce; Coralline in Powder, half an ounce. Boil in Purſlain Water from 1 pound and an half to 14 ounces; when ſtrain'd, take away the Mercury, and ſweeten the Liquor with Syrup of Lemons, 2 ounces.

This with ſome is a great Secret for deſtroying Worms in young Children, and is order'd, 2 ounces twice a day for four days together.

Infuſio amara Stomachica Chalybeata,
A Stomachic Bitter Infuſion with Steel.

Take Alexiterial Milk-water, 1 pound and an half; Mint, Gentian comp. and Magiſterial Worm-water, of each 4 ounces; Gentian Root, 4 ſcruples

scruples; Tops of Carduus, Centory the less, and Camomile Flowers, of each 2 drams and 2 scruples. After twelve Hours warm Infusion, run it thro' a Sieve without squeezing; and mix with it of Steel Wine described by the College, 1 pound.

Infusio Amara Chalyb. altera,
Another Stomachic Bitter Infusion.

Take Milk-water, 2 pounds; Gentian comp. and Wormwood comp. of each 6 ounces; Filings of Steel, 2 ounces. Let them stand, being often shaked, sixteen Days; then filter, and in the Liquor put Gentian Root, half a dram; Carduus Seeds, 2 drams; Tops of Centory and *Roman* Wormwood, of each 1 pugil. After a warm close Infusion for four Hours, cool and filter again for Use.

Some have much valued this, because it was frequently in the Practice of the famous Dr. *Lower*; but it is not beyond the most ordinary Bitter now in use. His bitter Infusion without Steel was the same; only omitting the Steel, and putting a less Proportion of Liquor. The following is preferable.

Infusio Amara chalyb. altera,
Another Chalybeat Bitter Infusion.

Take Gentian Root, 2 drams; *Seville* Orange Peels dry'd, half an ounce; Winter's Bark and *Spanish* Angelica Root, of each 1 dram; Saffron, half a dram; Tops of Centory and *Roman* Wormwood, of each half a handful; Filings of Steel, 1 ounce. Infuse cold in compound Gentian Water, and strong White-wine, of each 1 pound, for eight Days, often shaking the Vessel, and then strain it out, and filter for Use.

Difference of Constitutions and Circumstances may make some little Variations in all these Prescriptions necessary; but these are sufficient to form others by. They are generally given about a moderate Wine Glass-full twice in a Day; and so will greatly restore the Tone of the Stomach and Blood, after Decays from Intemperance, or acute Diseases. In Women also they much conduce to regulate the menstrual Discharges, by giving a brisker Motion to the Blood.

Diuretics.

Decoctum Altheæ,
The Marshmallow Decoction.

Take Roots of Marshmallows, 2 ounces; and of the Herb, 1 handful. Boil in Barley-water, 3 pounds, till half is wasted; strain, and add of Horse-radish Water comp. and Brandy, of each 4 ounces; Berries of Juniper and Bays, of each half an ounce; Seed of Anise, sweet Fennel, Caraway, and wild Daucus, of each 2 drams. Make a warm and close Infusion for two Hours; then strain and dissolve in the Liquor, over a gentle Fire, Gum Arabic, 1 ounce, and Syrup of Mercury, 4 ounces.

Dr. *Fuller* says, this is a singular good Composition, because it promotes Urine, and cleanses away Gravel; and at the same time obtunds Acrimony, and eases Pain.

Decoctum Diureticum,
A Diuretic Decoction.

Take Roots of Fennel and Asparagus, of each 2 ounces; Winter Cherries, N° xii. Golden Rod, 2 handfuls. Boil in Water and White-Wine, (the latter being added towards the End) of each 8 ounces. To 22 of the strain'd Liquor add Horse-Radish Water comp. 2 ounces; Juice of Parsly depurated, Syrup of Marshmallows, of each 4 ounces; Millepedes (ty'd up in a Rag bruis'd alive, and wash'd out into it) N° 300; Sal. Prunel. 2 ounces.

This is a powerful *Diuretic*, and cannot fail of doing considerable

Service in all Caſes that require ſuch a Diſcharge. It is therefore particularly of Service, where the Urinary Paſſages are obſtructed with Gravel, or any gritty Matter.

Decoctum Nephriticum,
A Decoction againſt the Stone.

Take Roots of Marſhmallows, 1 ounce and an half; Liquoriſe, half an ounce; Golden Rod, 2 handfuls; Pellitory of the Wall and Marſhmallows, of each 1 handful; Figs, N° 4. Juniper Berries, Seeds of *Macedonian* Parſly, Burdock, Gromwel, (to be added about the middle of the Decoction) of each 1 dram. Boil in Poſſet-drink, turn'd with White-Wine, 3 pounds to 28 ounces. Strain, and ſweeten with Syrup of Marſhmallows, 4 ounces.

This is more forcing than the former; and where Gravel ſeems to be working thro' the Paſſages, it ought to be drank in great Plenty, or to the Quantity of 3 pounds, or 4 pounds in a day.

Decoctum Juniperinum ſimplex,
Simple Decoction of Juniper.

Take Juniper Berries, 4 ounces; bruiſe and boil them in Canary, 3 pounds to 2; then ſtrain for Uſe.

It is *Carminative, Diuretic*, and good againſt the *Cholic* and *Spleen*. The Doſe is 4 ounces two or three times a day.

Decoctum Juniperi comp.
Compound Decoction of Juniper.

Take Juniper Berries well bruis'd, 4 ounces; boil them in Water, 3 pounds to 2 pounds; then having put in the Seeds of Aniſe, Caraways, ſweet Fennel, and Coriander bruis'd, of each 2 drams; and Salt of Wormwood, 1 dram; cover all cloſe, and ſet by till cold; then ſtrain without ſqueezing, and put to it, fine Sugar, 2 ounces; *Spirit of Scurvygraſs*, and *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, of each 4 ſcruples.

This is ſaid to diſſipate *Flatus's*, eaſe the Cholic, alleviate Hypocondriacal Affections, cleanſe the Reins, and promote the *Menſes*. It may be given 4 ounces, three or four times a day.

Decoctum Aperiens,
An Opening Decoction.

Take Parſly and Fennel Roots, of each 1 ounce; Barks of Capers and Tamarisk, of each half an ounce; Herbs of Ceterach, Hart's-Tongue, Agrimony and Liverwort, of each 1 handful. Boil theſe in Water, and White-wine added towards the laſt, of each 1 pound and a half, to 18 ounces. When 'tis ſtrain'd, put to it ſimple Oxymel, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each 2 ounces; and mix for Uſe.

This is equal to moſt of the Detergents, and in many Caſes preferable; becauſe it is powerfully *Diuretic*, and will diſcharge by the Bladder what it abrades and cleanſes off from the obſtructed *Viſcera*. Its Doſe is 4 ounces, two or three times a day.

Decoctum Scarleticum,
The Scarlet Decoction.

Take Nitre in Cryſtals, 1 ounce; white Sugar, 1 ounce; Cochineal, 1 ſcruple. Powder all together, and put them into boiling Water, 2 pounds; continue it boiling long enough to ſcum it: then let it cool, and decant the clear for Uſe.

This is the moſt pleaſant way of giving the *Sal Prunel.* and makes a beautiful Tincture; which is very conveniently divided into Draughts of about 2 ounces and a half; which is the Doſe to be given once or twice in a day to promote Urine, and cool its Paſſages, eſpecially in *Gonorrhœa's*; where it is of mighty Service, as alſo to cool the Blood after a Debauch. If it be given in too large Doſes, it chills the Stomach too much, and will thereby prove Emetic, as Dr. *Fuller* has obſerv'd.

Emulſio

Emulsio Asthmatica,
An Asthmatic Emulsion.

Take Millepedes alive, N° 120; bruise them in a marble Mortar, pouring on them, by little and little, Pennyroyal Water, 6 ounces; and in the Liquor strongly express'd, dissolve Gum Ammoniac, 3 drams; and strain it.

This is more *diuretic* than the plain *Lac Ammoniacum* before given; and therefore where there is a corpulent Habit, and a *Saburra Humorum*, this is a better Medicine; because it directs to a proper Outlet what it attenuates and abrades for Evacuation. The Dose is a Spoonful, in a Draught of pectoral Decoction, or any other convenient Vehicle, two or three times in a day.

Emulsio Diuretica,
A Diuretic Emulsion.

Take fresh-gathered Nettle-Roots, 4 ounces; boil them in Spring-water, 3 pounds to 2 pounds and a half. To the strain'd Liquor add the Seeds of Nettles, half an ounce; of Parsly, 1 ounce; Anise and Mustard, of each 2 drams. Infuse hot for four Hours, and strain without squeezing; with 28 ounces of it, and sweet Almonds, Melon, Gromwel, and white Poppy Seeds, of each half an ounce; white Sugar as much as is sufficient; make an Emulsion, *S. A.* to which add comp. Horse-radish Water, 4 ounces; and Egg-shells finely levigated, half an ounce. Mix all together for Use.

This is a good *Diuretic*, both for forcing the Current, and lubricating the Passages at the same time. Its Dose is 4 ounces, three or four times a day.

Infusio Diuretica,
A Diuretic Infusion.

Take sharp pointed Dock-Root, 2 ounces; of Dandelion, 1 ounce; Flowers of Elder 1 handful; Tops of Fir, Garden Scurvygrass, Brooklime, Water-Cresses, of each half a handful; Horse-radish Root, 2 drams; Mustard-Seed, 1 dram. Infuse all in White-wine, 2 pounds, warm and close stopp'd, for four Hours, then strain for Use.

This was a celebrated Detergent and Diuretic with Dr. *Lower*; and with some small Variations occur'd frequently in his Practice. The Dose is a Wine-glass full two or three times a day.

Succi ad Hydropem,
Juices against a Dropsy.

Take green Plantain Leaves, 4 handfuls; Liver-wort and Brooklime, of each 2 handfuls. After bruising them in a Mortar, add compound Horse-radish Water, half a pound; and press it out hard thro' a Flannel Bag.

This was a common Prescription with Dr. *Willis*; and is much recommended for a good Drainer of watry Humours; whereby Persons are not only cured, but secured from Dropsies. Half a pound of it may be drank every Morning fasting for a Month.

Succi Anti-Scorbutici,
Anti-Scorbutic Juices.

Take Juice of Plantain, Brooklime, Water-Cresses and Dandelion, of each 1 pound; of Sorrel, Lemons and White-wine, of each half a pound. Let all stand together, till they settle by Subsidence; then decant what is clear, and put to it Horse radish Water comp. and magisterial Wormwood Water, of each 4 ounces; Spirit of Scurvygrass, 1 ounce; and keep for Use.

These mightily cool the Blood, and cleanse the several Strainers of the Body; especially the Kidneys and urinary Passages. They are most proper to be used in the Spring;

and ſhould be drank about half a pound every Morning, for five or ſix Weeks.

Alexipharmics.

Decoctum Sacrum, *The Holy or Sacred Decoction.*

Take *Virginia* Snake-Root in Powder, 6 drams; boil it in Water, 1 pound to half a pound; ſtrain and reſerve the Liquor by itſelf; boil the remainder in 1 pound more of freſh Water half away as before, adding at the latter end Cochineal, 10 grains. Strain it, and having mix'd the Liquors together, diſſolve therein *Venice*-Treacle, half an ounce; Honey, 1 ounce; and then ſtrain for Uſe.

Dr. *Fuller* commends this much for an Alexipharmic; and makes a very juſt Diſtinction between *inflammatory* and *depreſſing* Fevers; in the latter of which only ſuch warm things are proper. But his Sketch of Reaſoning, given about the Operation of this Medicine, is too remarkable to be omitted, eſpecially as it may be a Means to enhance that true way of Expreſſion, by which theſe things can only be made intelligible. We are told, that 'it inſpires, as it 'were, the Blood, and Juices flowing in the Veſſels and *Viſcera*, 'with a new Ferment; and by moving them gently, and keeping 'them in an equable uniform Mixture, frees them from Coagulation 'and Putrefaction. By the ſame 'kindly Agitation, it diſſipates the 'poiſonous Particles, that begin together in tumultuous Cluſters, and 'hinders their coming to Maturation; and then ſo occupies, animates and confirms the Blood and 'Spirits, as to defend them from taking the venomous Impreſſion: 'Or if the peſtilent Miaſm has already infected the Blood, it ſnatcheth it away from its Hold with a 'powerful Hand; and throws it out 'by Sweat.' Here the Agency of Matter upon Matter is ſpoke of in Terms proper only to intelligent and free Beings; whereby the Truth, if the Writer has any diſtinct Ideas himſelf, is thrown at that Diſtance, that the Reader has ſcarce a Glimmering of it. Whereas ſuch Subjects will not allow of the leaſt Figure of Speech; but require to be repreſented ſo, that the Senſes have them as much in View by Imagination, as if they actually appeared in Sight, with ſuch certain Figures and Motions, under the Direction of the Laws of Nature. But to our immediate Purpoſe. In ſuch Fevers as the *Doctor* calls *Depreſſing*, that is, where the Complexion is pale, and there is a low ticking Pulſe, and ſometimes a clammy Skin, this is a moſt uſeful Medicine, and may be given two or three Spoonfuls every Hour, or ſeldomer, as the preſent State of the Fever requires.

Decoctum Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Decoction.*

Take dry'd Camomile Flowers, 2 ounces; Cochineal, 1 ſcruple; boil them in Water, 3 pounds to 2. In the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve Salt of Wormwood, 2 drams.

In a viſcid State of Blood, and when the *Bark* has been repeated often, without putting away Intermitters for longer than about 14 Days, this ſometimes will anſwer, if uſed plentifully; and with the Addition of Volatiles, 4 ounces three or four times a day.

Decoctum Febrifugum Magiſtrale, *The Magiſterial Febrifuge Decoction.*

Take Cortex in Powder, 2 ounces; boil in 2 pounds of Water to 12 ounces. Strain, and to the Maſs remaining having poured a Quart more of Water, boil again to 14 ounces; adding about the middle of the ſecond boiling, Balſam of *Tolu*, 3 drams;

3 drams; Cochineal, 1 scruple. When 'tis cold, strain; and having mixed both the strain'd Liquors together, add Syrup of Gillyflowers, 4 ounces; and mix for Use.

The Bark is of such a close and hard Texture, that it requires a great deal of boiling: and Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that even with the eighth Repetition, he has drawn somewhat remarkably bitter from it. The common Practice therefore much errs, in contenting itself with what can be obtain'd from it at once. Indeed, the utmost Pains cannot make it so effectual in Decoction, as in Substance; but for such whose Stomachs will not so bear it, this Method is necessary to be taken: and in some Circumstances certain very useful Helps may be given it in this Form; which others do not so well admit of. There is likewise no Possibility of having this in a transparent Tincture; for it will look wheyish and thick, as soon as cold; and therefore they who go about to clarify it, quite spoil it. How far this discovers a Resin in its Texture, we will not take time to dispute here. Altho' this stands for a *Specific* in *Intermittents*, yet those who have any rational Notions about its manner of Operation, can appropriate it to divers other Intentions; and in those several Views assist it with other Ingredients: which therefore we shall give some farther Forms of; observing that this seems calculated for a weakly hectic Constitution; because Balsamics help to sweeten and envelope those sharp Rheums with which such abound, at the same time that they labour with intermittent Heats and Sweats. Four ounces of this, three or four times a day, is usually ordered, but is not to be meddled with in the Paroxysm, for Reasons given, *Part* 2. *Sect.* 6. N° 430. which see.

Decoctum Corticis Balsamicum,
A Balsamic Decoction of the Bark.

Take *Peruvian* Bark, 2 ounces, in Powder; make three or four Boilings in a sufficient Quantity of Water, that all together may make 1 pound. To the last, which should boil but little, add Storax and Benjamin, of each 1 dram and a half; and the roughest red Wine, 4 ounces. Put all together, strain'd, for Use.

The *Gums* are better to be put into the several Liquors mixed, and last of all the *Claret*. This is fittest for Hectic Persons, and such as are troubled with Night Sweats, if the Fever be not remarkable. The whole to be given in six Draughts in two Days, *viz.* Morning, Noon, and Night, before the Fever comes on. And if it comes at other times, give one Draught every three Hours between the Paroxysms.

Decoctum Corticis cum Acidis,
A Decoction of the Bark with Acids.

Take Powder of the Bark, 2 ounces; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, 40 drops; boil in 3 pounds to 20 ounces, dividing the Water, and making two or three boilings as before; and to the last put Tormentil Root, half an ounce; and Galangal, 2 drams.

This is the most effectual, where nothing else is in view but removing the Fits, in Constitutions otherwise well; and falls but very little short of the Bark in Substance. The Tormentil prevents its going off by Stool, which it is sometimes apt to do; and if this is not sufficient, add to each Draught from 5 to 8 Drops of *Liquid Laudanum*; or put 20 alone into the Night-Dose. This must be followed, giving about 3 ounces every three Hours between the Fits, till they disappear, for

grown Perſons; but for Children, a third of the Quantity will ſuffice.

Decoctum Corticis cum Chalybe,
A Decoction of the Bark with Steel.

Boil the Bark, as in the laſt, with 1 ounce of Steel Filings, and double the Quantity of the Spirit of Sulphur.

In a *Chloroſis*, where the Menſtrual Diſcharges have been defective, eſpecially in Conſtitutions languid, cold, and leucophlegmatic, this is the beſt Preparation; to be given as the other; obſerving to deſiſt, if the *Menſes* flow, till they are over.

Decoctum Corticis cum Helleboro,
A Decoction of the Bark with Hellebore.

Take the *Bark* in Powder, 1 ounce and a half; boiling as before to 1 pound; with black Hellebore, 1 ounce, in the laſt Decoction; and 4 ounces of White-wine.

Divide and give this as the former, where a Perſon naturally ſanguine, from a ſudden Diminution of Perſpiration, or, as 'tis commonly call'd, catching Cold, falls into an Intermittent, join'd with an Obſtruction of the *Menſes:* For this will infallibly remove both the Ails at once. But to prevent the *Hellebore* carrying it away by Stool, a proper Quantity of *Liquid Laudanum* is to be added, as before directed. It is impoſſible, in the room allowed us here, to give particular Inſtances how this wonderful *Drug* is to be managed to ſeveral Purpoſes, and in different Circumſtances; it being capable, by a skilful Hand, to be fitted to more Intentions in Medicine, than any other thing beſides. What *Sylvius* uſed to ſay of *Opium*, deſerves as well to be ſaid of this, *That without it, Phyſic would not be worth practiſing*; for ſuch as him therefore theſe Hints may be ſufficient, and Volumes could not teach others either to cure, or prevent their doing Miſchief with it.

Emulſio Varioloſa,
An Emulſion for the Small-Pox.

Take ſweet Almonds blanch'd, Seeds of Melons, Cucumber, white Poppy, of each 2 drams; double-refined Sugar half an ounce. When all are ſufficiently beat in a marble Mortar, pour on, by degrees, Jelly of Hartſhorn and Ivory (made without Juice of Lemons) 4 ounces; Alexiterial Milk-Water, 12 ounces; ſtrain and preſs out; then add Epidemic-Water, and that of Cinnamon, of each 1 ounce; Diaphoretic Antimony newly and well made, 2 drams. Mix for Uſe.

This is recommended to be drank of frequently in the Meaſles and *Small-Pox*, according to the Strength of the Patient.

Emulſio Alexipharmica,
An Alexipharmic Emulſion.

Take ſweet Almonds blanch'd, 1 ounce; Cucumber-Seeds, and of white Poppies, of each 6 drams; Barley-Water, (in which has been boil'd 2 ounces of Scorzonera-Root) 1 pound and a half; Alexiterial Milk-Water and Plague-Water, of each 4 ounces; Syrup of Lemons, 3 ounces. Make an Emulſion, *S A.*

This is a very pleaſant Drink in Fevers, and aſſiſts to dilute and promote a *Diaphoreſis*, and cool the Urine, eſpecially where Bliſters are raiſed. It may be drank at pleaſure.

Infuſio Hiſpanica, *The* Spaniſh *Infuſion.*

Take Spring-Water, 3 pounds; Salt of Tartar, half an ounce; Saffron, half a dram; Liquoriſe-root, 2 ounces. Digeſt cloſe and warm eight or ten hours, and ſtrain for uſe.

This is a good Drink, where from a Cold the Blood ſuddenly runs

runs into Size, and produces Fevers with a Peripneumony, and such like Disorders of the Breast; for it greatly incides and expectorates, and also helps by Urine: For which purpose the Patient ought to keep warm, and sip it frequently hot. Some order this with Juice of *Spanish* Liquorise, but that of our own Growth is much better in the Root.

Infusio Zedoariæ, *An Infusion of Zedoary.*

Take Roots of Zedoary, and Aromatic-Reed, of each half an ounce; Seeds of Caraway, sweet Fennel, of each 2 drams; Nutmeg, Cardamoms, and Saffron, of each 1 dram; Cloves, and Grains of Paradise, of each half a dram; Alexiterial Milk-water, 1 pound; of Mint-Water, half a pound; of Cinnamon, 4 ounces; of Gentian and Wormwood Comp. of each 2 ounces; macerate close, and moderately warm, for 12 Hours: then strain, and add Spirit of Lavender Comp. and Spirit of Salt-Armoniac, of each 2 drams; and mix for Use.

This is recommended in the Gout and Rheumatic Pains attended with a Fever; to sip a little often hot; for it helps a *Diaphoresis*, and keeps the gouty Matter in the extreme Parts.

Infusio Alexipharmica, *An Alexipharmic Infusion.*

Take Scordium dried and pick'd, 2 drams; *Venice* Treacle, 3 drams; Plague-water, 4 ounces; Milk-water alex. 12 ounces; a whole Lemon sliced. Steep all together close for three or four Hours; then strain and sweeten, if desired, for use.

This is much more efficacious than any Alexipharmic Julep; and divers of this kind may be contriv'd, where the Patient will not, or cannot submit to more Forms at once, as the different Symptoms require them to be varied. This drank three or four Spoonfuls at a time, and repeated every hour or two, with proper Warmth and Diluters, cannot fail of raising a Sweat, and being of service in most Fevers.

Cathartics.

Decoctum Polychrestum, *A Decoction of many Virtues.*

Take Roots of Polypody of the Oak, 3 ounces; Succory, 2 ounces; Monk's Rhubarb, 6 ounces; Sena, 2 ounces; sweet Fennel-seed, Liquorise, of each 1 ounce; Raisins of the Sun stoned, 4 ounces; boil in a sufficient Quantity of Spring-water to strain to 2 pounds and an half. To the Liquor put Juice of Sea-Scurvygrass, 8 ounces; Manna, 2 ounces; and clarify with the Whites of Eggs.

This is an usual Spring-Purge with small Variations, as Circumstances may differ. Its Dose is from 2 ounces to 5 ounces. There must not be much more Water put in, than is required in the strain'd Liquor; because the Ingredients need but just boil.

Infusio Cathartica, *A purging Infusion.*

Take Sena, 1 ounce, white Tartar powder'd, half an ounce; Elder-Flower-water and White-wine, of each half a pound; Infuse warm and close for 12 hours; take 12 ounces of the Liquor clear strain'd; add to it Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, 4 ounces. Mix for Use.

The Dose of this to grown Persons is ordered from 3 ounces to 5 ounces; and proportion'd accordingly to Children. This makes a good Purge enough for the first Passages.

Infuſio Rhabarbari, *An Infuſion of Rhubarb.*

Take Rhubarb thin ſliced, 2 drams; yellow Mirobolans, 1 dram; Salt of Wormwood, 16 grains; Plantain and Cinnamon-Water, of each 2 ounces; infuſe, cloſe and warm all Night; ſtrain off, and add Syrup of Roſes, half an ounce, or 6 drams; drink the whole the next Morning at one Doſe.

This is good in an over-abundance of *Bile*, and when Perſons puke or belch bitter and ſour in a Morning, and are ſubject to *Diarrhœa's*. Thoſe who are apt to be griped with it, may have it prepar'd with 2 ounces of *Aqua Mirabilis*, inſtead of *Plantain-Water*; which latter by the way is no better than that from the Pump. Salt of *Tartar* will do as well as that of Womwood; and much helps to draw out the Virtues of the *Rhubarb*.

Infuſio cathartica communis, *The common Purging Infuſion.*

Take Sena, 3 drams; Rhubarb, half a dram; Coriander-Seed, Liquoriſe, of each 1 ſcruple; Salt of Tartar, 10 grains; infuſe in a ſufficient Quantity of Water, to ſtrain off, 3 ounces; to which put *Elixir Salutis*, 2 drams; Syrup of Damask Roſes, half an ounce; take it at one Doſe.

Altera, *Another.*

Take Sena and Rhubarb, of each 2 drams; Liquoriſe and Coriander-Seeds, of each half a dram; *Epſom* Salt, or rather the Salt of *Glauber*, 2 drams; infuſe in Water enough for 3 ounces; and add Syrup of Buckthorn, 3 drams. Mix for one Doſe.

This is ſtronger than the former and will infallibly operate with the moſt robuſt Conſtitutions. In the ſame manner purging Draughts may be prepared by Infuſion, with ſuch Variations as different Conſtitutions and Circumſtances require, of any Strength and Quantity. For the firſt Paſſages only, theſe already given are very proper; and if they be required more of the Draſtic kind, Jalap Root may be added, and any of thoſe *Simples*, to be found under that Diviſion in the ſecond *Part*; but as they are reſinous, and come out of Subſtances very hard, they require longer Infuſion, and a more ſpirituous *Menſtruum* than common Water. And if more lenitive ones are required than theſe, *Caſſia Fiſtularis*, *Violet Leaves*, and ſuch ſmooth things may be preſcrib'd. But in all, *Salt of Tartar* is requiſite; becauſe it ſtrikes a much better Tincture, by fetching out the Virtues of the Simples, and makes them work with leſs Griping; as may be ſeen more at large, where it has been conſider'd as a *Corrector*, in its proper Place, in *Part* 2.

Coolers and Narcotics.

Decoctum Pacificum, *The Pacific Decoction.*

Take Salt of Tartar made with Nitre, 3 ounces; Flowers of Poppies, Juniper-Berries, and Roots of black Hellebore, of each 8 ounces; Lime-Water, 13 pounds. Boil, with a gentle Fire, for twenty four hours, and when cool, ſtrain through a thick Flannel.

This may be uſed to many good purpoſes, for it greatly breaks viſcid and fizy Humours, and deterges thoſe Paſſages where they are moſt apt to be obſtructed; and it diſcharges them both by Urine and Tranſpiration; ſo that it is a good Medicine in Scorbutic Rheumatiſms, and will procure Eaſe where the Pains are violent. And to this laſt purpoſe ſome add 2 or 3 drams of *Opium*, which makes yet a greater

greater Sudorific, of service in the Tortures of the Gout. The Dose is to be proportioned according to the Strength and Exigency of the Patient; and to be given chiefly every night going to bed.

Decoctum refrigerans,
A Cooling Decoction.

Take Spring-Water, 26 ounces; make it boil, and then put in Juice of Lemons and fine Sugar, of each 2 ounces; Cochineal, 1 scruple; let it continue boiling till the Scum be taken off, and put to it of Damask Rose-water, 4 ounces.

This is a most pleasant Drink in parching Fevers, and may be sipped off at pleasure. It greatly cools the Stomach, and keeps moist, and in motion, those Fibres which otherwise would grow crispy and useless; and helps to wash off by Urine.

Decoctum Refrigerans alterum,
Another cooling Decoction.

Take Sorrel-roots and Raisins of the Sun cut small, of each 2 ounces; Liquorise and Pearl-barley, of each half an ounce. Boil in Spring-water from 3 pounds to 2; and sweeten with Syrup of Lemons, 2 ounces.

This has much the same Qualities as the former, but is not quite so grateful either to Sight or Taste. It may be drank at pleasure.

Decoctum Scorzoneræ,
A Decoction of Scorzonera.

Take Pearl-barley, half an ounce; Roots of Scorzonera, 2 ounces; Roots of Sorrel, 1 ounce, Leaves of Wood-Sorrel, 1 handful; Parings of Pippins, N° 2. Boil in Water, 3 pounds to 28 ounces; strain and sweeten with Syrup of Lemons and Raspberries, of each 2 ounces; and mix for Use.

This may be drank at discretion in Fevers as a Diluter; and some imagine the *Scorzonera* gives it an Alexipharmic Quality; and makes it promote Sweat.

Emulsio Pacifica,
A pacific Emulsion.

Take white Poppy-Seeds, 2 ounces; sweet Almonds blanched, half an ounce; red Poppy-water, 1 pound and a half. Make an Emulsion, *S. A.* which sweeten with Diacodium, 3 ounces.

It greatly sooths a *Delirium*, and steals the Patient into Sleep much better than the warm Opiates. It may be given 3 or 4 ounces at a time, till it answers the end. It may be of great service in the Small Pox, and will keep the Person much less sensible of Soreness, and more easy. In the Appendix to *Bates* we have another of this kind; and many more may be contriv'd of like nature, with such Variations as have due Regard to particular Symptoms and Circumstances.

Succus Attemperans,
The cooling Juice.

Take as much Dandelion as you please; put it into a glaz'd Pipkin with a Cover, which stop close with Paste, set it in an Oven after the Bread is drawn; and let it stand six hours; then pour the Liquor thro' a hair Sieve, without squeezing, for use.

Dr. *Fuller* approves this way of obtaining the Juices from Herbs, because they agree better with the Stomach than those which are expressed raw. This simple Medicine, he says, dilutes the Blood and Humours, corrects their acrid Salt; and is a principal thing in a hot Scurvy, and cutaneous Affections. He has known where it has done good, even in a *Lepra Græcorum*, so far as to keep it from itching, heating and spreading, and make it tolerable, though it could not cure it: 4

ounces of it are to be drank thrice a day.

There might be here ſubjoin'd *Tinctures*, *Spirits* and *Elixirs*; their manner of Preparation bearing a near Reſemblance hereto: but ſuch as are made from hard Subſtances, and with ſpirituous *Menſtruums*, are not proper for Occaſional Preſcription; becauſe they require time; and becauſe they will keep well, and are beſt made in Quantities much larger than is required for any ſingle Caſe, we have inſerted them amongſt the Officinal Compoſitions; and left no occaſion for them here. Such things being taken in Drops, and 1 ounce going a great way in any one Caſe, it is very troubleſome to order their making as wanted; becauſe a Quart or two is as eaſily done. Therefore although *Bates* and *Fuller* put many of theſe amongſt extemporaneous Forms; yet for the Reaſons mentioned we judged moſt ſuitable to place them amongſt thoſe of the Shops; from whence the Preſcriber may be furniſh'd for all the Intentions, wherein ſuch *Forms* are proper. Many that others give under the Title of Tinctures, for conveniency of Method, we have here placed as Infuſions; being more properly ſo called, becauſe made with aqueous *Menſtruums*, and without any elaborate Digeſtion. Under the Diviſion of *Juleps* likewiſe, we ſhall have occaſion to mention all thoſe extemporaneous *Formulæ*, called Spirits or Drops, that are met with in the common Practice.

SECT. III.

Of Juleps, Draughts, and Mixtures.

THE firſt of theſe Forms is ſo much alter'd in the preſent Practice, that the lateſt Diſpenſatory Writers cannot be of any ſervice to us herein. Under this Title uſed to be included a great deal made by Infuſion, and receiv'd from the expreſſed Juices of Herbs, Fruits, *&c.* and Dr. *Fuller*, the lateſt of all, has ſcarce a *Julep* in his whole Book, which would not be thought a very odd Preſcription now in any *Apothecary*'s Shop; for he often adds Powders and Chymical Oils, which deform this kind of Medicine; and are much more conveniently exhibited in Boles, Powders, or Electuaries. The preſent Practice is not only extraordinary in the Neatneſs and Elegance of extemporaneous Medicines, by which it has rejected out of *Juleps* all but tranſparent Liquors, unleſs in *Pearl-Juleps*; but alſo regards them only as *Diluters*; and therefore orders what the main Dependance is upon, in ſome other *Form.* And even the quantities herein are ſo exactly kept up to, from 8 ounces to about 10 ounces for the largeſt *Juleps*, that the Shops are only furniſh'd with Phials of thoſe Sizes to contain them. The ſame Alteration likewiſe is made in *Draughts*; they being now little elſe than a leſs Proportion of the ſame things as are order'd in *Juleps*, for one Doſe, to waſh down or dilute a *Bole*, or a Medicine in a more ſolid *Form.* In no Intention therefore, are they truſted to, unleſs as *Narcotics* and *Cathartics*; many of thoſe Medicines being conveniently enough exhibited in a *Draught* for one Doſe: And

And a Potion ſeems to differ from this no otherwiſe, than as it is more a medicinal Term; and therefore generally applied to *Cathartics*. A *Mixture* is properly a *Julep* with ſolid Ingredients diſſolv'd in it; or when *Oils* are added to Draughts without Incorporation; (for by Incorporation they become *Linctus's* or *Emulſions*.) The former is out of Practice, being deem'd an unſightly and ſlovenly way of Compoſition; and the latter never occurs but amongſt *Emollients*; and therefore of theſe we ſhall meet with but few. As the preſent Practice then is to be almoſt our only Guide in theſe Forms, we ſhall give a few Examples of each, under all thoſe Intentions they are beſt fitted for, in the Method which was taken in the Diſtribution of the *Medicinal Simples* in the ſecond Part. As theſe likewiſe were uſed to be ſweeten'd with as much as is ſufficient, of ſome appropriate Syrup, they are now generally dulcify'd only with plain Sugar: but as this Alteration can be of no great Importance, it may be eligible to retain, in ſome meaſure at leaſt, the old way; becauſe a Patient's Expectation, which is no trifling Regard, is much more rais'd with a well-colour'd Cordial, than by what is clear: for they are apt to ſlight the latter as no better than ſimple Waters; which they have no Opinion of.

Cephalics and *Cardiacs*.

(1.) Take Black-Cherry Water and Baum Water, of each 3 ounces; Piony-Water compound, 4 ounces; Syrup of Cloves, 6 drams. Make them into a Julep.

Or, (2.) Take Roſemary and Black-Cherry Water, of each 4 ounces; compound Piony-Water, 2 ounces; Spirit of Lavender, 2 drams; Syrup of Cloves, 6 drams. Make them into a Julep.

Or, (3.) Take Baum and Black-Cherry Water, of each 3 ounces and an half; *Aqua Mirabilis*, 2 ounces; Spirit of Lavender, half an ounce; of the Royal Tincture, 12 drops; fine Sugar, half an ounce. Make them into a Julep.

Or, (4.) Take Black-Cherry Water, 6 ounces; Dr. *Stephens*'s Water, 2 ounces; *Aqua Mariæ*, 1 ounce; Confect. Alkermes, 2 drams; Sugar, half an ounce. Make them into a Julep.

Or, (5.) Take Black-Cherry Water and White-wine, of each 3 ounces and an half; *Aqua Cæleſtis*, 2 ounces and an half; Syrup of Piony, 1 ounce; Mix them into a Julep.

Or, (6.) Take White-Wine, 8 ounces; *Aqua Cæleſtis* and *Aqua Mariæ*, of each 1 ounce; Syrup of Piony, half an ounce, Confection of Alkermes, 3 drams. Make them into a Julep.

Or, (7.) Take White-Wine and Damask-Roſe Water, of each 3 ounces and an half; Piony Water comp. 2 ounces; Spirit of Lavender, 3 drams; Caſtor ty'd up in a piece of Scarlet, or white Silk, 1 ſcruple; Musk, 3 grains; which put into the Phial, and make into a Julep.

And with little Variation, as they are deſired to be ſtronger or ſmaller, to be fitted for nervous Diſtempers, or to be purely cordial, and as the *Sweets* agree or not, may a thouſand more be contriv'd; but all of them of no great Moment, farther than to dilute and waſh down other dry Forms: to be taken five or ſix Spoonfuls at a time. In ſome ſlight Caſes indeed they may be truſted to; with the help of ſome Drops of *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, which colour'd with Spirit of Lavender, is call'd the *Cephalic Tincture* or *Spirit*, to be uſed in each Doſe, which ought to be repeated every 3, 4, or 6 hours, as occaſion requires; 1 dram, or thereabouts in any one of theſe Juleps,

leps, of levigated *Pearl*, and ſweeten'd with fine Loaf-Sugar, inſtead of any Syrup, makes it a *Pearl Cordial.*

Draughts under the ſame Claſs may be order'd of about a third part of the quantity of a Julep, and ſuited accordingly.

Carminatives.

(1.) Take the laſt Runnings of *Aqua mirabilis* and Camomile-water, of each 3 ounces and half; Spirit of Juniper 2 ounces; Syrup of Cloves 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (2.) Take the laſt Runnings of Dr. *Stephens*'s-Water 4 ounces; Dill-water and compound Angelica-water, of each 2 ounces and a half; Syrup of Clovegilliflowers half an ounce; Confection of Alkermes 2 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (3.) Take Camomile-Flower-Water 6 ounces; Spirit of Caraway an ounce; *Aqua mirabilis* 2 ounces; Syrup of Cloves an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (4.) Take the laſt Runnings of compound Angelica-water and Fennel-water, of each 4 ounces; *Aqua Cæleſtis* 2 ounces; Spirit of Lavender 3 drams; Leaf-Gold two Leaves; *Tinctura Regalis* 6 drops; Syrup of Clovegilliflowers 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (5.) Take Elder-Flower and Camomile-Water, of each 3 ounces and half; *Aqua mirabilis* 2 ounces; Spirit of Angelica an ounce; fine Loaf-Sugar half an ounce; and Confection of Alkermes 2 drams; make them into a Julep.

In Cholic Pains ſome Drops of *Laudanum liquidum* might be added to any of theſe, and would make them more ſure in abating them, and procuring preſent Eaſe. For Children, who often want them, they muſt be made with a leſs quantity of the compound Waters, and given in proportionate Doſes. Draughts alſo are to be made for the ſame Intention with about a third of the quantity.

Hyſterics.

(1.) Take Penny-royal-Water 4 ounces; Black-Cherry and Briony-water compound, of each 3 ounces; Syrup of ſtinking Orrach an ounce; Tincture of Caſtor a dram; mix them into a Julep.

Or, (2.) Take Rue, Penny-royal, and compound Briony-water, of each 3 ounces; Syrup of compound Piony an ounce; Caſtor ty'd up in a Nodule of Silk a ſcruple; Aſſa-fœtida 5 grains; make them into a Julep.

Or, (3.) Take Rue and Black-Cherry-Water, of each 3 ounces; compound Briony-Water 2 ounces; Spirit of Caſtor 2 drams; Spirit of Sal-Armoniac a dram; Sugar a ſufficient quantity; make them into a Julep, in which put a Nodule of Aſſa-fœtida 10 grains in red Silk.

Or, (4.) Take Camomile and Rue-water, of each 3 ounces; compound Piony-water 2 ounces; Spirit of Sal-Armoniac a dram; Pearl prepared a dram; fine Loaf-Sugar half an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (5.) Take Camphire 2 drams; ſet it on fire, and immediately quench it in a pound of Spring-water, repeat the ſame till all the Camphire is conſumed, and then ſweeten the Water for a Julep.

Or, (6.) Take Black-Cherry and Pennyroyal-water, of each 4 ounces; compound Briony-Water 2 ounces; quench 2 drams of Camphire in 'em till conſumed, and ſweeten with Sugar ſufficient for a Julep.

With the ſame Ingredients, and ſuch Variations as preſent Circumſtances indicate, may be compounded many more; but thoſe with the Camphire, tho' very little in Practice, are much the moſt efficacious, and will frequently be of Service, without any other Help. The Tincture of

of Caſtor, and ſuch like Spirits, may be omitted in theſe Juleps, where no other Forms are neceſſary, and be mix'd in any Proportion in a ſmall Phial of about 2 drams, or half an ounce; to be entitled, *The hyſteric Tincture* or *Spirit*, and order'd every two or three Hours, with ſo much of the Julep as is uſually given; and this is the moſt neat Way, becauſe the Julep without them looks better to the Eye, they turning it milky, which is not ſo much regarded when juſt mix'd for preſent taking.

Draughts may be made with a Third of any of theſe, always omitting the Nodule, which in the other indeed is little more than an Amuſement; but to Patients of this Rank it is ſometimes to very good Purpoſe comply'd with.

Strengtheners.

(1.) Take Mint and ſmall Cinnamon-water, of each 4 ounces; Spirit of Cinnamon 2 ounces; Syrup of Quinces an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (2.) Take Barley Cinnamon-water 6 ounces; Spirit of Mint and of Clary, of each an ounce and half; Syrup of Mint an ounce; make 'em into a Julep.

Or, (3.) Take Red-Roſe-Water, Barley-Cinnamon-Water, of each 4 ounces; Spirit of Cinnamon 2 ounces; Pearl prepared a dram; fine Loaf-Sugar 6 drams; make them into a Julep, to be entitled *The Pearl Cordial.*

There are many other Waters in the Shops call'd for in the ſame Intention, but we have prov'd them unfit to anſwer any ſuch Ends; and theſe are ſufficient ſo far as can be expected from this Form. Where the Cinnamon-Waters are not in readineſs, and the Oil of it can be had, theſe may be made by dropping a ſufficient quantity, which is a very little, upon Sugar, and diſſolving it in any Water; for it is the reſtringent Warmth of that which fits it for this Intention.

Draughts may be made of a Third of either of theſe, but as they are ſeldom ordered to this Purpoſe but with ſome Mixtures of Opiates, we ſhall meet with them under that Claſs.

Balſamics.

(1.) Take Barley-Cinnamon and magiſterial Snail-Water, of each 4 ounces; Roſe-water 2 ounces; Syrup of Balſam 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (2.) Take Roſe-water 4 ounces; magiſterial Snail-water 6 ounces; fine Loaf-Sugar 6 drams; Pearl prepared a dram; make them into a Pearl Cordial.

Or, (3.) Take new Milk 4 ounces; boil in it Balſam of *Tolu* half a dram; Flowers of Benjamin 5 grains; after ſtraining put thereto magiſterial Snail-water 4 ounces; Roſe-water 2 ounces; Pearl a dram; fine Loaf-Sugar half an ounce; and make them into a Julep, which may be entitled *The Pearl Cordial.*

There is likewiſe very little of this Claſs ſuitable for this Form, or of the Subdiviſions under it; the following therefore may paſs for vulnerary or detergent.

(4.) Take Parſley-Water, Elder-Flower-water, and magiſterial Worm-Water, of each 3 ounces; Spirit of Juniper half an ounce; Syrup of the five Roots 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (5.) Take Elder-Flower-water 6 ounces; magiſterial Worm-water 4 ounces; Syrup of the five Roots an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (6.) Take *Caſtile*-Soap ſliced thin a ſcruple; boil it in Milk 4 ounces, and as much Elder-flower-water; when diſſolv'd and ſtrain'd, add of magiſterial Worm-Water 2 ounces; Spirit of Juniper half an ounce;

Pearl

Pearl a dram; fine Sugar 6 drams; mix, and entitle it *The Pearl Julep.*

Draughts may be made of a Third of any of theſe, and where any other Form is more irkſome to the Patient, the latter, with ſomewhat a larger Proportion of Soap, may be truſted to in the Jaundice, and any kind of Cachexy, if repeated often, and continued long enough.

Diuretics.

(1.) Take Parſley-water, White-wine, and compound Horſe-Radiſh-water, of each 3 ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows half an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (2.) Take Parſley-water, and compound Horſe-Radiſh-water, of each 5 ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (3.) Take White-wine 6 ounces; compound Horſe-Radiſh-water 4 ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (4.) Take Parſley-water 4 ounces; White-wine 6 ounces; Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* 2 drams; Syrup of Marſhmallows an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (5.) Take White-wine 8 ounces; compound Horſe-Radiſh-water 2 ounces; Spirit of Nitre dulcify'd 2 drams; Syrup of Marſhmallows an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Of either of theſe a third Part may be preſcribed in a Draught; but becauſe ſome Things under this Intention are of ſuch Efficacy as to deſerve their exact Doſes to be aſſign'd, it may be convenient to give ſome Examples of them in Draughts and Mixtures for one Doſe.

(1.) Take White-wine 2 ounces; Spirit of Juniper 3 drams; Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* a dram; Syrup of Marſhmallows 2 drams; make them into a Draught.

Or, (2.) Take ſmall Cinnamon-water, Vinegar of Squills, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each an ounce; make them into a Draught.

Or, (3.) Take White-wine and Vinegar of Squills, of each an ounce; Spirit of Cinnamon 2 drams; Syrup of white Poppies half an ounce; make them into a Draught.

Theſe two latter are greatly recommended by the beſt Authorities in the preſent Practice, and are much depended upon in Dropſies, and the worſt of Cachexies, eſpecially if attended with an Aſthma. The Cinnamon-water, tho' of itſelf of a contrary Intention, yet here it contributes to this, by guarding the Stomach and firſt Paſſages againſt ſuch Sollicitations from the Squills, as will make the Medicine be rejected by Vomit or Stool, and ſo ſerves only as a Means to convey it into the Blood, where it acts as a powerful Alterative. The *Diacodium* alſo helps to the ſame End, as Opiates may in many Inſtances change Cathartics into Alteratives, by obtunding or rendering unheeded their Irritations in the firſt Paſſages, and giving them an opportunity of Exertion upon the Blood and Juices in more remote Parts. But as Diuretics are alſo ſometimes guarded and aſſiſted by ſuch Things as relax and ſmooth the Paſſages, the following Mixtures are proper to ſuch a Purpoſe.

(1.) Take compound Horſe-radiſh Water and White-wine, of each an ounce; Oil of ſweet Almonds and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each half an ounce; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (2.) Take White-wine 2 ounces; Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* 2 drams; Syrup of white Poppies and Oil of ſweet Almonds, of each 3 drams; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (3.) Take Oil of Walnuts and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each an ounce; Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* 2 drams; White-wine half an ounce; mix for one Doſe.

Or,

Or, (4.) Take White-Wine an ounce and half; Spirit of Nitre dulcify'd 40 drops; Oil of ſweet Almonds and Syrup of white Poppies, of each half an ounce; mix for one Doſe.

Theſe latter are chiefly of Uſe where violent Pains are occaſioned by the Stone and Gravel; and at the ſame time that they help forwards what is obſtructed in the urinary Paſſages, they alſo lubricate and widen them, whereby that is carried thro', which forcing Medicines only might wedge in the harder, and lay as a Foundation for inſuperable Obſtructions. Theſe are to be repeated as the Urgency of Symptoms indicates.

Diaphoretics.

(1.) Take Treacle and Plague-Water, of each an ounce and half; alexiterial Milk-water and Rue-water, of each 3 ounces; Syrup of red Poppies half an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (2.) Take Treacle-water 3 ounces; alexiterial Milk-water 6 ounces; Syrup of red Poppies 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (3.) Take compound Scordium Water 3 ounces; Plague-water 2 ounces; alexiterial Milk-water 4 ounces; Syrup of red Poppies half an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (4.) Take Treacle and compound Scordium-Water, of each 2 ounces; Milk-water, 5 ounces; Tincture of Saffron 2 drams; Spirit of *Sal Armoniac* a dram; fine Loaf-Sugar 2 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (5.) Take new Rheniſh-wine 6 ounces; Plague-water and Treacle-water, of each an ounce and half; Syrup of Poppies 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (6.) Take alexiterial Milk-water 6 ounces; Plague-water 3 ounces; diſtill'd Vinegar half an ounce; dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre 50 drops; Syrup of red Poppies 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (7.) Take *Aqua Protheriacalis*, alexiterial Milk-water and Plague-water, of each 3 ounces; Tincture of Saffron half an ounce; Syrup of red Poppies 6 drams; make them into a Julep.

Or, (8.) Take Plague-water, Black Cherry-water, and alexiterial Milk-water, of each 3 ounces; Pearl prepared a dram and a half; fine Loaf-Sugar half an ounce; mix, and entitle it *The Pearl Julep.*

The Materials under this Claſs are ſo numerous, that it is endleſs to give as many Examples as they would furniſh; this general Hint therefore, with what are here given, may be ſufficient. In high inflammatory Fevers, the more Juleps are acidulated, the better, provided ſome warm Alexipharmics are join'd with them; but in ſlow malignant Fevers, where the Complexion is pale, the Forehead cool, and ſometimes clammy, and the Pulſe low and ticking, they ought well to be ſated with the urinous Volatiles, ſuch as *Sal Armoniac*, and the like; but obſerve always to ſweeten ſuch with Sugar, or ſome brown Syrup, becauſe all that are red thus turn green, which is very unſightly. A little Alkermes Confection or Leaf Gold may be put into any of this ſort, except thoſe which have Pearl, to give them an Agreeableneſs to the Eye.

Draughts may be made of a Third of any of theſe; and ſometimes the following may be preſcrib'd for Mixtures of one Doſe.

(1.) Take Treacle water and alexiterial Milk-water, of each an ounce and a half; *Venice*-Treacle half a dram; Syrup of Poppies 2 drams; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (2.) Take Plague-water an ounce; Rue-water 2 ounces; *London*-Treacle a dram; Syrup of red Poppies 2 drams; mix for one Doſe.

Or,

Or, (3.) Take Scordium-Water and alexiterial Milk-Water, of each an ounce and half; Mithridate 2 ſcruples; Syrup of red Poppies half a pound; mix for one Doſe.

After the like manner may others be contriv'd, which are always to be with regard to particular Symptoms, which no one can be a Judge of but the skilful Phyſician, who is daily viſiting the Patient. But this latter Form is not ſo neat for Perſons of any Delicacy, the ſolid Ingredients being much better made into Boles, and waſh'd down with a Draught made of the Liquids, unleſs it be to ſuch who are poor, and to whom Charity requires as much to be done in as ſmall a Compaſs as poſſible. In all Caſes where Opiates are indicated with Alexipharmics, they are by all means to be divided into Forms for one Doſe, and never to be truſted in Juleps.

Emetics.

The Name of Julep is a Stranger under this Title, and therefore we have nothing more here beſides Potions or Mixtures. As,

(1.) Take Oxymel of Squills 2 ounces; Baum-water an ounce; Oil of Almonds half an ounce; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (2.) Take Vinegar of Squills an ounce and half; Oil of Almonds an ounce; mix for one Doſe. Or, for ſtronger Perſons,

(3.) Take *Vinum Benedictum* an ounce; Milk-Water 2 ounces; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (4.) Take Powder of Ipecacuanha half a dram; Syrup of Violets an ounce; Milk-water 2 ounces; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (5.) Take emetic Tartar 6 grains; Oxymel of Squills an ounce; Milk-Water 2 drams; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (6.) Take of the Juice of the Herb Aſarabacca 6 drams, or an ounce; Oxymel of Squills half an ounce; Carduus-Water 2 ounces; mix for a Draught.

This laſt is preſcribed chiefly to hypocondriacal and maniacal Patients, and is a very ſtrong Emetic, ſuch People requiring much larger Doſes than others.

(7.) Take *Mel Elleboratum* an ounce; Vinegar of Squills half an ounce; Milk-water an ounce; mix for one Doſe. Or, for Children,

(8.) Take Oxymel of Squills half an ounce; Milk-Water an ounce; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (9.) Take Vinegar of Squills 2 drams; Syrup of Peach-Bloſſoms 3 drams; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (10.) Take Syrup of Peach-Bloſſoms 3 drams; emetic Salt of Vitriol 8 grains; Milk-water half an ounce; mix for one Doſe.

In all theſe the Strength and Circumſtances of the Patient and the Diſtemper are to be the main Guide, and therefore there can be no ſet Forms determin'd for univerſal Uſe; theſe take in what the preſent Practice relies on, but the milder are moſt uſed.

Cathartics milder.

(1.) Take Syrup of Damask Roſes an ounce and half; Milk Water an ounce and half; *Aqua mirabilis* 2 drams; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (2.) Take Syrup of Rhubarb 2 ounces; Camomile-water an ounce and half; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (3.) Take Syrup of Rhubarb an ounce; *Elixir Salutis* half an ounce; Camomile-Water an ounce and half; mix for one Doſe.

Cathartics rougher.

(1.) Take Syrup of Buckthorn an ounce and half; Camomile-Water an ounce and half; *Aqua mirabilis* 2 drams; mix for one Doſe.

Or, (2.) Take Syrup of Damask Roſes an ounce and half; *Elixir Salutis*

lutis half an ounce; Camomile-water an ounce; mix for one Doſe.

But becauſe *Syrups* in ſuch large Quantities are loathſome to many in taking, the general Practice is to preſcribe extemporaneous Draughts by Infuſion, many of which may be made from ſuch a Portion of ſome Cathartic before given under that Form as is allotted for a Doſe; but becauſe this is not ſo much uſed, we ſhall here ſubjoin a few Examples of Potions thus made.

(1.) Take *Sena* 3 drams; Liquoriſe-root half a dram, Coriander-Seeds and Salt of Tartar, of each 10 grains; infuſe in a ſufficient quantity of hot Water, to ſtrain 3 ounces; to which add *Elixir Salutis* 2 drams, and Syrup of Damask Roſes half an ounce; make a Potion for one Doſe.

Or, (2.) Take *Sena* 2 drams; Rhubarb-root a dram; Liquoriſe half a dram; Salt of Tartar 10 grains; infuſe in enough boiling Water, to ſtrain 3 ounces; to it put Syrup of Buckthorn 3 drams; *Aqua mirabilis* 2 drams; make them into a Potion for one Doſe.

Or, (3.) Take *Sena* 3 drams; Rhubarb a dram; Liquoriſe 2 ſcruples; Salt of Tartar 10 grains; infuſe in enough boiling Water, to ſtrain 3 ounces; and add Syrup of Damask Roſes half an ounce; make them into a Potion.

Or, (4.) Take *Sena* and Damask-Roſe-Leaves, of each 2 drams; Liquoriſe a dram; Salt of Tartar 10 grains; infuſe in a ſufficient quantity of boiling Water, to ſtrain 2 ounces; and add to it Syrup of Damask Roſes half an ounce, for one Potion.

Or, (5.) Take *Sena* half an ounce; Liquoriſe a dram; Salt of *Epſom*-Water 2 drams; infuſe in enough boiling Water, to ſtrain 3 ounces; and add Syrup of Buckthorn half an ounce, for one Potion.

The Doſes here are for grown Perſons, and for Children they may be proportionably varied to their Ages, as likewiſe be made ſtronger or weaker, according to the Strength and Circumſtances of the Patient; tho' indeed the ſtronger Cathartics, ſuch as ſome Conſtitutions and Diſorders require, come not conveniently into this Form, as many reſinous Subſtances and Preparations in the chymical Pharmacy, the Reader may therefore expect to meet with them amongſt the Boles and Powders of this Claſs.

Narcotics.

Reaſons have already been given why theſe ought not to be truſted in any Forms but ſuch as are moſt proper for one Doſe, and therefore Juleps are hence excluded, and nothing elſe but Draughts are proper under this Diviſion; a few Examples take as follow.

(1.) Take Plague-water and Milk-water, of each an ounce and half; Syrup of white Poppies 6 drams; make them into a Draught.

Or, (2.) Take Plague-water and Barley-Cinnamon-water, of each an ounce and half; liquid Laudanum 15 drops; Syrup of red Poppies 3 drams; mix.

Or, (3.) Take Dr. *Stephens*'s-water an ounce; Barley-Cinnamon-water 2 ounces; ſolid *London* Laudanum a grain and a half; Syrup of Cloves 3 drams; mix.

Or, (4.) Take *Aqua mirabilis* an ounce; Camomile-Water 2 ounces; Syrup of white Poppies 6 drams; mix for one Draught.

When the Intention is only to procure Sleep, or to ſtop Defluxions of Rheum, which all Opiates more or leſs do, it is no great matter what is the Vehicle, provided the Opiate be well adjuſted in its Doſe; but in Fevers, Cholics, and other Diſtempers, which have ſome other Indications beſides that of giving Sleep, the Vehicle muſt be choſe out of

ſuch

ſuch as are moſt proper to the Intention pointed at, whether alexipharmic, carminative, reſtringent, or any other. There is a hazard in aſcertaining the Doſe of liquid Laudanum from the Number of Drops, which few are appriz'd of; and that is, the Shape of the Bottle from whence it is dropt will make the quantity more or leſs, becauſe the drops will form larger or ſmaller, according to the faſhion of the Phial, as may be demonſtrated from Experiment, by weighing ſuch a Number of Drops from Phials of different Forms and Magnitudes; for this reaſon many Phyſicians now chuſe the ſolid Laudanum, which may be aſcertain'd by Weight; and if it be well diſſolv'd, its ſmall quantity is hardly diſcernible, ſo as to make a Draught thick or foul. But altho' Opiates are beſt preſcribed in ſingle Doſes to grown People, yet to Children, where they are neceſſary, becauſe the quantity of one Doſe is ſo ſmall as not eaſily to be computed by Weight or Meaſure, the beſt way is to give them in Mixtures for many Doſes, and directing a Spoonful at a time, to be repeated at ſeveral Diſtances, till the End aim'd at is obtain'd; in the Gripes therefore and ungovernable Looſeneſſes the following may be of Uſe.

(1.) Take Camomile-water 4 ounces; *Aqua mirabilis* 2 drams; Syrup of white Poppies an ounce; for a Mixture, to be given at diſcretion.

Or, (2.) Take Mint-Water and Fennel-Water, of each 2 ounces; Syrup of Clovegilliflowers an ounce: liquid Laudanum 20 drops; mix, and give a ſpoonful every half Hour till it procures Eaſe.

Coolers.

Very little is preſcribed in the Shops under this Intention, becauſe the Kitchen ſo much better ſupplies all of this Kind, and furniſhes the common Diluters, of which Sage-Tea, Lemonade with a little Wine, and Wine and Water, are much the beſt; however, where other Forms are little uſed, Juleps after the following Examples may be preſcribed.

(1.) Take Black-Cherry and Baum Water, of each 4 ounces; Treacle-water 2 ounces; Syrup of Lemons, or of *Seville*-Oranges, an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (2.) Take Sage Water and Plantain Water, of each 4 ounces; *Aqua Protheriacalis* 2 ounces; Syrup of Raſpberries an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (3.) Take new Rheniſh-wine half a pound; Syrup of Lemons an ounce; make them into a Julep.

Or, (4.) Take Rheniſh-wine and Damask-Roſe-Water, of each 4 ounces; Butter-Bur-Water compound 2 ounces; Syrup of *Seville* Oranges an ounce; make them into a Julep.

There are abundance more *Recipes* of this Denomination, eſpecially of Mixtures, in phyſical Writers; but as this Work is intended to be accommodated as much as poſſible to the preſent Practice; and as that, with good reaſon, has greatly abridg'd thoſe Forms, becauſe what uſed to be given under them has been generally trifling, or much more convenient and decent in others, we have taken up as little room as poſſible with this Part; which Procedure alſo will much ſhorten the following.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Of Linctus's, Lambatives, &c.

THE antient Practice greatly abounded with Prescriptions in these Forms, which the Prescriber at pleasure entitles either *Linctus's*, *Lambatives*, *Lobochs* or *Syrups*; but they are much neglected by the present; nothing being well reducible into these Forms but *Pectorals*, and what is grateful to the Taste: for their Consistence and Manner of taking, makes any thing bitter, or otherwise nauseous, herein intolerable; and nothing but *Emollients* and *Detergents*, such as *Oils*, opening *Syrups*, and Substances proper to unite with them, and agreeable to their Qualities, being convenient to be reduced thereinto. The Sweetness and Adhesion likewise of these Medicines, make them not only tiresome in taking, but clogging and injurious to some Stomachs; so that while by them it is endeavoured to deterge the Lungs of Phlegm, the Digestion is so much hindred, that a greater Supply is made; which renders such Efforts in vain, if not worse for the Patient. In short, there are very few of these of any other service, than to promote and ease those Coughs in old Age, which are necessary to keep open the Breast, and break away such Infarctions, as are occasioned by a Diminution of Transpiration, (*i. e.* what is commonly called taking of cold) or a weaken'd Concoction, that give rise to Pleurisies, Asthma's, Coughs, and the like. It is not unfrequent to meet with many under this Denomination, intended to restringe and agglutinate; but they are justly rejected, because Sugars are opposite to all such Designs; as has been already sufficiently urged in many places. Where Oil is to be mixed in these Forms, it is first to be done very intimately with a little Sugar, or what Powders else are order'd; and then the Syrups to be dropt in gradually at first, till there is an entire Incorporation: tho' Oil and Syrup may be mixed without, but it is with a great deal of trouble.

Dr. *Fuller* concludes his Article of *Lambatives*, with some Hints worth every one's Regard, and therefore I will transcribe them. '1. Sweet, 'mucilaginous, incrassating Medi-'cines, tho' they may help Excre-'tion out of the Throat itself, may 'render the Blood softer, and dis-'pose the Humours for Maturation 'and Evacuation; yet it is not their 'Talent to fetch up any thing that 'lies deep in the Chest. And there-'fore when the Blood and Habit 'of the Body is foul, and a Load 'of thick Phlegm is to be brought 'out of the Lungs, such things as 'these are very faultily and noxious-'ly prescrib'd; for they will farther 'pollute the Blood with a mucous 'heavy Chyle, and stuff up the 'Lungs with a greater *Colluvies*. '2. Brisk acrid stimulating things, 'which do not really descend into 'the Lungs, but only by tickling, 'pricking and irritating the Fibres, 'excite a Cough; and by means of 'it exagitate the Lungs, and shake 'the Humours out of them, and so 'do not act primarily, but secon-'darily: These, I say, pump out 'of the Pneumonic Pipes, such 'Matter as lies loose and fluid; and 'are therefore in vain attempted, 'when a great Mass of tough

'Phlegm is depoſited, and ſticks 'faſt in the *Bronchia*, and inmoſt 'Veſicles. And oftentimes their 'Uſe is not only in vain, but hurt-'ful alſo; becauſe they raiſe a Cough, 'and tire out the Lungs to no pur-'poſe, and weaken their Tone to 'no Advantage. 3. There are no 'ſuch things as *Expectorators*, pro-'perly ſo called, except *Volatiles* and '*Balſamics*: and theſe do not ſlip 'down directly by the *Trachea*, but 'firſt being conveyed into the cir-'culating Blood, are thence ſuffus'd 'into the Pneumonic Veſſels, and 'their inmoſt Receſſes. And it is 'ſuch only that have the Power to 'remove and caſt clammy Phlegm 'and purulent Matter out of the '*Bronchia*, Veſicles, and crude Tu-'bercles.

Emollients.

(1.) Take black Pectoral Troches finely powder'd, 2 drams; Syrup of Liquoriſe and Hyſſop, of each 1 ounce; Oil of Almonds, half an ounce. Mix, *S. A.*

(2.) Take white Pectoral Lozenges, 3 drams; Syrup of Marſhmallows, and Oil of ſweet Almonds, of each one ounce and a half. Mix, *S. A.*

(3.) Take Powder of *Haly* freſh made, half an ounce; Diacodium and Syrup of Liquoriſe, of each 1 ounce and a half; Oil of ſweet Almonds, 1 ounce. Mix, *S. A.*

(4.) Take Sperma Ceti, 2 drams; white Sugar, half an ounce; Syrup of Balſam, 3 ounces. Mix, *S. A.*

(5.) Take Powder of Marſhmallow Roots, 3 drams: Flower of Sulphur, 1 dram; Gum Arabic, half a dram; White of Egg beat up, 1 ounce; Syrup of Marſhmallows, as much as is ſufficient. Mix, *S. A.*

(6.) Take Seeds of Fleabane and Quinces, of each 1 dram; make them into a Mucilage with as much as is ſufficient of Roſe-water, to 4 ounces; which being ſtrain'd, add one White of an Egg beaten, and white Sugar powder'd, 5 drams.

This is fitter for a ſore Mouth than any other medicinal Purpoſe; and is very cooling and pleaſant. It ought to be retain'd as long as poſſible, without ſwallowing.

(7.) Take white Sugar-candy, 6 drams; Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each an ounce and a half. Mix, *S. A.*

(8.) Take Syrup of red Poppies and Linſeed Oil, of each 2 ounces; Oil of Anniſeed, 2 drops; Sugar, 2 drams. Mix, *S. A.*

(9.) Take Conſerve of Hips, half an ounce; Diacodium and Oil of ſweet Almonds, of each 1 ounce and a half. Mix, *S. A.*

(10.) Take white Lozenges and *Sperma Ceti*, of each 1 dram and a half; Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of Balſam, of each 1 ounce and a half. Mix, *S. A.*

Take Powder of Liquoriſe, 3 drams; Syrup of Maiden-hair, and Oil of ſweet Almonds, of each 1 ounce. Mix, *S. A.*

Many more Examples might be given; but theſe are ſufficient to direct the manner by which this kind of Medicines are to be ordered; they admitting of but little Variation; ſome only being more deſign'd to ſoften and lubricate the Paſſages, and others to thicken tickling Rheums, and obtund the Acrimony of the Humours; according to either of which Deſigns, they may be made more or leſs oily; and ſated more or leſs with inſpiſſating Gums. They are to be taken by a Spoonful at a time, and repeated two, three, or four times a day, according to the Urgency of Symptoms. The oily Lambatives are moſt ordered in Aſthma's and Pleuriſies, and to heal Excoriations and Abſceſſes, and ſoften and relax the criſpy Tone of the Fibres, that ſtraitens the Capacities of

the Veſſels. And thoſe with Gums and Balſamic Roſins are more intended to invelop the active Salts, which continually prick and ſtimulate the Fibres to cough; and thereby they may prevent Catarrhs. Thoſe which promote Expectoration, are of the following Kind.

Detergents.

(1.) Take Syrup of Hyſſop, 2 ounces and a half; Oil of ſweet Almonds, 1 ounce; Oil of Aniſeeds, 2 drops; Tincture of Myrrh, 1 dram; Powder of Orrice-root, 4 ſcruples; Flowers of Benjamin, half a ſcruple; Tobacco, 4 grains. Mix, *S. A.*

(2.) Take Syrup of Ground-Ivy, and Hore-hound, of each 1 ounce and a half; Oxymel ſimple, 1 ounce; Powder of Arum compound, of Orrice and Gum Ammoniac, (diſſolv'd in Cinnamon-water, and ſtrained) of each 1 dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, prepared with Oil of Sulphur by the Bell, half a dram; Flowers of Benjamin, 12 grains. Mix, *S. A.*

(3.) Take Balſam of *Tolu*, 2 drams; rub it very fine and ſmooth with the Yolk of an Egg; then put to it Syrup of Liquoriſe, 1 ounce and a half; and Balſam of *Peru*, 4 Drops. Mix, *S. A.*

(4.) Take Syrup of Vinegar and Liquoriſe, of each 1 ounce; Gum Ammoniac diſſolved in White-wine, and ſtrain'd, 1 dram; Powder of Arum comp. and Myrrh, of each half a dram. Mix, *S. A.*

This latter is ſomewhat untoothſome, from the Bitterneſs of the Myrrh; but where the Veſſels are greatly ſtuffed, it will do good ſervice; as alſo in nervous Aſthma's, which give not way to ordinary Means.

(5.) Take Syrup of the five Roots, 2 ounces; candied Garlick, half an ounce; Gum Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar and ſtrain'd, half a dram; Oil of Linſeed, 1 ounce. Mix, *S. A.*

(6.) Take fine *Venice* Soap ſliced thin, half an ounce; Oil of ſweet Almonds and Syrup of Violets, of each 1 ounce. Mix, *S. A.*

This is of an unſeemly Colour, becauſe the *Soap* changes the Syrup green; but it powerfully expectorates, and is alſo a good Detergent in Foulneſſes of other *Viſcera* beſides the Lungs.

(7.) Take Sperma Ceti, half an ounce; white Sugar-candy, 1 ounce; Syrup of the Balſam of *Tolu*, 1 ounce and a half. Mix them ſmooth, *S. A.*

This ſtands greatly recommended for a Hoarſeneſs; and if 1 ounce of Linſeed Oil was added, it would mend it for that purpoſe.

(8.) Take Linſeed Oil newly drawn, white Sugar-candy finely powder'd, and Syrup of Ground-Ivy, of each 1 ounce; Powder of Orrice, 1 dram; Flower of Sulphur, half a dram; Tincture of Gum Ammoniac, 12 drops; Oil of Aniſeeds, 4 drops; Salt of Hart's-horn, 6 grains. Mix, *S. A.*

(9.) Take Balſam *Capivi*, 2 drams; rub it ſmooth with the Yolk of an Egg; then add fine Sugar-candy in Powder, 3 drams; Linſeed Oil, 1 ounce and a half; and Syrup of Marſhmallows, 2 ounces and a half. Mix, *S. A.*

(10.) Take Oxymel of Squills, Syrup of Saffron and Linſeed Oil, of each 1 ounce; fine Sugar-candy in Powder, half an ounce. Mix, *S. A.*

(11.) Take Balſam of *Lucatellus* half an ounce; of *Gilead*, 1 dram and a half. Mix them well with the Yolk of an Egg, then add Syrup of red Poppies, 2 ounces; Oil of ſweet Almonds, 1 ounce; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, 12 drops. Mix, *S. A.*

This latter, well order'd, makes a beautiful red Lambative; and all of them help, more or leſs, to expecto-

rate, as Symptoms are more or leſs urgent, by their reſpective Ingredients. Moſt of them are too thick for common Phials, becauſe they are difficult to pour out; they ſhould therefore be put into ſuch as are made with wide Mouths on purpoſe; or into Gally-pots, out of which they are frequently order'd to be taken by means of a Liquoriſe-Stick. [*But this Method of taking them is dropt of late, as diſagreeable, and unſightly.*]

SECT. V.
Of Electuaries.

INTO this *Form*, there are ſome things reducible almoſt for all Intentions; and as they convey moſt *Medicinal Simples* in Subſtance, they are generally to be depended on in Caſes of Importance and Difficulty. The only things not convenient to be managed hereby, are ſuch as are extremely bitter and nauſeous, or of ſuch Efficacy, that their Doſes cannot be exactly enough adjuſted: theſe being aſſign'd generally by gueſs, in the quantity of a Nutmeg, or the like; and for this reaſon will be found under this Diviſion, none of the bitter *Stomachics*, nor of the ſtrong *Cathartics*, or *Narcotics*; the firſt, becauſe they cannot well be got down in this *Form*; and the two latter, becauſe their Doſes ought to be weighed with the utmoſt Exactneſs, and are therefore proper only for Boles. The Quantities of dry and liquid Ingredients are here to be proportioned ſo as to make the Conſiſtence ſomewhat thinner than that of the officinal Electuaries; and where there are much Powders, they ought to be mixed very thin; becauſe they quickly ſtiffen with a few hours ſtanding; as when made with the Powder of the *Peruvian* Bark, and ſuch like dry Subſtances. Regard ought to be had, that ſuch things be not herein put together as will ferment, or not lie quiet in the Compoſitions; for *Volatiles*, ſuch as Salt Armoniac, Hartſhorn, and the like, will always be rarifying the Maſs until they eſcape. *Teſtaceous Powders*, with *Syrups* or *Conſerves* of any manner of Acidity, will ferment and ſpoil the whole: As likewiſe will all the Preparations of Steel, the *Salt* excepted; that lying quiet in moſt Mixtures. For want of Attention to this in Preſcription, many things are ordered together, which by that time they come to the Patient, cannot be contained in their Veſſels; and give a great deal of diſlike, upon ſuſpicion of a fault in the Materials, or the Apothecary; whereas it is really in the Preſcriber. But with the utmoſt Care many *Syrups* and *Conſerves* in hot Weather will be apt to ferment; and therefore theſe ought to be calculated in ſuch quantities, as may be taken within two or three days; for when they ferment, they ſpoil, and ought to be rejected.

Cephalics.

Electuarium Cariophyllatum,
Electuary of Clove-Gilly-flowers.

Take Conſerves of Clove Gilly-flowers, 1 ounce; and of Red Roſes, 1 ounce and an half; Syrup of Citron Peels, as much as is ſufficient, to pulp them through a Sieve; add of the Species of Aromaticum Roſatum,

tum, 1 dram and an half; Ambergreaſe, 5 grains; and make them into an Electuary.

This is a good warm Medicine in all nervous Decays, and raiſes the Spirits. In all Diſorders therefore from thoſe Defects, it is commended to be taken two or three times in a day, with a Glaſs of Wine or any uſual Drink after it: the quantity of a Nutmeg is enough for an ordinary Doſe.

Electuarium Ducis Sabaudiæ,
The Duke of Savoy's *Electuary.*

Take Sarſaparilla and Seeds of Dwarf-Elder, of each 3 drams; Seeds of St. John's-wort, Leaves of Germander and Ground-Pine, of each 2 drams; Angelica Root, round Birthwort, Cinnamon, of each 1 dram and an half; Cloves, 1 ſcruple; Saffron, 16 Grains; Reduce all into a fine Powder, and make it into an Electuary with triple the quantity of clarified Honey.

This is indeed fit for an officinal Medicine, and is as eaſily made in a large quantity as a ſmall one, and will keep. It is contriv'd on purpoſe againſt the Gout; and ought to be continued a long time to anſwer Expectation. It greatly warms and ſtrengthens the Fibres; and therefore not only contributes to a regular Digeſtion and Concoction of the Juices, but prevents any foreign Matters lodging by the way; eſpecially in the Joints, where it moſt commonly fixes, and ſpoils their Offices, and gives Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains. The Doſe is the quantity of a Nutmeg twice a day, with a Glaſs of ſtrong Wine.

Electuarium Paralyticum,
An Electuary againſt the Palſy.

Take Muſtard-Seed beat with Water, 1 ounce; pulp it through a Sieve, that all the Husk may be left behind; to it add Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers, 1 ounce; Spirit of Lavender, 2 drams. And make them into an Electuary, *S. A.*

This is an excellent Medicine for the uſe its Title expreſſes; and in the Decays of Age, when the Solids grow criſp and dry, and ſubject the Limbs to Tremors, it will do great ſervice, and ought to be taken twice a day at leaſt; eſpecially in a Morning, the quantity of a large Nutmeg; drinking after it a Glaſs of rich Wine, or a Draught of ſome Julep or Diet drink of the ſame Intention; to which the Reader may turn.

Electuarium Cardiacum.
A Cardiac Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Clove-Gilly-flowers, and of the yellow of *Seville* Orange Peels, of each 1 ounce; candy'd Citron Peel, green Ginger, Electuary of Saſſafras, Juice of Kermes ſtrain'd, of each 2 drams; Oil of Cinnamon, 6 drops. Make them into an Electuary with as much as is ſufficient of Syrup of Cloves.

This is very warm and ſtrengthning of all the nervous Parts, eſpecially the Stomach; where it expels Wind, helps Belchings, and Flatulencies from Indigeſtion. The quantity of a large Nutmeg is to be taken two or three times a day; drinking after it a Glaſs of ſome Liquor of the ſame Intention.

Electuarium Cephalicum,
An Electuary for the Head.

Take Male Piony Root in fine Powder, half an ounce; human Skull and native Cinnabar, of each 2 drams; Candy'd Nutmeg, 1 ounce; Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, half an ounce; Syrup of compound Piony as much as is ſufficient for an Electuary.

This is calculated for all Diſorders of the Head; and will in a great

meaſure guard againſt Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and an inveterate Head-ach. The *Native Cinnabar* is accounted a Specific for theſe Purpoſes, which ſee *Part* 2. and *Sect.* 1. *Claſs* 1. N° 94. but this Electuary muſt not be made too thin; becauſe the Cinnabar will then ſettle to the bottom by reaſon of its Weight. The Doſe is the quantity of a large Nutmeg two or three times in a day, with a draught of any ſuitable Liquor.

Electuarium è Cinnabari, *The Cinnabar Electuary.*

Take native Cinnabar, half an ounce; let it be rubbed very fine in a marble Mortar, and then mix with it fine Sugar, 1 ounce and an half; and make them into an Electuary with a ſufficient quantity of Juice of Kermes.

This truſts altogether to the *Cinnabar*; and is given with ſucceſs in moſt convulſive Diſorders; but there is an Exception againſt this excellent Medicine, *viz.* That it be not too liberally adminiſtred to thoſe who have weak Nerves; becauſe its Force is reckon'd ſo powerful, as to ſhock ſuch even in their natural Textures; and thereby may diſpoſe to Tremors, and Paralytic Shakings. The Doſe of it is the quantity of an ordinary Nutmeg twice in a day.

Electuarium Cardiacum magnum, *The great Cordial Electuary.*

Take Conſerve of Clove-Gilly-flowers, of the yellow Peel of Oranges and Lemons, of each half an ounce; candy'd Citron, candy'd Nutmeg, candy'd Ginger, Electuary of Saſſafras, Juice of Kermes ſtrain'd, and compound Spirit of Lavender, of each 2 drams; Oil of Cloves, Cinnamon, and Mint, of each 2 drops; Syrup of Rasberries, a ſufficient quantity to make them into an Electuary.

This is a very grateful Medicine, and very warm and comforting to the Stomach, and all the Parts that are affected threfrom by Conſent of the Nerves; and particularly the Head: it may be taken about the quantity of a Nutmeg at any time, upon Weakneſs, Faintneſs, Sickneſs, or any Diſorder at the Stomach, with a Glaſs of good Wine.

Electuarium de Viſco Quercino, *Electuary of Miſletoe.*

Take Powder of Miſletoe, 1 ounce; native Cinnabar finely levigated, half an ounce; compound Spirit of Lavender, 2 drams; Oil of Roſemary, 6 drops; Juice of Kermes, a ſufficient quantity to make them into an Electuary.

This is nearly what Dr. *Fuller* gives under the ſame Title; but the quantity of Spirit of Lavender he orders, and the Syrup to make it up with, unleſs it be of a Conſiſtence almoſt hard, will let the *Cinnabar* fall to the bottom; yet this is an Error very frequently met with in extemporaneous Preſcription; for want of a better acquaintance with the Shops. This is alſo calculated againſt Diſtempers of the Head and Nerves, as is manifeſt from its reſpective Ingredients; whoſe Virtues ſtand fully explain'd in the *Second Part.* The quantity ought to be that of a Nutmeg two or three times a day, with a Draught of ſome medicated Wine of the ſame Intention.

Electuarium de Sinapi, *The Muſtard Electuary.*

Take Powder of Muſtard-Seed, half an ounce; Conſerve of Rue, 2 ounces; Syrup of Stœchas a ſufficient quantity; Oil of Roſemary and Lavender, of each 4 drops.

This is from Dr. *Fuller*; but the Muſtard-Seed will not powder if good, becauſe of their great Oilineſs; and therefore they are much better

better beat into a Maſh with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup, and forc'd through a Pulping-ſieve. This makes an excellent Medicine, which will wonderfully quicken the Senſe and Motion of the Fibres in Conſtitutions overflow'd with cold Rheums and Defluxions. It is alſo a good Preſervative againſt Fevers of the worſt kind; which ſeize the Spirits, and diſcover their Malignities in the principal Parts of the animal Frame. It ought to be taken every Morning and Evening, with ſome medicated Drink, or Julep, of the ſame Intention; and will be of great ſervice in Epidemical Contagions, of what kind ſoever.

Electuarium Stomachicum,
A Stomach Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes and *Roman* Wormwood, of each 1 ounce; of yellow Orange-Peels and green Ginger, of each half an ounce; long Pepper in Powder, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Cinnamon, 4 drops; Syrup of Quinces, a ſufficient quantity: mix.

Electuarium Stomachicum alterum,
Another Stomach Electuary.

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood an ounce and a half; Conſerve of *Seville* Orange-Peels, and candy'd Ginger, of each half an ounce; Powder of Saffron, half a dram; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, 10 drops; Syrup of Quinces, a ſufficient quantity. Make them into an Electuary. Or,

Take the Conſerves of Red Roſes, 2 ounces; of Hips, half an ounce; candy'd Ginger, 3 drams; Saffron, 1 ſcruple; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, 12 drops; Syrup of red Poppies, or Juice of Kermes, a ſufficient quantity to make them into an Electuary, and paſs it through a Pulping-ſieve. Or,

Take Conſerve of Red Roſes, 2 ounces; acidulate with a ſufficient quantity of Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, and pulp through a Sieve, with a ſufficient quantity of Juice of Kermes, for an Electuary.

All that of this Form could be entitled *Stomachics*, we have ſubjoin'd to this Diviſion; becauſe they are all of the *Aromatic* kind, and thereby claim equally to be *Cephalics*. The latter which we have given, extend their Influences to the Head and whole nervous Syſtem, at the ſame time that they warm, comfort and ſtrengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, and diſſipate Flatulencies, corrugate the Membranes, and promote Digeſtion: the laſt eſpecially is a moſt elegant Medicine, delightful to take, and highly conducive to theſe good Ends. The Doſe is as much as a large Nutmeg, two or three times a day, with a Glaſs of good Stomach-Wine afterwards.

Carminatives.

All under the foregoing Claſs have ſome claim to this Title; becauſe all *Aromatics* are *Carminatives*, and diſcuſs Vapours and Flatus's pent up in the Stomach and Bowels, as explain'd under that Diviſion, *Part* 2. which ſee: there is therefore the leſs need of many Examples under this Head; ſo that the few following may ſuffice.

Electuarium Juniperinum,
The Juniper Electuary.

Take Juniper-Berries, 1 ounce; beat them in a Mortar with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of green Ginger, till they are almoſt in a ſmooth mixture; then paſs them through a Pulping-ſieve; and mix therewith Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers, 1 ounce; Electuary of Bay-Berries, 3 drams; Oil of Caraway, 6 drops. Make them into an Electuary, with a ſufficient quantity

of Syrup of Clove-Gillyflowers, or of candy'd Ginger.

This greatly warms the *Viſcera*, and diſſipates Wind; but if the Juniper-berries be thought too troubleſome to manage in this manner, a due proportion of the chymical Oil drawn from them may be put in; though that is not thought ſo good. This may be taken the bigneſs of a Nutmeg three or four times in a Day.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri extemporaneum, *The extemperaneous Bay-Berry Electuary.*

Take Conſerve of Clove-Gillyflowers and of Roſemary-Flowers, of each an ounce; Powder of Bay-Berries, 2 drams; Oil of Camomile chymical, 6 drops; Syrup of Cloves a ſufficient quantity for an Electuary.

Electuarium ex Angelica, *Electuary of Angelica.*

Take Angelica-Root green, waſh'd and clean'd from all that is not good, 1 ounce; beat it with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of green Ginger to a Paſte; which force through a Pulping-Sieve, and to it put Conſerve of Clove-Gillyflowers, 1 ounce; Oil of Caraway, 6 drops; and with a ſufficient quantity of Spirit of Juniper, make an Electuary.

Either of theſe taken two or three times a day, as much as a Nutmeg, will greatly break away Wind from the Stomach; and are good in all Hypochondriacal Flatulencies, as well as the following.

Hyſterics and *Hypochondriacs.*

Electuarium Hyſtericum, *An Hyſteric Electuary.*

Take Conſerve of Rue, 1 ounce; Electuary of Bay-Berries, half an ounce; Gum Ammoniac, 2 drams; diſſolv'd in a ſufficient quantity of Tincture of Caſtor; Powder of Myrrh, 1 dram; Saffron, half a dram; Syrup of ſtinking Orrach, a ſufficient quantity; mix.

This is good againſt all kinds of Fits and Convulſions that ariſe from Uterine Diſorders; and too high an Orgaſm of Spirits. It alſo helps to deterge the glandular Contortions, and make clear Paſſage for the nervous Fluids in the minuteſt Fibres. Give as much as a Nutmeg, two or three times a Day.

Electuarium Emmenagogum, *An Electuary to promote the Menſes.*

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, and Wood-Sorrel, of each 1 ounce; Electuary of Bay-Berries, half an ounce; Troches of Myrrh in the Powder, 2 drams; Saffron, 1 ſcruple; Syrup of Mugwort, a ſufficient quantity for an Electuary.

This is an excellent Cleanſer for Women after Childbed, and greatly deterges the Uterine Glands, ſo as to fit all thoſe parts again not only for their natural Secretion, but for freſh Impregnation: but it muſt not be uſed after Conception, for fear of Abortion. It may be taken twice a day, as much as a Nutmeg.

Electuarium Emmenagogum cum Chalybe, *A Steel Electuary for the Green-Sickneſs.*

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood and Damask Roſes, of each 1 ounce and an half; Salt of Steel, 2 drams; Saffron, half a dram; Powder of Cardamoms, 1 ſcruple; Syrup of Steel, or of Rhubarb, a ſufficient quantity to make them into an Electuary.

This is adapted to thoſe who labour under Obſtructions of the *Menſes*; and ought to be taken to the quantity of a large Nutmeg twice in a day; uſing Exerciſe with it. It is moſt proper for ſuch as are pale, and

and of thin Habits; but for the contrary Conſtitutions, the following is beſt.

Electuarium Emmenagogum cum Helleboro, *An Electuary to promote the Menſes with Hellebore.*

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, 2 ounces; black Hellebore in Powder, 3 drams; Salt of Tartar, 2 drams; Aſſafœtida diſſolv'd in a ſufficient quantity of Tincture of Caſtor, 1 ſcruple; Syrup of Rhubarb, as much as is ſufficient for an Electuary.

This agrees admirably with ſanguine Conſtitutions, who by ſome accident labour under uterine Obſtructions; for it very powerfully breaks through them, without giving that Heat and Force to the Blood which *Chalybeats* ſometimes do, and occaſion that peculiar *Furor* which is difficult to allay: for this rather damps the Spirits, and checks their exorbitant Sallies; at the ſame time that it operates ſo upon the Blood, by dividing and thinning it, as to carry it through the uterine Veſſels, and cauſe a due Evacuation. Its Doſe is as the former.

Electuarium Chalybeatum, *A Steel Electuary.*

Take Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, *Roman* Wormwood and Scurvygraſs, of each 6 drams; *Species Diambræ* and *Winter*'s Bark in Powder, of each 1 dram; Salt of Amber, 1 ſcruple; Steel prepared with Sulphur, 3 drams; Syrup of candied Nutmegs, a ſufficient quantity to make them into an Electuary.

This is much in the Preſcriptions of a Phyſician now of great Note in Practice, not only in ſome uterine and female Diſorders, but alſo for hypochondriacal Perſons, and ſuch who have a phlegmatic poor Blood. It gives Relief in the Spleen, and all Complaints thence ariſing. Brisk Exerciſe is of great advantage in the uſe of it. It ought to be taken twice or three times a day with a Glaſs of White-Wine, or ſome medicated Drink of the ſame Intention.

Electuarium Splanchnicum, *A Splanchnic Electuary.*

Take Conſerve of Roſemary-flowers, 1 ounce; of *Roman* Wormwood, half an ounce; Electuary of Bay-Berries, 2 drams; Powder of black Hellebore and Pellitory of *Spain*, of each 2 drams; Salt of Amber, 1 dram; Saffron, 2 ſcruples; Gum Ammoniac, 2 drams, diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of Tincture of Caſtor; and Syrup of the five Roots, a ſufficient quantity to make them into an Electuary.

The whole *Materia Medica* cannot furniſh out a more effectual Remedy againſt all thoſe Diſorders, which paſs under the names of *Hyppo*, Spleen and Vapours. Its continued uſe for ſome time, will not only render the Blood, and all the animal Juices, duly fluid; but ſo deterge and ſcour all the Receſſes and ſecret Meanders of the Body, that the Mind, or Director of the animal Actions, may meet with no Impediments. It may be taken two or three times a day to the quantity of a Nutmeg; and will prevail even in *Maniacs*, if duly follow'd.

Strengthners.

To prevent the Trouble of too many Diviſions, we ſhall include under this Head all the ſubordinate Claſſes it ſtands divided into, in the *Second Part* concerning *Simples*; and take in even ſome that might more ſtrictly be ranked with *Stomachics.*

Electua-

Electuarium Aſtringens,
The Aſtringent Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Roſes, 4 ounces; Japan Earth, 1 ounce; Alum, and Elixir of Vitriol, of each 2 drams; Syrup of Quincess, a ſufficient quantity to make an Electuary.

This is very Aſtringent, and is to be directed only in obſtinate Fluxes, and to ſtrong People: it is much uſed in ſome of the Hoſpitals.

Electuarium Incraſſans,
An incraſſating Electuary.

Take freſh Comfrey-Root, 2 ounces; Marſhmallow-Root, and that of white Lillies, of each 1 ounce; beat them into a Pulp, which force through a Sieve; then put to 'em 2 ounces of fine Sugar, half an ounce of *Species Diatragacanth. frigid.* and with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows, make them into an Electuary.

This is ſomewhat troubleſome to make: and will not keep long. It ought to be taken the quantity of a Cheſnut, two or three times a day, whilſt a Milk diet is uſed. It is good to check the Heat and Motion of the Blood in Hectic Conſtitutions; and to give it a ſofter and more balſamic Conſiſtence; it is of ſervice therefore to ſtop bleeding at the Noſe, ſpitting of Blood, or Hæmorrhages in any other Parts. Malt Liquors, and too much Exerciſe, agree not with Courſes of this Intention; nor a high ſpirituous Diet. This alſo allays the Heat of Urine, and is good in Gonorrhœa's, and that Weakneſs in Women call'd the *Whites*.

Electuarium de Symphyto,
The Comfrey Electuary.

Take Pulp of freſh Comfrey-root and fine Sugar, of each an ounce; Conſerve of red Roſes half an ounce; Powder of Maſtich a dram; Syrup of Quinces enough to make it into an Electuary; to which may be added Juice of Kermes 2 drams; Oil of Cinnamon 4 drops.

This is good againſt Fluxes of all Kinds; it very much ſtrengthens the Reins, and is therefore particularly of ſervice in old Gleets and the Whites; in all Coughs from Catarrhs and Defluxions of tickling Rheums this will much avail, and take away thoſe Irritations which are continually fretting and wearing the Lungs; the Doſe is the quantity of a Nutmeg three or four times a day.

Electuarium Analepticum,
A reſtorative Electuary.

Take Powder of Chocolate and ſweet Almonds blanched, of each an ounce; fine Sugar and Conſerve of red Roſes, of each an ounce and half; paſs all thro' the Pulping-ſieve, after beating them in a Mortar with a ſufficient quantity of Juice of Kermes, and add to them Balm of *Gilead* 2 ſcruples, and Syrup of Balſam an ounce; make them into an Electuary.

This is an extraordinary Compoſition, to be conſtantly uſed for ſome Months together by hectic and conſumptive Perſons, whom it much nouriſhes, and ſoftens the ſharp hot Humours, which in ſuch Perſons abrade and wear away the Subſtance of the Muſcles; it is to be taken 3 or 4 times a day at diſcretion.

Electuarium Analepticum Cordiale,
A cordial reſtorative Electuary.

Take powdered Chocolate 2 ounces; Juice of Kermes half an ounce; Ambergreaſe rubb'd with a little fine Loaf-Sugar 8 grains; Oil of Cinnamon 3 drops; Syrup of Balſam an ounce, or what is ſufficient.

This is like the foregoing, but ſomewhat warmer, and more cordial, and cannot therefore be indulg'd in ſuch large Quantities; as much as a Chef-

Cheſnut may be taken 3 or 4 times a day. Theſe are both very excellent *Recipes*, and rather ſuited to the Cloſets than the Shops; for which reaſon we never, or very rarely, meet with ſuch amongſt medicinal Preſcriptions, and becauſe the good Women delight to be their own Apothecaries as far as they can.

Electuarium reſtorativum cum Chalybe, *A reſtorative Electuary with Steel.*

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood and candied Nutmeg, of each an ounce; Ginger candied half an ounce; Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 2 drams; Oil of Cinnamon 2 drops; make them into an Electuary with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of the five opening Roots.

This will much help to warm and reſtore a decay'd conſumptive Blood, and give new Vigor and Colour to the whole Oeconomy; it may be taken 2 or 3 times a day with the *Spaw*-Waters, or drinking afterwards any other proper Liquor.

Electuarium contra Catarrhum, *An Electuary againſt Catarrhs.*

Take Conſerve of red Roſes 2 ounces; Pulp of *Malaga* Raiſins an ounce; Powder of fine Maſtich 2 drams; Nutmeg half a dram; Syrup of white Poppies enough to make all into a thin, ſmooth Electuary.

This is a good Medicine againſt all tickling Coughs, and covers the Larynx with what guards it from the Extillations of thin Rheums; it may be taken 2 or 3 times a day, but particularly at going to bed, as much as a Nutmeg for a Doſe.

Electuarium ad Hernias, *An Electuary againſt Ruptures.*

Take Pulp of Comfrey-root half an ounce; Conſerve of red Roſes an ounce; Powder of Blood-ſtone finely levigated 2 drams; Dragon's Blood a dram; Sugar of Lead and Balſam of *Peru*, of each half a dram; Oil of Cinnamon 6 drops; Syrup of Coral enough to make all into a ſmooth Electuary.

This is a great Strengthener, and therefore may ſo draw up and harden the Solids, as to reduce Ruptures, and very much prevent them; it alſo may be uſed as a Reſtringent againſt Hemorrhages, and all Kinds of Fluxes; to be taken 2 or 3 times in a day to the quantity of a Nutmeg with any proper Liquor.

Electuarium contra Dyſenteriam, *An Electuary againſt the bloody Flux.*

Take Conſerve of red Roſes an ounce and a half; Sperma Ceti 2 drams; yellow Wax 3 drams; Oil of ſweet Almonds half an ounce; Syrup of Mint enough to make them into an Electuary.

The Wax, *&c.* muſt be melted together, and then put to the Conſerve after it is pulped; it is of great ſervice in lining the Bowels with that Mucus which defends them againſt the Irritations of ſharp Humours, and which a Flux has carried off, and open'd even the Mouths of the Blood Veſſels. I have known ſome Inſtances, where Ingredients of this Kind, either in this Form or Pills, have prevailed in Fluxes of long ſtanding, and that have been brought from both the *Indies*, after all the Help that could be had from the uſual Means, which are generally Reſtringents, but they will not ſucceed ſo well as theſe ſofter balſamic Subſtances, which, as it were, afreſh plaiſter over the Bowels, and by their yielding adheſive Qualities ſtop up the Mouths of the Veſſels, and ſheath the acrimonious Humours.

Electuarium Stomachicum, *A Stomachic Electuary.*

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, and of *Seville* Orange-Peels,

of

of each an ounce; Powder of Mint 2 drams; Oil of Cinnamon 6 drops; Syrup of Quinces enough to make an Electuary.

This ſtrengthens a weak Stomach, that is apt to reject and loath Food, and ought to be taken about an hour before Meals, as much as a Nutmeg, ſucking afterwards the Juice of half a Lemon; it will alſo do good in habitual Diarrhœa's, and by degrees ſo fortify the Solids of the whole Body, as to remove all Kinds of Fluxes.

Electuarium contra Abortum,
An Electuary againſt Abortion.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, Marmalade of Quinces, Juice of Kermes, candied Nutmegs, Syrup of Quinces and Syrup of Coral, of each half an ounce; Species for the Confection of Hyacinth 3 drams; *Aromaticum roſatum*, and aſtringent Saffron of *Mars*, of each 2 drams; Oil of Cinnamon 6 drops; make all together into a ſmooth Electuary.

This greatly ſtrengthens Women in Child-bearing, and helps them to ſuſtain the Load, that otherwiſe might thro' Weakneſs fall away before its due Time; it is a good Reſtringent and Cordial alſo in all Caſes attended with Weakneſs in either Sex, and ought to be taken 3 or 4 times a day, as much as a Cheſnut for a Doſe.

Electuarium reſtringens,
A reſtringent Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes 2 ounces; Diaſcordium half an ounce; Bole in fine Powder 2 drams; Dragon's Blood a dram and half; Balauſtines half a dram; Oil of Cinnamon 4 drops; Syrup of dry'd Roſes a quantity ſufficient to make an Electuary.

Some calculate this on purpoſe againſt a Diarrhœa, and it is to be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg 3 or 4 times a day, or after every Stool, refraining at the ſame time from all Malt Liquors, which in Diarrhœa's will work as powerfully as Cathartics, and ſuffer nothing to take place while they are uſed; but this Note is to be made herein, that no Diarrhœa ought to be ſtopt if it does not ſicken and diminiſh the Strength of a Perſon; for ſometimes the Conſtitution finds means by this way to get rid of an ill Burden, and therefore ſuch Diſcharge is then to be rather encourag'd than hinder'd; but when the Patient is thirſty, feveriſh, and weak, theſe Helps are to be called in.

Electuarium de Cinnamomo,
Electuary of Cinnamon.

Take the fineſt Cinnamon in Powder 6 drams; Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion 2 drams; Saffron half a dram; Balauſtines, Cochineal, of each a ſcruple; Flowers of Benjamin half a ſcruple; Juice of Kermes enough to make an Electuary.

This is chiefly contriv'd for breeding Women; it is a good Strengthener, and will help to prevent Abortion; it is likewiſe a good Aſtringent in many other Caſes, and may be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg as often as Symptoms require it to be repeated; the Proportion of dry Powder is here ſo great, that it will be apt to grow too dry, and ſtand in need of moiſtening with freſh Juice or Syrup.

Electuarium contra Hæmoptoën,
An Electuary againſt ſpitting of Blood.

Take white Poppy and Henbane-ſeed powder'd, of each half an ounce; Conſerve of red Roſes an ounce; Syrup of Corn-Poppies ſufficient to make them into a ſmooth ſoft Electuary.

This is an Electuary greatly recommended by Mr. *Boyle* for the Purpoſes its Title expreſſes; it cools and thickens

thickens the Blood, and repreſſes its too great Motion, and is therefore good in all Hectics; it is to be taken at diſcretion, according as Symptoms are urgent.

Electuarium Poterii,
Poterius's *Electuary.*

Take the Anti-hectic of *Poterius* half an ounce; *Haly*'s Powder freſh made, an ounce and half; Syrup of Jujebs enough to make an Electuary. Dr. *Fuller* gives this; but it may be made with any Pectoral Syrup, or that of Marſhmallows, becauſe the Syrup of Jujebs is ſeldom or never made; he ſays it deſtroys all manner of exotic corruptive Sharpneſs, and Aſperities of the Blood and Juices, and induces a balſamic, ſoft, and oleoſe Diſpoſition; that it is ſecond to none in a hectic Fever, and may be taken 2 or 3 times a day, with a draught of Aſſes Milk, as much as the bigneſs of an ordinary Nutmeg.

Balſamics.

Electuarium Pectorale,
A Pectoral Electuary.

Take Raiſins and Conſerve of red Roſes, of each an ounce; pulped with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Maidenhair, Sugarcandy in fine Powder, and *Species Diatragacanthi frigid.* of each half an ounce; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell 15 drops; make an Electuary with enough of the ſame Syrup.

Electuarium Dialthææ,
Electuary of Marſhmallows.

Take Pulp of the Root of Marſhmallows (boil'd in Barley-water, and drove thro' a Sieve) 2 ounces; of Raiſins an ounce and half; *Species Diatragacanthi frigid.* half an ounce; Syrup of Marſhmallows a ſufficient quantity; make an Electuary.

Electuarium de Spermate Ceti,
Electuary of Sperma Ceti.

Take Conſerve of Hips and Archangel-Flowers, of each an ounce; ſweet Almonds blanched half an ounce; Sperma Ceti 2 drams; beat all ſo with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows, that they may be pulp'd thro' a Sieve; then add of the *Species Diatragacanthi frigid.* half an ounce; and with enough of the ſame Syrup make all into a ſmooth Electuary.

Theſe are all emollient, and will ſoften and lubricate all the Paſſages, and ſmooth acrimonious Humours, whereby they may circulate with leſs Miſchief; and hence theſe are of great Service in all Catarrhs and Defluxions of ſharp Rheums from the Head and Glands of the Throat, and will give Relief in obſtinate Hoarſeneſſes; they are likewiſe very friendly to the Kidneys, and defend thoſe Paſſages from the Irritations of ſandy Matter that often waſhes thro' them; they cool the Heat of Urine, heal Gonorrhœa's, and allay all Pains from *Stimuli*; but Care muſt be had while all theſe laudable Intentions are in view, that they do not relax and pall the Stomach too much, which they are apt to do; for which Reaſons they are ſometimes acidulated with Spirit of Sulphur, or ſuch Things which help to keep the Membranes of the Stomach in their due Tenſions. Theſe are to be given 2 or 3 times a day, or oftner, if Symptoms are urgent, to the quantity of a Cheſnut for a Doſe, ſome ſoftening Broths or Emulſions being drank afterwards.

Electuarium Hæmorrhoidale,
An Electuary for the Piles.

Take lenitive Electuary an ounce and half; Flowers of Sulphur 3 drams; Syrup of Violets enough to make an Electuary.

This

This is very good for what its Title expreſſes, eſpecially where Perſons are ſubject to be coſtive, for all ſulphureous Medicines are of ſervice in that Complaint; it is to be taken at diſcretion.

Electuarium reſtaurans,
A reſtorative Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Hips 2 ounces; Chocolate in powder, Orrice-Root, of each 2 drams; Extract of Colts-foot (made from a ſtrong Decoction evaporated) half an ounce; Syrup of Colts-foot enough to make an Electuary.

Electuarium Conditorum,
An Electuary of Preſerves.

Take candied Satyrion-root, candied Eryngo-Root, Nutmegs and Ginger candied, of each half an ounce; Chocolate in powder half an ounce; Juice of Kermes enough to make an Electuary.

Electuarium ad Phtiſin,
An Electuary againſt a Conſumption.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes an ounce and half; candied Eryngo-Roots an ounce; ſweet Almonds blanched half an ounce; Maſtich in powder a dram; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell 15 drops; Syrup of red Poppies a quantity ſufficient to make an Electuary.

Electuarium ad Phtiſin alterum,
Another Electuary againſt Conſumtions.

Take Conſerve of Hips an ounce; candied Nutmegs and Eryngo-root, of each half an ounce; Vipers Fleſh dry'd and powder'd 2 drams; Ambergreaſe half a ſcruple; Musk 5 grains; Syrup of Balſam or Juice of Kermes a quantity ſufficient to make an Electuary.

Electuarium, ——— *Another.* ———

Take Extract of Colts-foot, and of new unhopt Ale, of each half an ounce; candied Nutmegs and Eryngo-root, of each 2 drams; Flowers of Benjamin a ſcruple; Ambergreaſe and Musk, of each 5 grains; Juice of Kermes enough to make an Electuary.

Electuarium, ——— *Another.* ———

Take Extract of Bohea-Tea half an ounce; Satyrion-Root boil'd in Canary, and pulped thro' a Sieve, an ounce; Chocolate and Viper's Fleſh powder'd, of each 2 drams; Ambergreaſe and Musk, of each 5 grains; make all into an Electuary with a ſufficient quantity of Viper-Jelly.

In all languid, waſting Conſtitutions, either from Age, acute Diſtempers, or too large Evacuations, according to the Exigency and Indication of particular Symptoms, may either of theſe be uſed, or others of the ſame Kind contriv'd, to reſtore a due Elaſticity to the Solids, and give that generous Warmth and Conſiſtence again to the Juices, as may enable them to depoſite proper Supplies to the abraded Parts, as they circulate thro' them. And in all Intentions of this nature, regard is chiefly to be had to the Temperament; where the Blood is hot and quick, it muſt have a Load laid upon it by Agglutinants, and ſuch Ingredients as give a mucilaginous and adheſive Property to any Fluids they are mixed with; but where the Blood is low, and the Skin pale and clammy, it muſt be inſpired with warm aromatic Compoſitions, which at the ſame time carry along with them what is adheſive and nouriſhing, as the candied Spices and balſamic glutinous Subſtances of the Extracts and Jellies; and a ſuitable Diet and way of living muſt be comply'd with in all reſpects, or elſe they can avail but little; but where that Care is taken, and ſuch Auxiliaries as Medicine

dicine affords in other Forms comply'd with, there is not a curable Conſumption which ſome of theſe will not conquer. Another Uſe likewiſe this Claſs may be applied to with great Succeſs, and that is in Caſes of Impotency, from a cold chilly Blood, for they not only afford due Matter to fill the Parts of Generation with proper Juices, but will alſo warm and ſtimulate them to Coition, eſpecially thoſe which are loaded with the Sweets. Theſe, as moſt others of this Form, are to be taken 2 or 3 times a day, to the quantity of a Nutmeg for a Doſe, drinking ſome convenient Liquor after each.

Electuarium vulnerarium,
A vulnerary Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes 2 ounces; new unſalted Butter half an ounce; Yolk of an Egg, Powder of Balſam *Tolu* a ſcruple and half; Balm of *Gilead* 2 ſcruples; make all into an Electuary, *S. A.*

The Balſams, Butter, and Egg, muſt be well incorporated firſt, and then the Conſerve added in a ſmooth Pulp. Dr. *Fuller* ſays this diſſolves rough thick Phlegm beſmearing the *Bronchia*, and renders all the *Meatus* ſlippery, and eaſily paſſable; that it repairs and heals the Veſicles of the Lungs when tumid and tenſe, and ſtrain'd beyond their natural Tone, and therefore it is of ſervice in a dry conſumptive Cough; to be taken the quantity of a large Nutmeg or Cheſnut 2 or 3 times a day.

Electuarium, —— *Another.* ——

Take Conſerve of red Roſes 2 ounces; Conſerve of Hips an ounce; *Lucatellus*'s Balſam half an ounce; Syrup of Balſam enough to make an Electuary.

Electuarium, —— *Another.* ——

Take Balſam of *Tolu* in fine Powder, and rubb'd with the Yolk of an Egg, half an ounce; Balſam Capivi 2 ſcruples; Pulp of the Conſerve of red Roſes 2 ounces; and with a ſufficient quantity of balſamic Syrup make all into a ſmooth Electuary.

Electuarium, —— *Another.* ——

Take Pulp of Caſſia an ounce and half; *Venice*-Turpentine, and that of *Cyprus*, boil'd to Brittleneſs, and powder'd, of each 2 drams; Rhubarb half a dram; Gum-Arabic and *Species Diatragacanthi frigid.* each a dram; Syrup of Marſhmallows ſufficient to make an Electuary.

Theſe have not only that adheſive Quality of the foregoing, but alſo ſomewhat that is, tho' in a low degree, deterſive; whereby they take place in all Ulcerations and Tubercles of the *Viſcera*, but particularly of the Lungs and urinary Paſſages; for which Reaſons they, or ſuch as are nearly of this Kind, are conſtantly met with in Practice for Aſthma's, and all Inſarctions of the Breaſt, and alſo in Foulneſſes of the Kidneys, which appear by conſtant Pains and a purulent Urine, and in the worſt of Gleets, for they will deterge and heal a Gonorrhœa with Safety when the Infection is off, tho' no other Means are uſed; and the whole Bulk of Medicine can hardly ſupply a better Remedy than the laſt of theſe in any ſuch Caſes; for the common Practice, by violent Cathartics and Mercurials, is too rough; inſomuch, that under a pretence of eradicating a Malignity, they ſo weaken the Parts, that it becomes difficult to reſtore them to their proper Tone again.

Electuarium de Guaiaco,
Electuary of Guaiacum.

Take Eryngo-root candied 2 ounces; with a ſufficient quantity of balſamic Syrup pulp it thro' a Sieve, and to it add Extract of Guaiacum and

an ounce; Ceruſe of Antimony 2 drams; and make an Electuary with what is ſufficient of the ſame Syrup.

This is reckon'd much to promote natural Tranſpiration, and to be therefore of ſervice in all cutaneous Eruptions from a foul vitiated Blood, as alſo in venereal Caſes; it is to be taken twice in a Day, with a draught of ſome Liquor, ſuitably medicated, after each Doſe.

Electuarium Æthiopicum,
The Æthiops Electuary.

Take Æthiops Mineral an ounce; Viper's Fleſh in Powder half an ounce; Gum-Guaiacum 2 drams; Conſerve of red Roſes (pulp'd with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Clovegilliflowers) an ounce; and with enough of the ſame Syrup make an Electuary.

This is a moſt efficacious Preſcription in all foulneſs of Blood whatſoever that erodes and ulcerates the inner Parts, or deforms the Surface, by breaking out upon the Skin; it is prevalent therefore in the moſt inveterate venereal Caſes, and is infallible in the Itch, Leproſy, and all tettarous Eruptions; it may be taken twice a day, the quantity of an ordinary Nutmeg, drinking a Glaſs of any ſuitably medicated Liquor after each Doſe.

Electuarium Aſthmaticum,
An aſthmatic Electuary.

Take Flowers of Sulphur an ounce; Ginger half an ounce; Saffron a dram; Musk 5 grains; Honey 2 ounces; and make an Electuary with what is ſufficient of Syrup of Saffron, or common Sugar-Moloſſes.

This with a little Alteration, is a very common Preſcription in aſthmatic Coughs and Infarctions of the Breaſt, and it is reckon'd to deterge the *Bronchia* powerfully from viſcous Adheſions; but it is not ſo elegant a Medicine by much as the following for the ſame Purpoſe.

Take Extract of *Engliſh* Liquoriſe half an ounce; Sperma Ceti and Balm of *Gilead*, of each a dram, rubb'd with a little Yolk of Egg; Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel and Roſemary-Flowers, of each an ounce; paſs all together thro' a Pulping-ſieve with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of red Poppies, and then add Saffron in fine Powder half a dram; Musk 5 grains; and make an Electuary.

This makes a good Medicine enough, and will do great ſervice in all Shortneſs of Breath, and Coughs thence ariſing; it may be taken as much as a large Nutmeg at a time, twice or thrice a day, as Symptoms are more or leſs urgent.

Electuarium ad Strumas.
An Electuary for the King's-Evil.

Take Æthiops Mineral and Cinnabar of Antimony, of each 6 drams; Earth-worms prepar'd and powder'd 2 drams; Salt of Amber, Tartar of Vitriol, and Cream of Tartar, of each a dram and half; Powder of Arum-Root 2 drams; of Steel prepared with Sulphur 3 drams; Syrup of the five opening Roots enough to make all into a ſmooth Electuary.

This is from the Preſcription of a Phyſician now in great Note, for a very obſtinate hereditary ill Habit, which was continually knotting the Glands, and ſhifting ugly Swellings from one Part to another, and which would ſometimes ulcerate, and be very troubleſome, and with the help of the Bath it procured a very tolerable Conſtitution; it was ordered the quantity of a Nutmeg twice a day, and was continu'd near three Months, but for want of a little Conſerve, which would only require the Doſe to be but a little larger, the Weight of the heavy Powders carry them to the bottom, and will not let them continue equally mix'd.

Diuretics.

Electuarium Lithontripticum,
An Electuary againſt the Stone.

Take *Venice*-Turpentine an ounce; mix it very well with the Yolk of an Egg, and then put to it Burdock-Seeds and Gromwel-Seeds powder'd, of each half an ounce; Winter-Cherries 2 drams; and with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows make all together into a ſmooth Electuary.

This will aſſiſt in cleanſing the urinary Paſſages, and forcing away any obſtructed Gravel or gritty Matter; it may be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg, as Symptoms require, drinking a Glaſs of White-wine or Marſhmallow-Tea after each Doſe.

Electuarium Nephriticum,
A Nephritic Electuary.

Take of Lenitive Electuary 4 ounces; *Venice*-Turpentine an ounce; Cream of Tartar 2 drams; mix them into an Electuary.

This is ſaid to be uſed in ſome of the Hoſpitals, not only in all Obſtructions and Foulneſſes of the urinary Paſſages, but chiefly in thoſe from venereal Cauſes; and in a ſimple Gonorrhœa it is a very good Remedy, to be continued till the Matter is well colour'd; to be taken the quantity of a Cheſnut every Morning, drinking a Meſs of Gruel or Broth afterwards.

Electuarium Terebinthinatum,
A Turpentine Electuary.

Take Powder of Jalap an ounce; Scammony and Liquoriſe, of each half an ounce; Roſin of Jalap a dram; Salt of Tartar half a dram; *Venice*-Turpentine enough to make an Electuary.

This is a good Purge in a Gonorrhœa, eſpecially in groſs Conſtitutions, and ought to be repeated every 2 or 3 Days, about a dram for a Doſe, till the Matter is well conditioned. It is alſo uſed in the Hoſpitals.

Electuarium Ictericum,
An Electuary againſt the Jaundice.

Take green Ginger 6 drams; *Venice*-Treacle 2 drams; Powder of Turmeric 2 drams; Powder of Saffron a dram; *Species Diambræ* 2 ſcruples; Oil of Juniper 10 drops; mix into an Electuary with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows.

Electuarium Splanchnicum,
A Splanchnic Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Scurvygraſs 2 ounces; candied Elecampane-Root half an ounce; Powder of Arum-Root 2 drams; Salt of Wormwood half a dram; and with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Fumitory, or the five Roots, make an Electuary.

Electuarium diureticum,
A diuretic Electuary.

Take Parſley and Fennel Roots, of each 2 ounces; Leaves of Marſhmallows a handful; make a ſtrong Decoction, which evaporate to an Extract, and to it put Conſerve of Scurvygraſs an ounce; Powder of Hog-Lice 2 drams; Salt of Amber and Saffron, of each half a dram; and with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows, or of the five Roots, make an Electuary. Or,

Take Pulp of a baked or roaſted Squill, forc'd thro' a Sieve, an ounce; Powder of Marſhmallow-Roots 2 drams; Powder of Cinnamon a dram; *Sal Prunellæ* and Saffron, of each half a dram; Conſerve of Scurvygraſs an ounce; Syrup of Marſhmallows enough to make an Electuary.

All these are very detergent, and will wear off those beginning Lodgments of foreign Matter upon the Bowels which obstruct and disorder their Offices, and precipitate it chiefly by Urine: therefore in the Jaundice, Spleen, hypochondriacal Affections, Gravel, and Dropsies, they will do Service; in those full Constitutions which arise from too frequent Tippling, and too little Exercise, which is the Case of many who keep publick Houses, and hasten to Dropsies; they are much better than the strong Cathartics which are usually given, and the Service they do will be much more lasting; for strong Cathartics only force off a great deal by Stool, which tho' it may be at present pleasing to the deluded Patient, yet they so much over-strain the Springs of the Solids, that by losing their Tone they soon fill again; whereas Medicines of this Kind gradually break and divide the gross and viscid Juices, and fit them for the smaller Discharges; but because they make no Force upon the Constitution, they are not much attended to; and also by degrees they abrade such Adhesions as had almost plugg'd up some of the *Viscera*, and scour the minutest Vessels in such manner, that the necessary Fluids meet with no hindrance in their Circuit, and the Body has not an Over-load to sustain. According to the difference of Circumstances, and Aggravations of Symptoms, these may be vary'd; and to answer any End of moment, ought to be given for some time, because such habitual Illnesses as they are design'd to remove, will not give way very soon; they may also be assisted by suitable medicated Drinks.

Alexipharmics.

Ingredients of the most Efficacy under this Denomination are hardly to be trusted in this Form, because the quantity to be taken at a Dose cannot be so well adjusted, and therefore they shall be reserv'd for the next Section of Boles, which will much shorten this Part.

Electuarium Orvietanum, *An Electuary against Poison.*

Take Roots of white Dittany, Bistort, Tormentil, Masterwort, Gentian, Carline-Thistle, both Kinds of Birthwort, Cinquefoil, Zedoary, Valerian the greater, Contrayerva, Angelica, Elecampane, *Virginia* Snake-root, Leaves of Carduus, of Devils-Bit, Meadow-Sweet, Rue, Savin, Pennyroyal, Scordium, St. John's-wort, Citron-Peel, Orange-Peel, Cinnamon, Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, Toad's Flesh, of each an ounce; of Viper's Flesh 3 ounces; best Saffron 2 drams; reduce all to a fine Powder, to which add Extract of Juniper-Berries, made with White-wine, and evaporated to the thickness of Honey, enough to make an Electuary, *S. A.* To every Pound of which add Mithridate and *Venice*-Treacle, of each 2 ounces.

Dr. *Bates* says this was communicated to him by Sir *Robert Talbor* for a most powerful Remedy against the Plague and malignant Fevers, to be given from half a dram to 2 drams for a Dose, and repeated as Symptoms indicate; but we have here omitted the *Oleosaccharums*, because they make such Forms less palatable, and add little or nothing to their Virtue; the whole indeed is more proper for an officinal Medicine than to have a Place here, but it was thought too good a one to omit, especially as it comes recommended to us.

Electuarium Anti-epidemicum, *An Electuary against the Plague.*

Take Roots of Contrayerva 3 ounces; of Valerian, of Masterwort, and Zedoary, of each an ounce and half; Seeds of Angelica hull'd, Dittany of *Crete*,

Crete, and Myrrh, of each a dram; *Virginia* Snake-root half an ounce; Saffron 3 drams; Opium 2 drams; Pulp of Juniper-Berries extracted with *Malaga* Wine a ſufficient quantity, and with enough of the ſame Wine to diſſolve the Myrrh and Opium, make all into an Electuary with the *Syrupus Epidemicus*.

This Syrup may be ſupply'd with that of red Poppies, Saffron, or any of the like Kind, by thoſe who have a mind to make the Medicine, which is well enough contriv'd to anſwer the Intention expreſs'd by its Title, and may very properly be reſerv'd as a Family Medicine in any ſuch Apprehenſions, by way of Preſervative; to be taken in the quantity of a Nutmeg every Night going to-bed; and in Infuſion, as the Aggravations of Symptoms indicate.

Electuarium Camphoratum,
The Camphire Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Rue 2 ounces; *Venice*-Treacle half an ounce; Camphire a ſcruple; Syrup of red Poppies enough to make into an Electuary.

This is alſo a convenient Medicine to be kept by way of Preſervative againſt peſtilential Contagions, and may be taken every Night going to Bed, and in a Morning faſting, drinking a Glaſs of generous Wine afterwards; but theſe are ſeldom wanted in our Country, and therefore are moſt likely to be of Uſe to ſuch as travel into Countries frequently alarm'd with ſuch Kind of Infections.

Electuarium cum Cortice Peruviano,
The Peruvian *Electuary.*

Take the *Peruvian* Bark in fine Powder an ounce; make it into an Electuary with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of red Roſes.

This is infallible in all Intermittents, and is to be given the quantity of a Cheſnut every 3 or 4 hours betwixt the Fits.

Electuarium —— *Another.* ——

Take the Bark in fine Powder half an ounce; Powder of Snake-root 2 dram; Mithridate 2 drams; Syrup of red Poppies enough to make an Electuary.

This is fitted for thoſe Agues where the Intervals are not very diſtinct, but there remains ſome Indiſpoſition after the Fit is off; it is warmer than the former, and aſſiſts Tranſpiration, to the diminution of which ſuch Diſorders chiefly owe their Riſe, and for which Purpoſes alſo the following may be yet more proper in ſome Conſtitutions.

Electuarium —— *Another.* ——

Take fine Powder of the Bark half an ounce; Mithridate 2 drams; Camphire half a dram, rubb'd fine with a little Oil of ſweet Almonds, and make all into an Electuary with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Cloves.

Electuarium —— *Another.* ——

Take Bark in fine Powder 6 drams; Oil of Cinnamon 6 drops; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell 20 drops; Syrup of Raſpberries a ſufficient quantity; make an Electuary.

This is propereſt where there is a Diarrhœa, or grounds to expect one; the Acid alſo renders the Medicine rougher, and helps more to corrugate and ſtraiten the Fibres, in which the Operation of theſe conſiſts; without the Oil of Cinnamon this latter Preſcription is likewiſe very good to ſtop any Hæmorrhages, either of the Noſe, Womb, or any other Part.

Electuarium —— *Another.* ——

Take Bark in fine Powder 6 drams; Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 2 drams; Powder of Saffron half a dram; Syrup of Steel enough to make an Electuary.

This is ſuitable for Women where the Menſes are obſtructed, which is often their Caſe in Agues, or where there is any danger of their being ſo from the Bark; it will alſo help to warm and raiſe the Blood to that State, as ſecures againſt a Return of the Diſtemper.

Electuarium——*Another.*——

Take Bark in fine Powder 6 drams; Æthiops Mineral 2 drams; Syrup of white Poppies enough for an Electuary.

In robuſt Conſtitutions, and where the Glands are foul and ſchirrous, this may with Succeſs be uſed, becauſe the Mercury in the Æthiops helps both to break and thin the Juices, and open the obſtructed Glands; but in thin and hectical Conſtitutions ſuch an addition is improper, becauſe the Glands lie too open already, and therefore the Conſumption would be aggravated by ſuch a Deobſtruent, altho' the Fever-Fits may for the preſent be remov'd; and thus, according to different Conſtitutions and Circumſtances may this *Herculean* Drug be adminiſter'd alone, as in the firſt *Recipe*, or mix'd with other Medicines, ſuitable to any different Indications.

Mild Cathartics.

Electuarium ſolutivum,
An opening Electuary.

(1.) Take Lenitive Electuary an ounce: Pulp of Caſſia half an ounce; Rhubarb in fine Powder a dram; Ginger a ſcruple; make an Electuary with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Violets. Or,

(2.) Take Pulp of ſtew'd Prunes 2 ounces; Tamarinds and Caſſia, of each half an ounce; Powder of Rhubarb 2 drams; Syrup of Violets as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(3.) Take Pulp of ſtew'd Prunes an ounce and half; Cream of Tartar 2 drams; Powder of Rhubarb a dram; Oil of Aniſeeds 3 drops; Syrup of Damask Roſes enough to make an Electuary.

After the ſame manner may be contrived any ſolutive Electuaries, which are convenient for ſuch who are apt to be coſtive, as many lean People and moſt Claret-Drinkers are; the quantity of a Nutmeg may be taken at any time, without any Obſervation of what is uſual in the ſtronger Purges.

Coolers.

Electuarium refrigerans,
A refrigerating Electuary.

(1.) Take Pulp of Tamarinds, and of the Conſerve of Barberries, of each an ounce and half; *Species Diatragacanth. frigid.* half an ounce; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell 20 drops; Syrup of Lemons a ſufficient quantity; make an Electuary. Or,

(2.) Take Pulp of Tamarinds and Sloes of each an ounce and half; Pulp of ſweet Almonds blanch'd, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Raſpberries, make an Electuary.

Or, (3.) Take the Conſerves of Barberries 2 ounces, and of red Roſes half an ounce; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell 15 drops; Syrup of Cloves enough for an Electuary. Or,

(4.) Take Pulp of Tamarinds and Marmalade of Quinces, of each an ounce and half; *Species Diatragacanth. frigid. Sal Prunellæ*, of each 2 ounces; Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electuary. And

Electuarium Acidum,
The ſour Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel 4 ounces; Cream of Tartar 6 drams; Tartar of Vitriol 2 drams; Syrup of Wood-Sorrel ſufficient to make an Electuary.

Theſe are chiefly of Uſe in Fevers, to cool the Mouth, by holding a bit therein

therein till it diſſolves away; and alſo to abate Heat of Urine, and promote its Diſcharge; but there are ſo many Fruits and Preſerves for ſuch Purpoſes, which are generally ſo much more agreeable to the Patient that there is not often occaſion for Preſcriptions of this nature; the laſt indeed is ſometimes preſcribed in the Jaundice, and in Redundances of Choler.

SECT. VI.

Of Boles.

THE preſent Practice very much uſes this *Form*, and it is indeed the moſt convenient of any for mixing things, eſpecially thoſe of ſuch efficacy, that their Doſes require to be exactly adjuſted; as the ſtronger *Alexipharmics*, *Cathartics*, and *Opiates*. When the Preſcriber has a mind to give Alteratives in the ſame *Form*; for many Patients will elſe fail of their proper Doſes; ſuch a Proportion of any Electuary in the foregoing Section may be taken, as will make a *Bole* not exceeding 2 drams. In this Diviſion therefore we ſhall give Examples only under the following Heads.

Alexipharmics.

(1.) Take *Lapis Contrayervæ*, 1 ſcruple; Mithridate, 2 ſcruples; Syrup of red Poppies, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole. Or,

(2.) Take *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, 1 ſcruple; Snake-Root, 8 grains; Saffron, 3 grains; Confection of Alkermes, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole. Or,

(3.) Take Mithridate, 1 dram; Contrayerva Root in Powder, 15 grains; Syrup of red Poppies, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole. Or,

(4.) Take Contrayerva Root in Powder, and *Virginia* Snake-Root, of each 10 grains; *Venice*-Treacle, half a dram; Syrup of Poppies, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(5.) Take the Purple Powder, 1 ſcruple; Saffron, 5 grains; Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel, half a dram; Syrup of red Poppies, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole. Or,

(6.) Take *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, half a dram; Powder of Saffron, 3 grains; Confection of Alkermes as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole. Or,

(7.) Take *Lapis Contrayerva*, 1 ſcruple; Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, half a dram; Confection of Alkermes, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole. Or,

(8.) Take *Goa* Stone, 15 grains; *Virginia* Snake-Root and Saffron, of each 5 grains; *Venice* Treacle, half a dram; Syrup of red Poppies, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole.

In an ordinary Fever, any of theſe may be preſcrib'd, and repeated every ſix hours, or ſooner or later as Symptoms appear; until a *Diapho-reſis*, or ſome critical Diſcharge, abates it: and theſe may be vary'd as any particular Circumſtances indicate, as where a *Diarrhœa* is to be check'd.

(9.) Take *Lapis Contrayerva*, 15 grains; Diaſcordium without Honey, 2 ſcruples; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop; Syrup of white Poppies, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(10.) Take Diaſcordium without Honey, 1 dram; Snake-Root and

Saffron in fine Powder, of each 6 grains, Diacodium, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(11.) Take *Venice* Treacle, half a dram; red Coral and Bole, of each 10 grains; *London* Laudanum, 1 grain; Diacodium, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(12.) Take red Coral, 1 ſcruple; Diaſcordium without Honey, half a dram; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop; Diacodium, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole.

When Bliſters are uſed, and the Urine is hot, or difficult to make, the following Alterations may be ſuitable.

(13.) Take Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel, 1 dram; Saffron and Snake-Root, of each 5 grains; *Sal Prunellæ*, 10 grains; Syrup of Marſh-mallows, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(14.) Take *Venice* Treacle, half a dram; *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, 15 grains; Saffron, 5 grains; *Sal Prunellæ*, 10 grains; Syrup of Raſberries, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(15.) Take Contrayerva Root in fine Powder, 1 ſcruple; Saffron, 5 grains; *Sal Prunellæ*, 10 grains; Balſam Capivi, 6 drops; Syrup of Marſhmallows, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole.

And after theſe, inſtead of the uſual *Juleps*, Barley-water Emulſions, and White-wine Whey may be plentifully drank. In a Delirium, and convulſive Twitches of the Tendons, the higheſt Alexipharmics are to be given; ſo that care be taken ſufficiently to dilute at the ſame time: ſuch as,

(16.) Take of the Egg-Electuary, half a dram; Camphire, Saffron, and Caſtor in fine Powder, of each 5 grains; Confection of Alkermes, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(17.) Take Contrayerva Root, 1 ſcruple; Snake-Root and Caſtor, of each 6 grains; *Venice* Treacle, half a dram; Syrup of red Poppies, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(18.) Take Mithridate, half an ounce; *Lapis Contrayerva*, 12 grains; Caſtor, Salt of Amber and Saffron, of each 4 grains; Confection of Alkermes, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(19.) Take *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, 1 ſcruple; *Matthews*'s Pill, 7 grains; Camphire, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each 5 grains; Alkermes Confection, as much as is ſufficient.

In the laſt Stage of the Diſtemper, when there is no other Hope, but that there is Life, and the Patient begins to hiccup,

(20.) Take Contrayerva-Root, 1 ſcruple; volatile Salt of Harts-horn and Salt of Amber, of each 8 grains; Saffron, 5 grains; Confection of Alkermes, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(21.) Take Oriental Bezoar, 15 grains; Saffron, Caſtor, and volatile Salt of Harts-horn, of each 5 grains; Mithridate, half a dram; Syrup of red Poppies, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole. Or,

(22.) Take Muſk, volatile Salt of Harts horn, of each 10 grains; Snake-Root, 15 grains; Confection of Alkermes, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole.

Theſe latter ought to be mix'd as near as poſſible to their being taken, becauſe the Volatiles will waſte. They may be repeated every three or four hours, if Symptoms are preſſing; and help'd down with ſuitable Juleps; in which alſo may be dropt any volatile Spirits. Theſe are all in proportion for adult Perſons: for Children, and thoſe of weaker Conſtitutions, they may be leſſen'd accordingly. The Conſiſtence of a *Bole* ought to be ſomewhat ſtiffer than that of a common *Electuary*.

Cathartics.

(1.) Take Powder of Jalap, half a dram; Scammony rubb'd very fine with an oil'd Peſtle, 5 grains; Oil of Cloves, 1 drop; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole.

This powerfully purges watry and pituitous Humours, and therefore is very proper for robuſt corpulent Conſtitutions. Or,

(2.) Take Powder of Jalap, half a dram; Oil of Cloves, 1 drop; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is ſufficient.

There is hardly a better Purge than this in a Dropſy; although ſome give thoſe which are rougher: as,

(3.) Take Gamboge, 1 ſcruple; Cream of Tartar, half a dram; Oil of Cloves and Anniſeed, of each 1 drop; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(4.) Take Elaterium, 2 grains; Reſin of Jalap, 6 grains; Cream of Tartar half a dram; Oil of Juniper, 2 drops; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is ſufficient.

The reſinous Subſtances muſt be very well rubb'd with the *Cream of Tartar*, or *Salt of Tartar*, elſe they will gripe intolerably. For milder Purges, take either of the following:

(5.) Take Powder of Rhubarb, half a dram; Lenitive Electuary, 1 dram; Syrup of Damask Roſes, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(6.) Take Powder of Jalap, 1 ſcruple; Pulp of Caſſia, 1 dram; Powder of Nutmeg, 3 grains; Syrup of Rhubarb, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(7.) Take either of the compound Powders of *Sena*, half a dram; Pulp of Caſſia, 1 dram; or as much as is ſufficient to make it into a Bole. Or,

(8.) Take Calomel, 15 grains; Conſerve of red Roſes, half a dram; make them into a Bole to take overnight, and take any common purging Potion or a lenitive Bole the next morning.

For Children the Doſe of theſe may be proportionably leſſen'd: and where there is ſuſpicion of Worms, or ſlimy Humours in the Bowels, from a ſtinking Breath, and a hard Belly,

(9.) Take the Earl of *Warwick*'s Powder, 10 grains; lenitive Electuary, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole. Or,

(10.) Take Rhubarb in Powder, 8 Grains; Calomel, 6 grains; lenitive Electuary, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(11.) Take Reſin of Jalap and Calomel, of each 4 grains; Powder of Cinnamon, 1 grain; Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

(12.) Take Scammony, 3 grains; Calomel, 6 grains; Powder of Cinnamon, 1 grain; Syrup of Rhubarb, as much as is ſufficient to make a Bole.

Where there is *Calomel* uſed, care muſt be taken that the *Bole* is not made too thin; becauſe otherwiſe the weight of the *Calomel* will be apt to make it ſeparate, and be loſt in taking; and notwithſtanding the Prejudices of ſome againſt *Mercury*, yet theſe are as ſafe Purges as any; and may be given to Children in the firſt Year without hazard, if rightly prepared, and proportion'd to their Strength.

Opiates.

(1.) Take *Matthews*'s Pill, 8 grains; Mithridate, half a dram; make a Bole. Or,

(2.) Take *Venice* Treacle, half a dram; *London* Laudanum, 1 grain; Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel, half a dram; make a Bole. Or,

(3.) Take Diaſcordium without Honey, 1 dram; for a Bole. Or,

(4.) Take Conſerve of red Roſes and Mithridate, of each half a dram; liquid Laudanum, 15 drops; make a Bole. Or,

(5.) Take *Venice* Treacle, a dram; liquid Laudanum, 10 drops; make a Bole.

SECT. VII.

Of Pills and Lozenges.

A Great deal is reduced into the firſt of theſe *Forms*, for the Conveniency of taking; becauſe they can be ſo wrapped up, as not to give any Taſte as they paſs; which is an Inducement to ſome, who will not be prevail'd upon by any other *Form*. The latter is likewiſe contriv'd in compliment to the Palates of ſome nice People; and is generally concerned in things which are toothſome. For what farther is neceſſary to be regarded in the Preſcription of theſe, ſee *Sect.* 6. *Part* 3.

Cephalics.

Pilulæ Antipodagricæ,
Pills againſt the Gout.

Take the beſt *Ruſſia* Caſtor, half an ounce; white Amber, Germander, Ground-Pine, of each 6 drams; Salt of Amber, Ceruſe of Antimony, Balſam of *Tolu*, Opopanax, of each 1 ounce; Roots of Butter-bur, 3 ounces; *Chio* Turpentine, 2 ounces; Balſam of Sulphur terebinthinated, as much as is ſufficient to make into a Maſs for Pills.

This is taken from *Bates*, where it ſtands mark'd for being frequent in his own Practice; half a dram is ordered twice a Day; and to be continued ſome Months together, to prevent the Gout and Rheumatic Pains.

Pilulæ Succinatæ,
Amber Pills.

Take Ambergreaſe, 2 grains; Musk, 1 grain; Opium, 3 grains; Salt of Amber and Flowers of Benjamin, of each 6 grains; Balſam of *Peru*, as much as is ſufficient to make them into nine Pills.

Theſe are good in the Hiccup, when it happens upon an empty Stomach; and may be given at three Doſes, as there is occaſion.

Pilulæ Caſtoreæ,
Caſtor Pills.

Take *Ruſſia* Caſtor, 1 dram; Salt of Amber, half a dram; Balſam of *Peru*, as much as is ſufficient; make them into twenty four Pills.

Theſe are good in all nervous Diſtempers in either Sex, whether the Origin be in the Head or *Uterus*: five may be taken two or three times a day, and continued as there is occaſion.

Pilulæ cum Cinnabari,
Pills with Cinnabar.

Take native Cinnabar finely powder'd, and human Skull, of each 2 drams; Caſtor and Salt of Amber, of each 1 dram; Oil of Marjoram, 12 drops; Balſam of *Peru*, 1 dram; Syrup of Piony, as much as is ſufficient. Make into Pills, nine out of each Dram.

Dr.

Dr. *Fuller* rejects the human Skull with good reaſon; ſo that it is inſerted in the *Recipe* only in compliance to the common Prepoſſeſſion of its Virtues. The other Ingredients of this are very good; and to take three of theſe Pills two or three times in a day for ſome time together, will eradicate very obſtinate nervous Complaints; and do great ſervice to Perſons ſubject to the Head-ach, Giddineſs, Epilepſies, and the Palſy.

Trochiſci Apoplectici,
Lozenges againſt the Apoplexy.

Take Ambergreaſe, half a dram; Oils of Roſemary, Cinnamon and Nutmeg, of each 2 drops; Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, of each 1 drop; Spirit of Lavender, 80 drops; fine Sugar, 4 ounces. Make them into Lozenges, with as much as is ſufficient of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

Theſe are proper to chew and roll about in the Mouth frequently, by ſuch who are ſubject to Apoplectic Diſorders; for this way the warm Aromatics more immediately penetrate the Fibres than when ſwallow'd at once into the Stomach.

Trochiſci Cephalici,
Cephalic Lozenges.

Take *Pulvis de Gutteta*, and native Cinnabar of each half a dram; Oil of Roſemary and Nutmegs, of each 2 drams; fine Sugar, 2 ounces; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, as much as is ſufficient.

Trochiſci Paralytici,
Lozenges againſt the Palſy.

Take Sugar in fine Powder, 1 ounce; Spirit of Lavender compound, 60 drops; Oil of Roſemary, 4 drops; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, as much as is ſufficient.

Theſe may alſo be given at diſcretion to ſuch who are inclinable to nervous Diſorders; as they are beſt liked.

Trochiſci Odorati,
Perfumed Lozenges.

Take Muſk and Ambergreaſe, of each 6 grains; grind them fine with a little white Sugar-Candy, and 10 drops of Spirit of Roſes; then put to them Powder of Orrice, 4 ounces; Starch, 2 ounces; fine Sugar, 4 ounces; and Gum Tragacanth, as much as is ſufficient.

Theſe are of no great ſervice, unleſs to thoſe few who delight in *Sweets*; and to diſguiſe a ſtinking Breath.

Trochiſci Stomachici,
Stomach Lozenges.

Take *Spaniſh* Angelica Root in fine Powder, 1 dram; Oil of Cinnamon, Nutmeg, and Cloves, of each 2 drops; Oil of Mint and Wormwood, of each 1 drop; fine Sugar, 4 ounces; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made with Orange-Flower Water, as much as is ſufficient.

Theſe are good to warm the Stomach, and diſſipate ſuch Flatulencies as ſometimes communicate their Diſorders a great way farther; and ſo are of ſervice to the Head.

Trochiſci ad emulgendam Salivam,
Lozenges to occaſion Spitting.

Take Pellitory of *Spain* in fine Powder, half an ounce; Maſtich, 2 drams; Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, of each 1 dram. Make them into Lozenges and Pellets with as much as is ſufficient of the beſt ſcented yellow Bees-Wax.

Theſe may be of uſe to ſuch who want a Diſcharge of Rheum from the Glands about the Mouth, and cannot comply with the Cuſtom of

ſmoaking

ſmoaking Tobacco for that purpoſe. For a great many Complaints ariſe from thoſe Parts being overcharg'd with Moiſture, for which this would be a convenient Drain; the Heat of it irritating the Glands to the Diſcharge of their Contents.

Hyſterics.

Pilulæ Emmenagogæ, *Pills to promote the Menſes.*

Take Borax and Myrrh, of each 1 dram; Birthwort and Saffron, of each 1 ſcruple; Oil of Pennyroyal, Savin, and Cloves, of each 2 drops; Syrup of the five opening Roots, as much as is ſufficient to make Pills, 10 out of each dram.

Pilulæ Hyſtericæ, *Hyſteric Pills.*

Take Galbanum ſtrain'd, Aſſafœtida, and Gum Ammoniacum, of each 1 dram; Caſtor, Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each 15 grains; Oil of Amber, 4 drops; Balſam of *Peru*, as much as is ſufficient to make into Pills, 12 out of each dram.

Pilulæ ——— *Other* ———

Take Powder of Savin, Dittany of *Crete*, of each 1 dram; Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniacum, Caſtor, of each 2 drams. Make all into a Maſs with Syrup of Mugwort, as much as is ſufficient, and form 12 Pills out of each dram.

Theſe all promote the uterine Diſcharges, and do ſervice in many Hyſterical Affections; but they muſt not be meddled with upon any ſuſpicion of being with Child; for they are ſo forcing as to occaſion Abortion. To help the *Menſes*, they ought to be taken about the time of expecting them; and in other Caſes for a conſtancy, ſome Weeks together, three, twice in a day. They alſo would be of ſervice in all Diſorders of the Spleen in either Sex; for there is a great Affinity between thoſe, and what are term'd Hyſterical.

Strengtheners.

Pilulæ Cretaceæ, *The Chalk Pills.*

Take Chalk, white Saunders and Nutmegs, of each equal Parts, and make them into Pills, with as much as is ſufficient of *Chio* Turpentine, 10 out of each dram.

Pilulæ Terebinthinatæ, *Turpentine Pills.*

Take *Venice* Turpentine boil'd in Water to a due Conſiſtence, half an ounce; Amber, Dragon's Blood, Bole, of each half a dram; make 10 Pills out of each dram.

Pilulæ Aſtringentes, *Aſtringent Pills.*

Take fine Bole, Dragon's Blood, red Coral, Amber, Maſtich, aſtringent Saffron of Steel, of each 1 dram; Oil of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, of each 6 drops; and make a Maſs with as much as is ſufficient of Turpentine, and form 10 Pills out of each dram.

Theſe are good in all Weakneſſes of the Reins, and will be of ſervice in the *Whites* and *Gonorrhœa's*; four or five may be taken twice a day; but they are not to be meddled with, where the running is virulent, until neceſſary Cathartics have been adminiſtred. They will do good likewiſe in Fluxes of the Belly, which ariſe from an habitual Relaxation. But ſome of the following are more directly calculated for ſuch Purpoſes.

Pilulæ cum Sanguine Draconis, *Dragon's-Blood Pills.*

Take fine Dragon's-Blood, 2 drams and an half; Sugar of Lead and Roch-

Roch-Allum, of each 15 grains; *Venice* Turpentine, as much as is ſufficient to make 48 Pills.

Pilulæ de Terra Japonica,
Japan *Pills.*

Take *Japan* Earth, 2 drams; Oil of Cinnamon, 6 drops; Diacodium, as much as is ſufficient to make Pills, nine out of each dram.

Theſe greatly corrugate and draw up relaxed Fibres of the Stomach and Bowels; and therefore will not only be of ſervice in Fluxes, but alſo aſſiſt in Digeſtion. They may be taken two or three times a Day, four or five in a Doſe.

Pilulæ ad Dyſenteriam,
Pills againſt the Bloody Flux.

Take the beſt ſcented yellow Bees-Wax, half an ounce; *Japan* Earth and *Sperma Ceti*, of each 1 dram; Sugar of Lead, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Cinnamon, 12 drops. Make them into a Maſs by the Fire, and form 10 Pills out of each dram.

This is a moſt effectual Medicine for what its Title expreſſes; for it not only ſtrengthens the Fibres, but alſo, as it were, afreſh plaiſters over the Bowels, with that *Mucus* they naturally are ſupplied with, and which the Acrimony of Humours had tore off, and waſh'd away. It is alſo excellent in old *Gletes*, and the *Whites* in Women. To which purpoſes likewiſe the following are calculated; but are not ſo eaſy or ſafe.

Pilulæ ad Gonorrhœam,
Pills for a Clap.

Take Sugar of Lead and Camphire, of each 2 drams; Calomel, half an ounce. Make them into a Maſs with as much as is ſufficient of *Venice* Turpentine, and form it into 120 Pills.

This is an efficacious Compoſition; for ſome it will ſalivate, and others not; and therefore requires a great deal of Skill to manage it. The Doſe is five Pills at Night going to Bed.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ,
Stomach Pills.

Take Powder of Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, of each 1 ſcruple; Cloves, long Pepper, Balauſtines, of each half a ſcruple; Extract of Gentian, 1 dram and an half; *Elixir Proprietatis*, as much as is ſufficient to make them into Pills.

Theſe warm a weak cold Stomach, that is filled with Crudities and Flatulencies; and by Degrees give a new Firmneſs and Strength to the Fibres; and procure a good Digeſtion.

Pilulæ Martiales,
Steel Pills.

Take Salt of Steel, 2 drams; Galbanum ſtrain'd, as much as is needful to give a Conſiſtence, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, as much as is ſufficient to make them into Pills.

Or, (2.) Take Salt of Steel, and Gum Ammoniacum, of each half a dram; Zedoary and Extract of Gentian, of each 2 drams; Syrup of Steel, as much as is ſufficient to make them into Pills, N° 9. out of each dram.

Theſe are very convenient for ſuch as cannot take Steel in any other Form: The latter will beſt agree with cold weakly Stomachs, becauſe warm'd with the *Zedoary*; for Steel too bare will with ſome be apt to prove *Emetic*. Either of theſe are excellent for young Girls, who meet with difficulty in the firſt Eruption of the *Menſes*, and are apt afterwards to have them obſtructed. They may be given twice in a Day, three for a Doſe. There are many more examples of this kind from the

the present Practice, for which the following may suffice.

Or, (3.) Take Salt of Steel, 1 dram; Saffron and Galangal in fine Powder, of each half a dram; Extract of Gentian, as much as is sufficient.

Or, (4.) Take Salt of Steel, 1 dram; Aloes, 2 drams; Gum Ammoniacum, half a dram; Balsam of *Peru*, as much as is sufficient.

Or, (5.) Take Steel prepared with Sulphur, 2 drams; Saffron half a dram; Extract of Gentian, as much as is sufficient.

Pilulæ Gentianæ,
Gentian Pills.

Or, (6.) Take Powder of Gentian, 2 drams; Salt of Wormwood, 2 scruples; Extract of Gentian, 1 dram; Syrup of the five Roots, as much as is sufficient.

Pilulæ Febrifugæ,
Febrifuge Pills.

Take Powder of Camomile-Flowers, 2 drams and an half; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a dram; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, as much as is sufficient.

The two last are intended against Intermittents; and in old Agues that have returned after the use of the Bark, they will sometimes succeed, where nothing else will. They ought to be taken three or four times in a Day, five Pills at a Dose, that are made 10 out of each dram; and if they fail in this, they will be of some service in mending the Stomach, and helping Digestion.

Trochisci Hemoptoïci,
Lozenges against spitting of Blood.

Take *Japan* Earth, 2 drams; astringent Saffron of Steel, 1 dram; Sugar of Lead and Starch, of each half a dram; fine Sugar, 4 ounces; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, as much as is sufficient to make them into Lozenges.

They may be taken at discretion, by any who are subject to spit Blood, and they will also do service in all sorts of Fluxes, whether of the Belly or other Parts.

Trochisci Peruviani,
Peruvian *Lozenges.*

Take of the *Peruvian* Bark, 1 ounce; reduce it into a fine Powder; Balsam of *Tolu*, 2 drams; of *Gilead*, half a dram; Sugar, half a pound; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, as much as is sufficient to make them into Lozenges.

This is in Dr. *Fuller*'s *Pharmacopœia*, with 2 drams of Balsam of *Capivi*, which would make it too nauseous to take in such a *Form*; for its Bitterness will render it troublesome enough to many without that. They who can take these, will find service from them in all hectic Indispositions, and beginning Consumptions.

Balsamics.

Pilulæ Styracinæ,
Storax Pills.

Take strain'd *Storax*, 2 drams; Flowers of Sulphur, 1 dram; white Benjamin, half a dram. Make them into Pills with a warm Pestle, and as much as is sufficient of Balsamic Syrup.

These are good to thicken and dry up sharp tickling Rheums, and prevent those Coughs which proceed from them, and threaten a Consumption, without timely Remedy. They may be taken twice a day, 3 or 4 at a time, for a Month together.

Pilulæ Asthmaticæ,
Pills against an Asthma.

Take Gum Ammoniacum strain'd, 1 dram; Saffron, Salt of Amber, Flowers

Flowers of Benjamin, of each half a dram; Balſamic Syrup, as much as is ſufficient to make them into 48 Pills.

Theſe are good for the ſame as the foregoing; being alſo ſomewhat deterſive; ſo that they are of ſervice in many nervous Caſes, wherein Aſthma's have very often a ſhare. They may be taken 3 for a Doſe, and repeated 3 or four times in a day.

Or, Take Millepedes, 3 drams; Gum Ammoniacum ſtrain'd, 1 dram and an half; Flowers of Benjamin, 1 dram; Saffron and Balſam of *Peru*, of each 1 ſcruple; Balſam of Sulphur, as much as is ſufficient.

Or, Take Flowers of Sulphur and Benjamin, of each half a dram; Saffron, 1 ſcruple; Gum Ammoniacum ſtrain'd, 1 dram; common Tar, as much as is ſufficient to make them into Pills.

Theſe will do great ſervice, where the Lungs begin to be ſtuffed with viſcid or acrimonious Juices; and wear off thoſe ſhort husky Coughs, which are ſigns of Tubercles, and beginning Ulcerations. They ought to be taken 2 or 3 times a day, 3 at a Doſe; drinking ſome convenient Pectoral Apozem after each.

Pilulæ Gileadenſes,
Gilead *Pills.*

Take white Sugar-candy powder'd, 2 drams; the cold Species of Gum Tragacanth, 1 dram; Balſam *Tolu*, 2 ſcruples; Flowers of Benjamin, 1 ſcruple; Balm of *Gilead*, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

Pilulæ cum Spermate Ceti,
Sperma Ceti Pills.

Take Sperma Ceti, 1 dram; white Sugar-Candy in Powder, 2 drams; grind theſe well together; and then with a warm Peſtle, and as much as is ſufficient of Syrup of Balſam, make them into Pills.

Theſe are not only Balſamic and Emollient, with regard to the Lungs, but Vulnerary, and good to heal inward Bruiſes, or other Injuries; and are very proper and convenient after Delivery. Where Perſons cannot take the *Sperma Ceti* in any other Form, 3 or 4 of theſe for a Doſe may be taken twice a day.

Pilulæ Pectorales,
Pectoral Pills.

Take Powder of Elecampane, Orriſe, Liquoriſe, of each 1 ſcruple; Saffron, Flowers of Benjamin, of each half a ſcruple; white Sugar-Candy, 2 ſcruples; Balſam of Sulphur, aniſated, as much as is ſufficient.

In Aſthma's, wheezing Coughs, and all Infarctions of the Lungs, theſe will do ſervice. They may be taken twice a day, 3 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Reſinoſæ,
Roſin Pills.

Take common Roſin, Sugar of Lead, of each 1 dram; Camphire, Balſam Capivi, of each half a dram; Oil of Turpentine, 12 drops. Make them up into Pills, with as much as is ſufficient of the Yolk of an Egg.

Theſe are calculated againſt a *Gonorrhœa*, after due Evacuation. But though the *Sugar of Lead* is very binding, or rather in this caſe cicatrizing, yet the whole is admirably well guarded againſt its healing over any Ulcers in the Privy-Parts, before they are duly cleanſed. Theſe are likewiſe very proper for that Weakneſs which is called the *Whites* amongſt the Women. They may be taken at leaſt twice a day, 3 or 4 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Sanctæ,
The Holy Pills.

Take Gum Guaiacum, and Roſin of the ſame Wood, of each 1 dram and an half; Oil of the ſame, 20 drops;

drops; Balſam *Peru*, as much as is ſufficient to make them into Pills.

Theſe are contriv'd for ſuch as care not for the uſual Diet-Drinks of the Woods, and are good for the like purpoſes, to dry up ſuperfluous Humidities, aſſiſt Tranſpiration, and ſweeten the Blood. They may be taken twice a day, 3 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Tolutanæ,
The Tolu *Pills.*

Take Balſam of *Tolu*, 1 dram; Gum Guaiacum, 2 drams; Flowers of Benjamin, Balſam *Peru*, of each half a dram; Oil of Juniper, 8 drops. Make them into Pills with as much as is ſufficient of the Yolk of an Egg.

Theſe are pretty much like the foregoing, but ſomewhat leſs abſorbent, and more balſamic. They are good not only where there is ſuſpicion of beginning Exulcerations about the Breaſt, but alſo in the urinary Paſſages; and are excellent in a *Gonorrhœa*. They may be taken every morning and night, 3 or 4 for a Doſe.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ,
Æthiopic Pills.

Take Æthiops Mineral, 2 drams; Ceruſe of Antimony, 1 dram; Gum Guaiacum, half a dram; Extract of Sarſaparilla (made at twice, with Spirit of Wine and Water, both being afterwards join'd) with as much as is ſufficient to make them into Pills, about 10 out of each dram.

Theſe we have from *Bates*; where they are order'd to be taken 40 or 50 days together, 5 for a Doſe; and recommended in Dropſies, Venereal Diſeaſes, and all cutaneous Diſtempers. It is indeed a very efficacious Medicine, and may be truſted to in Caſes of the greateſt moment; if under the direction of one able to manage it. There can hardly any thing be contriv'd more powerfully to open the Obſtructions of the minuteſt Paſſages, and obtund the Acrimony of eroding Humours; which makes it almoſt infallible in the King's-Evil, and the moſt obſtinate Leproſies; which we take to be the height of what is commonly ſuppoſed to ariſe from Venereal Infections: but caution is to be had not to be too buſy with it in thin Conſtitutions, and thoſe which are inclining to a Hectic, for Reaſons intelligible only to ſuch who are acquainted with the true Cauſe of that Extreme of Habit; and for want of which, many by the indiſcreet uſe of Medicines of this kind, are cured of the Pox, to be kill'd by a Conſumption, or lingring Hectic.

Pilulæ contra Catarrhum,
Pills againſt a Catarrh.

Take Pills of *Ruffus*, 1 dram, Storax Pills, half a dram; Oil of Aniſeed, 3 drops. Make them into 20 Pills.

Theſe are well contriv'd, both to ſtop the defluxion of tickling Rheum, which continually provokes Coughing; and to divert it by a proper diſcharge; whereby it is prevented from ſtraitening and ſtuffing any of the Paſſages, which otherwiſe it might do, and occaſion a ſhortneſs of breathing. Theſe may be taken two or three every night.

Pilulæ Catarrhales alteræ,
Other Pills againſt a Catarrh.

Take pure Opium, 1 grain; Extract of Saffron, 4 grains. Make them into Pills. Or,

Take Pil. *Ruffi*, 1 ſcruple; Opium, 1 grain; make them into Pills.

Both theſe are to be taken going to bed: and as the former is good to ſtop a defluxion of Humours upon the Glands of the *Fauces*, and promote

mote its discharge by the Skin; these are contriv'd to divert it by Stool; and are very good for that purpose.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, *Ecphractic Pills.*

Take Stomach-Pills with Gums, Aleophangine Pills, Gum Guaiacum, and Salt of Steel, of each 4 scruples; Salt of Wormwood and Extract of Gentian, of each 2 scruples. Make them into Pills, with as much as is sufficient of Gum Ammoniacum dissolv'd in Vinegar of Squills, 10 out of each dram.

The Salt of Wormwood makes the Mass so crumbly, as to be troublesome to form into Pills; and therefore the more Gum is allow'd, the better that is prevented; but then the Dose ought to be increas'd, else the other Ingredients will not be taken in their intended quantity. The whole Composition is a powerful Deobstruent, and is therefore of use in almost all chronic Disorders from Obstructions. They keep the Body moderately open; and will do great service in Hypocondriacal Affections. They ought to be taken a Month together at least, 4 or 5 for a Dose, every night going to bed.

Pilulæ de Allio, *Garlick Pills.*

Take Juice of Garlick, half an ounce; Gum Ammoniacum, 1 dram and an half; Saffron, 1 scruple; Millepedes prepar'd, 1 dram; Flowers of Benjamin, half a scruple; Oil of Aniseed, 4 drops; Elecampane in Powder, as much as is sufficient.

This is chiefly calculated against difficulty of Breathing; and will do good service in most Complaints of that kind; for it powerfully attenuates and thins the Viscidities which stuff the Vessels, and promotes Expectoration. To be taken five, twice a day.

Pilulæ de Guaiaco, *Guaiacum Pills.*

Take Gum Guaiacum and Aloes, of each a dram and a half; Balsam *Peru* as much as is sufficient to make them into Pills.

These differ not much from the *Ecphractic Pills*; and avail in the same Complaints. To be taken 3 or 4 every night going to bed.

Pilulæ de Croco, *Saffron Pills.*

Take Extract of Saffron, 1 scruple; Flowers of Benjamin, half a dram; Juice of Liquorise, 1 dram; Oil of Aniseed, 4 drops. Make them into Pills, with as much as is sufficient of Balsam *Peru*.

These warm and thin the Blood, and make it fitter to pass through the Lungs; and are therefore to be recommended in sluggish heavy Temperaments, disposed to Asthma's and Dropsies. They may be taken 2 or 3 times a day, 3 for a Dose; somewhat warm being drank after them.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Magistrales, *The Magisterial Ammoniac Pills.*

Take Gum Ammoniac dissolv'd in Vinegar of Squills, 2 drams; fine Aloes, 1 dram and an half; Myrrh, Mastich, Benjamin, of each half a dram; Saffron and Salt of Wormwood, of each 1 scruple; Syrup of five Roots, as much as is sufficient to make into Pills.

These are recommended against the Spleen, and all Disorders from a heavy Blood. They may be taken every night 5 for a Dose.

Pilulæ Cachecticæ, *Cachectic Pills.*

Take fine pick'd Gum Ammoniac in Drops, and the best *Succotrine* Aloes, of each 1 dram and an half;

Steel

Steel prepared with Sulphur a dram; Oil of Aniseed 6 drops; Syrup of Steel enough to make them into a Mass, out of each dram of which make 12 Pills.

Many are of Opinion that Steel ought not to be given with Cathartics, because they destroy its Efficacy; but such consider not the different Intentions to be obtain'd by this one Ingredient; when it is given among Restoratives, to warm and raise the Blood, they are certainly in the right; but when it is intended to open Obstructions, for which it is very effectual, and to cleanse the *Viscera*, then Aloes, and such detersive Cathartics, are very conducive thereunto, and assist it in scouring off the Foulnesses there lodg'd. This Composition, as many before likewise of the same Kind, is judiciously contriv'd to open all manner of Obstructions in the larger Passages, and therefore helps in the Spleen, hysterical Disorders, and promotes the Menses. Dose 4 or 5 every Night going to bed.

Pilulæ ——— *Others* ———

Take Gum-Ammoniacum strain'd 2 scruples; Myrrh, Mastich, Saffron and Castor, of each a scruple; Salt of Steel calcin'd to whiteness half a dram; Oil of Nutmegs 5 drops; *Elixir Proprietatis*, or Vinegar of Squills, so much as will make them into Pills, about 10 out of each dram.

These are much like the foregoing, but milder, and therefore may be more suitable to such with whom Cathartics may not so well agree; they may be taken twice in a Day, 3 or 4 to a Dose.

Pilulæ Spleneticæ,
Pills against the Spleen.

Take Spikenard in fine Powder a dram; Assa fœtida strain'd and *Ens Veneris*, of each half a dram; Oil of Amber 8 drops; Balsam of *Peru* a quantity sufficient to make them into Pills. Or,

Take *Ens Veneris* 4 scruples; Saffron, long Pepper, *Virginia* Snake-root, Spikenard, of each a scruple; Galbanum 4 scruples; Tincture of Myrrh what is sufficient.

In all hypochondriacal Disorders, and those also call'd hysterical, these are very suitable, and by continuance for some time, 2 or 3 times in a Day, 3 or 4 to a Dose, they will prevail against the most obstinate Complaints of this Kind. The following also is calculated for the same Purposes, by one heretofore of considerable Note in Practice, with the addition of some brisk Cathartics, which may make them not so proper for some.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ,
Ecphractic Pills.

Take *Species* of Hiera 2 ounces; Salt of Steel half an ounce; and make them into Pills with Syrup of the five Roots, or Extract of Gentian.

These are good in all gross and foul Habits inclining to the Jaundice and Dropsies, especially in strong robust Constitutions, which have been spoil'd by Intemperance and a gross Diet; to be taken 5 or 6 twice in a Day.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Sylvii,
Sylvius's *Ecphractic Pills.*

Take Gum Ammoniacum strain'd 2 scruples; Salt of Steel calcin'd to whiteness a scruple; Myrrh and Castor, of each 15 grains; Saffron half a scruple; Troches of Alhandal a dram; Rosin of Jalap, and Scammony prepared, of each a scruple; Oil of Fennel 5 drops; *Elixir Proprietatis* enough to make them into 50 Pills.

These are very powerful in cutting and wearing away those Viscidities, which

which not only clog the *Viſcera*, but even fur up, as it were, the Paſſages of the Nerves, whereby Senſation, and what Communication the Mind has by their Means, is much interrupted; ſuch Things therefore are uſed not only with Succeſs in all hypochondriacal Caſes, but will prevail, by a continu'd Uſe, even in that height of Melancholy which may juſtly be call'd Diſtraction.

Pilulæ Ictericæ,
Pills againſt the Jaundice.

Take Cream of Tartar and Cochineal, of each half a dram; *Venetian* Soap 2 drams; make them into Pills. Or,

Take *Venetian* Soap 2 drams; Saffron, Salt of Steel, and Salt of Amber, of each a ſcruple; Oil of Juniper 10 drops; make them into Pills. Or,

Take Turmeric in fine Powder and Saffron, of each half a dram; Gum-Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar, *Venice*-Soap, of each a dram and half; Oil of Juniper 12 drops; make them into Pills, 12 out of each Dram. Or,

Take Tartar of Vitriol and Saffron, of each 2 ounces; Salt of Amber a ſcruple; *Venetian*-Soap 2 drams; Oil of Juniper 10 drops; make them into Pills. Or,

Take *Venice*-Soap an ounce; Oil of Aniſeeds 30 drops; make them into Pills.

Any of theſe will conquer the moſt obſtinate Jaundice, if duly continu'd, and aſſiſted with the uſual aperitive Apozems; they may be taken five to a Doſe two or three times a-day.

Theſe Examples of Preſcription may ſuffice for all Caſes that can be expected to happen under this Diviſion of Balſamics, from the ſofteſt and moſt emollient, to the moſt deterſive; which Subdiviſions have been avoided for Brevity only, and is not very neceſſary to one who has gone over the preceding Work; to theſe therefore we ſhall alſo ſubjoin a few Examples of what are deterſive in ſo manifeſt a degree as to be powerfully diuretic.

Pilulæ diureticæ,
Diuretic Pills.

Take *Venice*-Soap 2 drams; Salt of Amber and *Sal. Prunel.* of each half a dram; Oil of Juniper 12 drops; make them into Pills.

Pilulæ Nephriticæ,
Nephritic Pills.

Take Millepedes, crude Salt-Armoniac, and *Venetian*-Soap, of each a dram; Saffron a ſcruple; Oil of Juniper 10 drops; make them into Pills with a ſufficient quantity of *Venice*-Turpentine. Or,

Take Powder of Bees 2 drams; *Sal-Prunel.* a dram; Salt of Amber, and Muſtard-ſeed, of each half a dram; Oil of Aniſeeds 12 drops; *Venice*-Turpentine a ſufficient quantity. Or,

Take Crabs-eyes prepared a dram; Camphire a ſcruple; *Cantharides* in fine Powder half a ſcruple; *Venice*-Turpentine enough to make them into ſmall Pills.

Theſe are not to be preſcrib'd but in Caſes of great Obſtinacy, that will not give way to milder Methods, for they ſtimulate ſo much, that it renders them inconvenient on many accounts; and there is nothing under this Intention that is reducible into Pills, which does not do the ſame; and therefore it will rarely happen in Practice that this Form will be required; for the ſafeſt Diuretics are ſuch as dilute and ſoften, and therefore are moſt to be expected amongſt the liquid Forms. The Operation of *Cantharides* in this reſpect, ſee *Part* 2. *Sect.* 5. N° 412. and of Diuretics in general, the Introduction to that Section.

Alexipharmics.

This is an inconvenient Form for moſt Alexipharmics, becauſe they generally conſiſt of Subſtances which are aromatic and volatile, and will not lie in a Pill, without extending their Bounds, as has already in the preceding Part been ſhewn of volatile Salts, or elſe they will evaporate and be loſt; therefore this is never to be made uſe of but when the Prejudices of a Patient will not ſo eaſily comply with what is neceſſary herein under any other Form, which will make a very few Examples in this Intention ſufficient.

Pilulæ Alexiteriæ,
Alexiterial Pills.

(1.) Take *Virginia* Snake-root in fine Powder a dram; Camphire and Salt of Amber, of each half a dram; make them into Pills with a ſufficient quantity of Diaſcordium, if it be not too thick, or elſe Diacodium. Or,

(2.) Take *Lapis Contrayervæ* half a dram; Saffron a ſcruple; Cochineal half a ſcruple; Salt of Amber and Caſtor, of each 6 grains; Diacodium enough to make them into Pills. Or,

(3.) Take Diaphoretic-Antimony and *Goa*-Stone, of each half a dram; Saffron, Camphire, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each half a ſcruple; Mithridate what is ſufficient. Or,

(4.) Take Powder of Scordium a dram; Snake-Root and Saffron, of each a ſcruple; Treacle of *Andromachus* enough to make them into Pills. Or,

(5.) Take Cochineal 2 drams; Saffron a dram; Honey enough to make them into Pills. Or,

(6.) Take *Virginia* Snake-Root a dram and half; Saffron, Camphire, and Salt of Amber of each half a ſcruple; make them into Pills with a ſufficient quantity of Mithridate.

Thus any of the Boles in the preceding Section may, by a ſmall quantity of Fluid, be reduced into Pills, when a Patient will not otherwiſe take them; and of moſt of theſe, if 12 Pills be made out of each dram of the Maſs, about 5 will be a Doſe, and may be repeated every 3 or 6 Hours, according to the Urgency of Symptoms, and particular Circumſtances of the Patient.

Cathartics.

Pills are the moſt convenient Form for Ingredients of this Intention, and therefore we ſhall be more particular in Examples therein.

Pilulæ Crapulariæ,
Pills againſt a Surfeit.

Take Diagrydium and *Species Hieræ*, of each 2 drams; Aloes ſuccotrine half an ounce; Oil of Cloves 10 drops; make them into a Maſs with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Saffron.

Theſe are proper to take after any Debauch, or feeding upon what does not digeſt, and are little different from the common *Hiera*, only ſomewhat quicker by reaſon of the Scammony; they may be taken early in the Morning, five to a Doſe, if 10 Pills be made out of each dram; they will likewiſe do ſervice in preventing the Gout, and many other Diſeaſes frequent amongſt thoſe who live high.

Pilulæ Catholicæ,
The Catholic Pills.

Take Pil. Cochiæ a dram; Extract of *Rudius* 2 ſcruples; Roſin of Jalap a ſcruple; Oil of Aniſeed 2 drops; make them into Pills with a ſufficient quantity of Balſam of *Peru*.

Theſe very well deſerve to be kept in the Shops ready mix'd thus for a common Purge, being well fitted for moſt Caſes that want Evacuation. Or they may be thus made.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ——*Others.*——

Take Pil. Cochiæ and Extract of *Rudius*, of each a dram; Roſin of Jalap and Calomel, of each half a dram; Oil of Cloves 3 drops; Balſam of *Peru* enough to make them into Pills.

Theſe are yet ſomewhat briſker than the former, and will ſuit with moſt who want purging; if 10 Pills be made out of each dram, 4 will be enough for a Doſe in moſt Conſtitutions; and for weakly People the Doſe may be proportionably abated.

Pilulæ Cephalicæ,
The Head Pills.

Take *Pil. fœtidæ* of the College 15 grains; Roſin of Jalap, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each 5 grains; Oil of Amber 2 drops; Spirit of Lavender what is ſufficient to make into five Pills.

It is the common Opinion that Pills are more proper for the Head than any other Form, becauſe they lie longer in the Stomach, and by their Irritations there occaſion a flux of Humours from the Nerves and remote Parts, which they carry down with them by Stool; theſe are only for one Doſe, and are moderate in Operation; they will work notwithſtanding with the ſtrongeſt Bodies; for the Salt of Amber, tho' not cathartic in itſelf, yet greatly promotes their Operation, as was ſhewn under its Preparation, *Part* 2. The uſual way of taking theſe is two over night, and the reſt the Morning following; but it ſeems much better to take them early in the Morning, for thoſe over Night which are given under a Notion of preparing the Humours for the other to carry off, will be ready to operate by the Morning, and leave a *Nauſea* at the Stomach, that makes the next to be taken very loathſome, and apt to be thrown up again.

Pilulæ Chalybeatæ Catharticæ,
Purging Steel Pills.

Take *Ruffus*'s Pill a ſcruple; Salt of Steel 5 grains; make them into five Pills with a ſufficient quantity of Balſam of *Peru*, or Syrup of Rhubarb.

Theſe are very proper to purge thoſe who are inclining to a *Chloroſis*, and may be taken every Night for a Week together, for they will work but little if the *Ruffus*'s Pill is good, and made of the beſt Aloes.

Pilulæ——*Others*——

Take Gum-Ammoniacum 2 drams; Salt of Steel half a dram; Scammony prepared with Sulphur a dram; Oil of Cloves 3 drops; make 10 Pills out of each dram, after it is made into a Maſs with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

This is not only good, as the former, againſt the Green-ſickneſs, but is alſo proper in all hypochondriacal Caſes and hyſterical Diſorders; it may be given every other Morning, for three or four times together, five to a Doſe.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ catharticæ,
Pills to purge the Stomach.

Take *Ruffus*'s Pill a ſcruple; Roſin of Jalap, and Salt of Tartar, of each 5 grains; Oil of Mint a drop; make them into five Pills with a ſufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*.

This very well anſwers the ſame Intention as the *Tinctura ſacra*, when the Bitterneſs of that cannot be endur'd by ſome Patients; it makes but one moderate Doſe, and may be taken early in the Morning every ſecond or third Day, for three or four times together; this is likewiſe good to promote the *Menſes*, if taken about the Time they ought to flow.

Pilulæ Cholicæ,
Pills againſt the Cholic.

Take *Pil. ex duobus* half a dram; Calomel half a ſcruple; *London* Laudanum 2 grains; make them into five Pills.

It requires great Skill to know when purging is neceſſary in the Cholic, for in ſome that are from hyſterical Diſorders, Cathartics, and even Glyſters, can hardly be endur'd, becauſe the leaſt *Stimulus* promotes Convulſions, and therefore Opiates and anodyne Fomentations only are of Uſe; but in a bilious Cholic to give Opiates only, would quiet the Bowels, until they had ſtrain'd ſo much into the Blood as to cauſe a Fever; and therefore it is neceſſary the Humours ſhould be carry'd of by purging; but becauſe the periſtaltic Motion is in this Diſtemper often interrupted, if not quite inverted, and a Cathartic alone ruffles too much, therefore Opium is very conveniently added to procure ſo long Truce from Pain, that the Purge may, as it were unfelt, act upon and help downwards the offending Humours, which Intention is likewiſe much aſſiſted by ſoftening Diluters; in theſe Caſes likewiſe, and under this Management, Purges may be given much ſtronger than at other times, not only becauſe the Diſtemper requires it, but becauſe the Opium mitigates their Severity; for the like Purpoſe the following alſo, which is ſomewhat more gentle, may be given.

Pilulæ——*Others*——

Take Extract of *Rudius* half a dram; *London* Laudanum a grain and half; chymical Oil of Camomile 3 drops; make them into Pills. Or,

Take Pil. Cochiæ half a dram; *Thebaic* Extract a grain and half; Oil of Cloves a drop; make them into five Pills.

Pilulæ Hydragogæ,
Pills to purge Water.

Take Gamboge 15 grains; Oil of Juniper 2 drops; Mithridate enough to make them into five Pills. Or,

Take Roſin of Jalap 5 grains; Gamboge and Salt of Tartar, of each 10 grains; Oil of Aniſeed 3 drops; Balſam Capivi a quantity ſufficient for five Pills. Or,

Take Gamboge a ſcruple; Salt of Tartar 5 grains; Oil of Aniſeed 3 drops; Balſam *Peru* enough to make them into five Pills.

Theſe are all good in Dropſies, but are only fit for ſtrong Conſtitutions, and where the *Viſcera* are ſound, and therefore in an Anaſarca and œdematous Swellings they will force away abundance of Water, and ſtrangely reduce the unweildy Bulk; but if Reſtoratives and warm Stomachics are not given after, the Parts will ſoon fill again, becauſe they are rather more ſtrain'd by ſuch forcible Medicines.

Pilulæ Arthriticæ Catharticæ,
Purging Pills againſt the Gout.

Take Roſin or Extract of Turpeth, Reſin of Jalap and Calomel, of each a ſcruple; Opium 3 grains; Soap of Tartar 15 grains; Balſam Capivi enough to make them into fifteen Pills.

Three of theſe may be taken over Night, and they will hardly operate till next Morning, and then with a great deal of Eaſe and Moderation; ſo that in the Gout or Rheumatiſm they may be taken five Nights together, and they can hardly fail of doing good; in many Inſtances they have been known at the ſecond or third Doſe to have carried the Fit quite off; and it is upon this Baſis only that ſuch obſtinate Diſtempers are to be reach'd, *viz.* by ſending in powerful Cathartics, which ſhall be reſtrain'd by Opium from exerting them-

themſelves in the firſt Paſſages, and therefore fitted to operate upon the moſt diſtant Parts, where the offending Humours have their Scene of Action. The following are of the ſame Kind, and may be depended upon.

Pilulæ——*Others*——

Take Panacea of Antimony 4 grains; Opium a grain and a half; Extract of black Hellebore 3 grains; or ſufficient to make them into one or two ſmall Pills.

This given over Night will procure Eaſe, gently promote a *Diaphoreſis*, and next Day go off with a few Stools, without any griping or Trouble; it may be repeated as often as convenient and needful, and will frequently do Service in the Gout; but it is almoſt infallible in the Rheumatiſm. Other Preparations of Antimony that are ſtrongly purgative may be managed in the ſame manner; and it is by theſe that many Empirics have got great Fame, when Perſons of Learning and Judgment are backward in adventuring on Things where there is any hazard, tho' theſe by a skilful Hand can never do harm; they are the Baſis of *Lockyer*'s Pill, and many that are now in great Eſteem in the moſt obſtinate Rheumatiſms, tho' made and ſold only by ignorant People.

SECT. VIII.

Of Powders.

FOR the general Directions neceſſary under this Diviſion, turn to *Sect.* 7. *Part* 3. In extemporaneous Preſcriptions this is the readieſt Form for many Things in Subſtance; and this alſo may be obſerv'd, that the Doſe of any thing in Powder is juſt enough with a ſufficient quantity of any Liquor (ſome convenient Syrup is generally uſed) to make into a Bole.

Cephalics.

Becauſe theſe are of a volatile nature, no Powder under this Diviſion ought to be made long before it is to be taken; and where volatile Salts, ſuch as thoſe of Hartſhorn, and the like, are preſcrib'd, Directions ſhould be given to mix them but juſt as they are to be taken, or to be included in the mean time in a cloſe ſtopt Bottle, which it is difficult to do if divided into Doſes.

Pulvis Cephalicus,
A Powder for the Head.

(1.) Take *Species Diambræ*, Powder of Crabs-Claws compound (*i. e. Gaſcoign*'s Powder) of each a dram; Oil of Cinnamon a drop; mix, and divide them into 6 Doſes. Or,

(2.) Take Marjoram, *Arabian* Stœchas-Flowers, of each 5 grains; Nutmegs 3 grains; Muſtard-ſeed 2 grains; Oil of Roſemary a drop; make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take Nutmegs a dram; Cinnamon half a dram; Mace, Cloves, Marjoram, Betony, Roſemary, Lavender-Flowers, of each half a ſcruple; make all into a fine Powder, and divide it into Doſes, of half a dram each. Or,

(4.) Take Rhodium-wood a dram; yellow Saunders, *Florentine*-Orrice, of each half a dram; *Spaniſh* Ange-

lica a ſcruple; Mace 10 grains; apoplectic Balſam 2 grains; make them into a groſs Powder.

The laſt of theſe is deſign'd only for the Scent, but might alſo be of ſervice if powder'd fine and taken inwardly, for which reaſon Damask Roſes are left out, which ſome put in; the former are of Service in all nervous Diſorders, and they ſtrengthen and fortify the Head againſt Fumes and Vapours from Indigeſtion and a diſtemper'd Fluid, which they purge and clear away from the Fibres, as much as a common Cathartic cleanſes the firſt Paſſages; they may be taken Morning or Night, or both, in any convenient Liquor, or made into a Bole with Marmalade. Or,

(5.) Take the white part of Peacock's Dung 16 grains; Salt of Amber 5 grains; make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

This by ſome is accounted a Specific in an Epilepſy and Vertigo, but the preſent Practice does not much regard ſuch Things; it is ordered twice a-day in a Glaſs of Wine, or made into a Bole. Or,

(6.) Take Male Piony-Root, human Skull, of each 5 grains; native Cinnabar half a ſcruple; mix them in a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(7.) Take *Pulvis de Gutteta* 15 grains; Caſtor, and Troches of Myrrh, of each 6 grains; Saffron 3 grains; make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(8.) Take Miſſletoe in powder, Cinnabar native, of each half a dram; Salt of Amber and Caſtor, of each 5 grains; make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(9.) Take Troches of Myrrh 15 grains; Saffron, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each 5 grains; Oil of Roſemary a drop; make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are more deſigned for regulating the Diſorders that ariſe from a diſtemper'd nervous Fluid, than to repair its Waſte and fortify the Tone of the Nerves, as thoſe of the aromatic Kind are; and therefore theſe are alſo of Service in hypochondriacal and hyſterical Affections, and to be preſcrib'd in Spaſms, or Convulſions of any Kind whatſoever; and it is with this ſort that the Convulſions of Children are to be encounter'd, only leſſening the Doſes in proportion to their Age; they are to be repeated as often as particular Symptoms require. Or,

(10.) Take Muſtard-ſeed and Cloves, of each 15 grains; Nutmeg a dram; Cinnamon and Mace, of each half a dram; Marjoram and Lavender-Flowers, of each a ſcruple; make them into a Powder in Doſes of half a ſcruple each.

This is, as it were, a Mixture of the two former Kinds of Cephalics, for the Muſtard deterges, as the Aromatics warm and ſtrengthen the Nerves; it may be taken once or twice a-day in any convenient Liquor; or being ſprinkled upon a Toaſt, and ſoak'd in Wine or Ale, it may be eat.

Carminatives.

Pulvis Carminativus, *Powder to expel Wind.*

(1.) Take Seeds of Aniſe and ſweet Fennel of each a dram; Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Cloves, and Saffron, of each half a dram; make all into a fine Powder for 8 Doſes. Or,

(2.) Take Aniſeed and ſweet Fennel-ſeed, of each half a dram: Nutmeg and Cinnamon, of each a ſcruple; long Pepper and Cloves, of each 6 grains; Maſtich a ſcruple; make all into a fine Powder for 6 Doſes.

Or, (3.) Take Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves and Ginger, of each a ſcruple; Seeds of Aniſe, Caraway, Coriander, ſweet Fennel, Bay-Berries, of each half a dram; Loaf-ſugar 2 drams; make all into a fine Powder,

der, and divide it into Doſes of 2 ſcruples each. Or,

(4.) Take the thin yellow Rind of *Seville*-Oranges, Cummin-Seed, of each 10 grains; Caſtor 5 grains; long Pepper a grain; make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(5.) Take Seeds of Coriander a dram; Aniſeed and ſweet Fennel-ſeed, of each a ſcruple; Nutmeg 10 grains; Cinnamon, Cloves, of each a ſcruple; white Sugar 2 ſcruples; make them into a fine Powder, to be divided into Doſes of half a dram or 2 ſcruples each, or keep it together to rub upon a Toaſt.

Theſe are all of Service to break Wind off the Stomach, and diſperſe thoſe Flatulencies that ariſe from Indigeſtion, but chiefly from the Spleen and a heavy Blood; for a weak Stomach is not ſo much fortify'd by theſe Things as by Bitters and Subaſtringents, for their Oilineſs palls the Stomach, eſpecially if they be loaded with an addition of chymical Oils, as ſome injudiciouſly order, and they occaſion troubleſome and offenſive Belchings; where the Diſorder is therefore only in the Stomach, half a Lemon, or its Juice ſqueez'd out, is a much better digeſtive; but theſe are of Service in the *Flatus's* of hypochondriacal Perſons, and will help to give eaſe in all hyſterical Cholics, eſpecially if join'd with ſomewhat of a narcotic Quality; to young Children, who are much ſubject to the Gripes, a proportionable diminution of the Doſe will frequently procure Eaſe, if given in their Victuals, or any other convenient Vehicle.

Hyſterics.

Pulvis Hyſtericus Vulnerarius, *A Healing Hyſteric Powder.*

(1.) Take Sperma Ceti, half a dram; Caſtor and Saffron, of each 3 grains; white Loaf-Sugar, half a ſcruple; Make this a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Zedoary, 1 ſcruple, in fine Powder; Troches of Myrrh and Sperma Ceti, of each 15 grains; Balſam of *Peru*, 2 drops. Mix into a Powder. Or,

(3.) Take Sperma Ceti and fine Loaf Sugar, of each half a dram. Make them into a Powder.

Theſe are moſt ſuited to cleanſe and heal the *Uterus* after Delivery, and are proper to take, whether any hyſterical Symptoms appear or not; becauſe they forward thoſe neceſſary Cleanſings, which being obſtructed will do a great deal of miſchief.

Pulvis Hyſtericus Fœtidus, *The Fœtid Hyſteric Powder.*

(4.) Take Troches of Myrrh, 15 grains; Caſtor, Salt of Amber, and Saffron, of each 5 grains; Aſſafœtida, 2 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(5.) Take Myrrh, Caſſamunair-Root, of each 10 grains; Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each 5 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(6.) Take wild Valerian-Root, 1 ſcruple; Caſtor, and Saffron, of each 5 grains; Aſſafœtida, 3 grains. Make a powder for one Doſe. Or,

(7.) Take Powder of Savin, and Myrrh, of each 10 grains: Caſtor and Saffron, of each 4 grains; Grains of Paradiſe, 2 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(8.) Take wild Valerian-Root, Caſſamunair-Root, of each 8 grains; Troches of Myrrh, 10 grains; Saffron and Caſtor, of each 3 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are of that kind that deaden and deſtroy that inordinate Emotion of the nervous Fluid, which ariſes from uncommon Titillation or Irritation of the Uterine Fibres; and in ſome meaſure alſo help to deterge and empty the Glands of thoſe Parts, whoſe Turgeſcency contributes to ſuch Diſorders. For this reaſon they are by no means proper for Perſons

with Child, for fear of Abortion. On the ſame account likewiſe, the following are to be uſed with like Caution.

Pulvis Emmenagogus,
A Powder to promote the Menſes.

(1.) Take Salt of Steel, and Myrrh, of each 8 grains; Saffron and Caſtor, of each 5 grains; Oil of Savin, 1 drop. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Borax, Salt of Steel, and Saffron, of each 5 grains; fine Loaf-Sugar, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Pennyroyal, 1 drop. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take Powder of black Hellebore, 10 grains; of Savin, Caſtor and Saffron, of each 5 grains; Salt of Amber, 4 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take Powder of black Hellebore, 15 grains; Salt of Amber, 6 grains; Saffron, 5 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe.

In all Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, and the proper Uterine Diſcharges, theſe will be of ſervice, whether to ſingle or child-bearing Perſons. It has been already ſhew'd where the Steel and where the Hellebore Compoſitions are moſt ſuitable for theſe purpoſes. They may be given once or twice a day, in a little Pennyroyal-Water, or White-wine, or made into Boles with Syrup of Mugwort.

Pulvis Hyſtericus Odoratus,
The Sweet Hyſteric Powder.

(1.) Take Caſſamunair Root, 1 ſcruple; Aromaticum Roſatum, 10 grains; Musk and Camphire, of each 3 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take *Pulvis de Gutteta*, Cinnabar native, of each 15 grains; Musk and Camphire, of each 4 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take *Species Diambræ*, 1 ſcruple; Camphire and Salt of Amber, of each 3 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take Borax, 10 grains; *Species Diambræ* and Saffron, of each 5 grains; Salt of Amber, Musk and Camphire, of each 3 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe.

There are not many Hyſterical Caſes wherein *Sweets* will agree; yet they ſometimes chance to hit, when nothing elſe will; but in Hypochondriacal Diſorders, which are near akin in the other Sex, they frequently take place with ſucceſs. They may be given once or twice, or oftner in a day, with White-Wine, Pennyroyal-Water, or any other convenient Vehicle, as Symptoms indicate.

Strengtheners.

Pulvis Incraſſans,
An incraſſating Powder.

(1.) Take Root of Comfrey, Mouſe-fleſh dry'd in an Oven, of each half a ſcruple; powder of Gum Tragacanth, 5 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Powder of a whole Hedge-Hog bak'd dry in an Oven, 1 ſcruple; Maſtich and Gum Tragacanth, of each 5 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are principally directed againſt involuntary making of Urine, and are accounted Specifics in ſuch Caſes; therefore we ſhall not pretend to reaſon upon their *Modus Operandi*, but leave them to the Practice of ſuch as have Faith in them; with the Powder of a Female Secundine; Cock's Gizzard, and the like Conceits. Or,

(3.) Take Seeds of Henbane, and of white Poppies, of each 6 grains; ſealed Earth and Bole, of each 10 grains; Sugar of Roſes, 8 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take

(4.) Take *Solomon*'s Seal, Comfrey-Roots, of each 10 grains; fine *Armenian* Bole and *Japan* Earth, of each 5 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(5.) Take Marſhmallow Root, Gum Arabic, Dragon's-Blood, of each 5 grains; fine *Armenian* Bole, 10 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe all conduce both to thicken and ſoften the Blood, and cement lacerated Veſſels; and are therefore good againſt Hæmorrhages of all kinds; and alſo contribute to prevent, if not reſtore Ruptures, and thoſe unnatural Diſtenſions of ſome Parts from Weakneſs. They ought to be uſed, for ſome time together, and given at leaſt twice a day, in a Glaſs of red Wine, or any other convenient Liquor, or made into Boles with Marmalade or Syrup of Quinces.

Pulvis Aſtringens,
An Aſtringent Powder.

(1.) Take Kermes-Berries and Tormentil-Root, of each 15 grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take *Japan* Earth, and Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, of each 15 grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take Balauſtines, and Powder of Cinnamon, of each 10 grains; Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, and *Diambræ*, of each 5 grains. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take aſtringent Saffron of Steel, 10 grains; Dragon's-Blood and Alum, of each 5 grains; Sugar of Lead, 2 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(5.) Take Gum-Lac and Dragon's-Blood, of each 10 grains; aſtringent Saffron of Iron, 15 grains. Mix them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(6.) Take Maſtich and *Japan* Earth, of each 10 grains; Sugar of Roſes, 15 grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(7.) Take *Lemnian* and *Japan* Earth, Bole and Dragon's-Blood, of each 5 grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(8.) Take aſtringent Saffron of Iron, and Seeds of Henbane, of each 10 grains; Sugar of Lead, 3 grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(9.) Take Alum and Nutmeg, of each 1 ſcruple. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are from moderately binding to powerfully ſtyptic; and therefore may be preſcrib'd as particular Symptoms and Exigencies require. Some are good againſt Abortion, and all thoſe Weakneſſes which Women are moſt ſubject to, particularly the Whites; and a continued Uſe will prevail againſt old Gleets in either Sex: *Diarrhœa*'s likewiſe are to be remov'd by them. But for ſuch Symptomatical Fluxes as happen in Fevers, at their firſt appearance, eſpecially thoſe which precede the Small-Pox and Meaſles, the following may be yet more convenient.

(10.) Take Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, 1 ſcruple; red Coral, 15 grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

(11.) Take Species for the Confection of *Fracaſtorius*, 1 ſcruple; red Coral, 10 grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

(12.) Take Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, and of *Fracaſtorius*, of each 12 grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop. Mix for one Doſe.

Theſe ought to be repeated every 3, 4, or 6 hours, as the Symptoms

are

are more or leſs preſſing; care being taken that ſuch diſtance be obſerv'd, that above 2 grains of *Opium* are not exceeded in 12 hours time.

Pulvis Abſorbens,
An Abſorbent Powder.

(1.) Take white Chalk, Crabs-Eyes and fine Loaf-Sugar, of each 1 ſcruple. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Oriental Pearl prepared, and Crab's-Eyes, of each 15 grains; white Chalk, 10 grains; fine Sugar, 1 ſcruple. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take Bole, and red Coral, of each 16 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take calcin'd Hartſhorn levigated, and *Armenian* Bole, of each 15 grains; white Chalk and fine Sugar, of each 10 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe may be given almoſt at diſcretion, in any convenient Liquor; and are chiefly good in immediately deſtroying that Corroſion at the Stomach from ſome ſharp Humour, which is commonly call'd the Heart-burn. But they are of moſt ſervice to Children; the Doſes being proportionably leſſened; becauſe Children are much more ſubject to Acidities in the firſt Paſſages; and indeed owe moſt of their Diſorders to ſuch Cauſes; upon which account theſe are properly term'd *Sweetners:* but in thoſe Foulneſſes of Blood which deform the Skin with Blotches, and which are ſuppos'd to want ſuch Correctors, theſe will avail very little; therefore the common Practice relies too much upon them in ſuch Caſes.

Pulvis Æthiopicus,
The Æthiopic Powder.

Take Æthiops Mineral, made without Fire, half a pound; Crude Antimony, 1 pound. Mix them into a Powder.

This is an admirable Medicine in all thoſe obſtinate cutaneous Foulneſſes, wherein the foregoing will not take place, and will conquer almoſt the worſt Leproſies. It may be given half a dram 2 or 3 times in a day; and it would be of advantage to have the Patient well vomited firſt. This is preſcribed in one of the publick Hoſpitals. And I have been informed it is a great Secret amongſt Farriers and ſome skilful Leaches, for curing what they commonly call the Mange in Cattle.

Stomachics.

Pulvis Stomachicus Amarus.
A Bitter Stomach Powder.

(1.) Take Powder of Gentian-Root, 15 grains; yellow Peel of *Seville* Orange, 8 grains; Saffron 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Gentian-Root, and Bay-Berries, of each 10 grains; Galangal and Saffron, of each 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take Camomile-Flowers, Gentian-Root, and *Winter*'s Cinnamon, of each 10 grains; Saffron, 4 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take Gentian-Root, Nutmeg, and Roch-Alum, of each 1 ſcruple; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drop; Cochineal, 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe warm and invigorate a cold relax'd Stomach, and where they can be thus comply'd with in ſubſtance, are in ſome Caſes of better ſervice than Tinctures made with them. In old Agues, that have eluded the Force of the *Bark*, theſe will often make a Cure; and the latter will ſeldom fail to do it, if taken twice a day, on the well days, and

and an hour before the coming of the Fit. They are alſo good in thoſe Cachexies which tend towards a Dropſy, and will deſtroy Worms. And becauſe what is principally for this laſt Intention, has amongſt the *Simples, Part* 2. been given under this Diviſion, we ſhall ſubjoin a few Examples of ſuch as are generally in extemporaneous Preſcription for ſuch Purpoſes.

Pulvis Anthelminthicus,
Powder to kill Worms.

(1.) Take Powder of Coralline, and Æthiops Mineral made without fire, of each 15 grains; Saffron, 2 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Powder of Tin, 10 grains; Æthiops Mineral, 15 grains; Powder of Savin and Saffron, of each 3 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take Tin reduced to an impalpable Powder, 1 ſcruple; Æthiops Mineral, 10 grains; fine Sugar, 6 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

For young Children the Doſes may be proportionably leſſen'd, and one may be given every night and morning in a little common Treacle; for they will not conveniently mix with thin Liquors. Their Uſe ought to be continued for ſome days together; and then they will hardly ever fail of deſtroying what Worms are in the Bowels. But where ſuch things alſo require the Help of Cathartics, as generally they do, then every third day give ſome of thoſe hereafter to be met with under that Diviſion, in this Section.

Balſamics.

There are few *Simples* of this Claſs reducible into the *Form* of a *Powder*, becauſe they are generally *natural Balſams*, and not hard enough for any but the *liquid Forms*. Little therefore can be conveniently preſcrib'd in this manner for the purpoſe of a *Balſamic*.

Pulvis Balſamicus,
A Balſamic Powder.

(1.) Take Balſam of *Tolu*, 10 grains; Myrrh and Benjamin, of each 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Sperma Ceti and Crabs-Eyes, of each 1 ſcruple. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take Sperma Ceti, 1 ſcruple; Myrrh, 10 grains; Flowers of Benjamin, 5 grains; fine Loaf-Sugar, 10 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are healing and pectoral, and may be given twice a Day, either with a Spoonful of Sugar, or made into a Bole with any convenient Pulp or Syrup; for they will not eaſily mix with a thin aqueous Liquor; becauſe of the Fatneſs of the *Sperma Ceti*. It is here alſo to be noted, that there is a Balſam of *Tolu* too thin for this purpoſe; but ſome there is which comes over in Shells quite brittle, aod will eaſily powder with rubbing. Or,

(4.) Take Maſtich and Myrrh in fine Powder, of each 15 grains; Flowers of Benjamin, 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(5.) Take Olibanum, Powder of Gum Tragacanth and of Benjamin, of each 10 grains; *London* Laudanum, 1 grain. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(6.) Take Powder of Gum Arabic, Maſtich and Myrrh, of each 10 grains; Flowers of Benjamin, 5 grains; *London* Laudanum, 1 grain and an half. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe

Theſe are good in Catarrhs and tickling Defluctions of Rheum, and may be given every night, going to bed; either mix'd with ſome proper Liquor, or made into a Bole with Marmalade.

Pulvis Splanchnicus,
A Powder for the Viſcera.

(1.) Take Spikenard, Saffron, Maſtich, Long-Pepper, and Rhubarb, of each 5 grains; Turmeric, 10 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Spikenard, Cinnamon, Maſtich and Rhubarb, of each 6 grains; Saffron, 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Steel is very conveniently preſcribed with things of this Intention, and therefore may be added to the foregoing. Thus,

(3.) Take Rhubarb, 10 grains; Cinnamon and Maſtich, of each 5 grains; Salt of Steel, and Saffron, of each 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take Cinnamon, Spikenard, Salt of Steel, Saffron and Rhubarb, of each 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are of ſervice in all Cachexies, Foulneſſes of the *Viſcera*, and particularly in the Jaundice and Dropſy; but other Forms ſo much more conveniently ſupply us with plenty for this purpoſe, that no more Examples of this kind are here required.

Diuretics.

Pulvis Diureticus,
A Diuretick Powder.

(1.) Take *Sal. Prunel.* 12 grains; Egg-Shells powder'd, 8 grains; Salt of Amber, 4 grains; Sugar, 1 ſcruple. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(2.) Take Crabs-Eyes levigated, 15 grains; Cream of Tartar, *Sal. Prunel.* of each 8 grains; Salt of Amber, 4 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take Tartar of Vitriol, and *Sal. Prunel.* of each 6 grains; Powder of Crabs-Eyes, 15 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take Tartar of Vitriol and Cream of Tartar, of each 1 dram; Oil of Cloves, 1 drop. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are for little elſe than to cool the Urine in *Gonorrhœa's*, and where the Parts are eroded or hurt by the raking of Gravel; for they are not much to be encourag'd in Obſtructions of Urine; becauſe they force ſo ſtrongly that way, that if they cannot break through, they will render the Obſtruction more obſtinate. The laſt of theſe is after the manner of ſuch, who imagining all Diſtempers owe their Original to an *Alkali*, conſtantly preſcribe *Acids*; but as this *Hypotheſis* was not founded on *Experiments*, nor conducted by a *mechanical* Way of reaſoning, it is now entirely forgot. For ſuch Diuretics, as ſoften and widen the Paſſages, which is much the more laudable Practice, take the following for Examples.

(5.) Take Saxifrage Root and Marſhmallow-Root, of each 1 dram; Crabs-Eyes and fine Loaf-Sugar, of each 2 drams; *Sal. Prunel.* 1 dram. Make them into a Powder; and allow half a dram to each Doſe. Or,

(6.) Take Millepedes prepared, *Sal. Prunel.* and *Sperma Ceti*, of each 6 grains; fine Loaf-Sugar, 1 ſcruple. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(7.) Take Powder of Marſhmallow-Root, 10 grains; Salt of Amber, 5 grains; fine white Sugar, 1 ſcruple. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe.

A

At the ſame time that theſe forward the Diſcharge by Urine, they alſo relax and widen the Paſſages; which is the ſureſt and moſt ſafe way to procure ſuch Evacuation. And all that can be conveniently preſcrib'd for this Intention, does alſo at the ſame time anſwer that of a Cooler: ſo that there will not be occaſion to inſtance any thing of that Form under this Diviſion; theſe being ſufficient for the ſame.

Alexipharmics.

A great deal that was order'd for this Intention in the form of a Bole, may be ſuitable alſo to this; by omitting the liquid Ingredients, and giving the other in Powder; however, the following Examples may be of ſome ſervice.

(1.) Take *Lapis Contrayervæ*, 1 ſcruple; Saffron, 5 grains. Make them into a Powder. Or,

(2.) Take Contrayerva-Root, half a ſcruple; *Virginia* Snake-Root and Saffron, of each 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(3.) Take *Goa*-Stone, *Contrayerva*-Root, of each 10 grains; Caſtor and Saffron, of each 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(4.) Take *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, 1 ſcruple; *Virginia* Snake-Root, 8 grains; Saffron and Caſtor, of each 4 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(5.) Take *Virginia* Snake-Root, *Spaniſh* Angelica, and Contrayerva-Root, of each 6 grains; Myrrh and Saffron, of each 5 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(6.) Take Viper's Fleſh powder'd, *Virginia* Snake-Root, and Contrayerva-Root, of each 8 grains; Saffron 4 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(7.) Take Viper's Fleſh powder'd, 15 grains; Saffron and Camphire, of each 5 grains; Opium 1 grain. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(8.) Take diaphoretic Antimony, 15 grains; *Virginia* Snake-Root, 8 grains; Camphire and Saffron, of each 3 grains. Make them into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

(9.) Take Tormentil Root, 2 drams; *Spaniſh* Angelica, *Virginia* Snake-Root, Contrayerva-Root, Zedoary, Spikenard, *Celtic* Nard and Saffron, of each 1 ſcruple; Mace, half a dram; Camphire, Opium, of each 10 grains. Make all into a fine Powder, half a dram for a Doſe.

This laſt is proper for an Officinal Medicine; and is very good in all kinds of Fevers, where either a Diaphoreſis or Reſt is to be encouraged. We have in ſome of theſe, as well as thoſe of another Form, order'd *Gaſcoign*'s Powder, more for Cuſtom-ſake than any other Reaſon: but have not therefore truſted it except in company with other Ingredients of ſome Virtue and Efficacy. And theſe may be given in convenient Juleps, as often as the State of a Fever requires. If volatile Salts are at any time judg'd neceſſary to be mix'd with them, they ought to be ſo order'd at the moment of taking, for Reaſons before given. In *Intermittents*, the *Cortex* may be given by it ſelf, from 1 ſcruple, to 1 dram at a Doſe; and repeated in the Intervals of the Fits as often as required; or where the Intervals are not very diſtinct, it may be join'd with ſome proper *Alexipharmics*: but when they ſettle into confirm'd Agues, the following I have often uſed with ſucceſs.

Take Camomile Flowers, Myrrh, Gentian, Bay-berries, of each 1 dram; Flowers of Benjamin and Saffron, of each half a dram. Make them

them into a Powder, half a dram for a Dose.

Many trust to the *Camomile Flowers* only, with some Salt of Wormwood; but such do not consider, that the Air will fuse the Salt, though indeed the Medicine will often answer its Intention. These ought to be continu'd some time, and follow'd close, *viz.* 3 or 4 times in a day; and the Patient ought to live upon a warm subastringent Diet, and drink strong rough Liquors, such as red Wine, or old stale Beer; and when the Disease is once conquer'd by this means, there is no fear of a Return; as there is after it is put away with the *Bark* only.

Cathartics.

All the dry Ingredients that are in Pills or Boles of this Class, may be easily preserv'd in this Form; but for Examples, we shall farther give a few Instances here.

Pulvis Catharticus,
A purging Powder.

(1.) Take Resin of Jalap, and Scammony, of each 5 grains; Cream of Tartar and fine Loaf-Sugar, of each 25 grains; Oil of Cloves, 1 drop. Make them into a Powder for one Dose. Or,

(2.) Take Jalap Root in fine Powder, 2 scruples; Oil of Cloves, 1 drop. Mix them for one Dose. Or,

(3.) Take Jalap, 1 scruple; Gamboge, 10 grains; Cream of Tartar, half a dram. Mix them for one Dose.

There are few of the milder Cathartics reducible to this Form; and it is most customary to order a proper Dose of some of the Officinal purging Powders, given in the foregoing Part, without any Mixture. For Children, *Rhubarb* and the *Cornachine* Powders are the usual Purgers.

Sternutatories.

There have been many Compositions of Medicines under this Form, for purging the Head by sneezing, but they now all give place to the Powder of *Asarum* Leaves, or what at the physical Stalls, the Women call *Assarabacca*; which is an admirable Medicine for this Purpose: and therefore it is not worth the Pains of inserting any thing else here for this use. The common Tobacco Snuffs are sufficiently in fashion, and want no Recommendation to bring them into use; but rather the contrary; many taking them to great Excess. For an ordinary and pleasant Cephalic Snuff likewise in some particular Disorders of the Head, especially those attended with *Vertigo's* and Faintness, the ordinary *Sal Volatile*, diluted small enough to take up the Nose, excels every thing; and has not those Inconveniences of drying and stuffing the Nose, as the powder'd Snuffs have.

SECT. IX.

Of Glysters, Injections, and Suppositories.

THE first of these was formerly call'd in to answer many Intentions which the present Practice has no recourse to, as having contriv'd more effectual and less troublesom Means of Cure; and they are not

seldom used but to make a sudden Discharge, whereby Relief may be sooner had than from the Course of an ordinary Cathartic; as in Cholics, wherein purging Glysters are commonly prescrib'd; or where the nature of a Disease will not admit of the Operation of a Purge by the Stomach, as in acute Distempers, and then emollient Glysters are ordered to relax the Bowels, and just keep the Body open; and in Fluxes and other Weakness of the Intestines they are now sometimes order'd with cordial Restringents, because they more immediately bring the Medicine to the Seat of the Disease than when it is received otherwise; in all those Intentions take the following for Examples.

Enema commune,
The common Glyster.

Take of the common Glyster-Decoction (describ'd *Part* 3. *Sect.* 11.) 10 ounces; Honey of Mercury 2 ounces; common Salt half an ounce; Oil of Camomile an ounce; mix for a Glyster, to give Milk-warm. Or,

Take common Glyster-Decoction 12 ounces; *Pil. Colchia* the lesser a dram, dissolv'd in Syrup of Damask Roses an ounce; Oil of Camomile an ounce and half; Oil of Aniseeds half a dram; or 20 drops; make all into a Glyster.

These are proper in ordinary Cases to relax the Belly, and give two or three Stools; and where these would be too ruffling, even Milk and Sugar may suffice; but in apoplectic and lethargic Cases, and also in the dry Gripes and obstinate Costiveness with great Pain, the following may be more to the purpose.

Enema catharticum,
A purging Glyster.

(1.) Take common Glyster-Decoction 10 ounces; *Pil. ex duobus* a dram and half; Syrup of Buckthorn an ounce; Oil of Juniper 2 drams; of Camomile an ounce; mix for a Glyster. Or,

(2.) Take common Glyster-Decoction 10 ounces; *Vinum Benedictum* 2 ounces; Sal Gem half an ounce; Oil of Camomile an ounce; mix for a Glyster. Or,

(3.) Take common Glyster-Decoction 3 ounces; *Pil. ex duobus* a dram; *Vinum Benedictum* 2 ounces; Sal Gem half an ounce; Oil of Amber 2 drams; Oil of Camomile an ounce; mix for a Glyster, to be given Milk-warm.

It has been controverted more than a little, how high in the Intestines Glysters may extend their Influence, and by all it is agreed that they get not beyond the Valve of the *Colon*, unless the peristaltic Motion, with the disposition of that Valve, be quite inverted, as in some Cases it so manifestly is, that Glysters have been thrown up by Vomit; but if it be supposed that they reach no farther than the *Rectum*, it may easily be conceiv'd how they help to fetch down the Contents of the whole intestinal Tube, by irritating and pulling the Fibres of the *Rectum* so forcibly, that they are shook quite to the remotest Part; and these strong ones last describ'd are supposed to assist in Apoplexies, and other great Disorders of the Head, not so much by the immediate Discharge they make, as by pulling and shaking the whole nervous System, which promotes their natural Vibrations, and throws off a great deal of adhesive superfluous Humours, as Water may be shook off a Sheet; in such Cases therefore Glysters cannot well be made too strong, nor can they be too bitter when they are given to destroy Worms, the *Ascarides* particularly, which sometimes are very troublesome in the *Rectum*. For an Example of such a Glyster take the following.

Enema

Enema Anthelminthicum,
A Glyſter to deſtroy Worms.

Take Colloquintida a dram and a half, ty'd up in a Rag; Savin, Rue, of each a handful; boil in a pound of Water to half a pound, to which add chymical Oil of Wormwood 15 drops; *Pil. Cochia* the leſſer a dram; Syrup of Damask Roſes an ounce; Oil of Camomile an ounce and half; mix for a Glyſter.

But this Caution ought generally to be obſerv'd, not to be too buſy with theſe for hyſterical People, for by Proximity and Conſent of Parts it is not poſſible to give any conſiderable Irritation to the *Rectum*, but the *Uterus* will ſo far feel it, as to be thrown into ſtrange Diſorders, which makes Glyſters in general inconvenient for theſe People; but if any thing neceſſarily indicates any Aſſiſtance from hence, uſe the following, or ſomewhat like it.

Enema hyſtericum,
An hyſteric Glyſter.

Take round Birthwort-Root an ounce; Rue, Pennyroyal, Camomile-Flowers, of each a handful and a half; boil in a ſufficient quantity of Water to 10 ounces; in which diſſolve ſtrained Aſſa-fœtida a dram; Oil of Amber 2 drams; of Camomile an ounce; and brown Sugar a Spoonful or two; mix for a Glyſter.

When Wind is very troubleſome in the Bowels, and by being ſometimes pent, occaſions Cholic Pains, the following, or ſomewhat like it, may be of ſervice.

Enema Carminativum,
A carminative Glyſter.

Take Camomile-Flowers a handful; Bay-berries, Juniper-berries, of each an ounce; ſweet Fennel and Cummin-ſeed, of each half an ounce; juſt ſimmer in a ſufficient quantity of Water to ſtrain 10 ounces; to which add Oil of Aniſeed 2 drams; common Sallet-Oil an ounce and a half; brown Sugar a ſpoonful, mix for a Glyſter.

Enema Hemorhoidale,
A Glyſter for the Piles.

Take Galls bruiſed 3 ounces; boil them in a ſufficient quantity of Spring Water to 6 ounces, and ſtrain it out for a Glyſter.

This is much extoll'd by ſome for what its Title expreſſes; it is to be repeated as there is occaſion.

Some Authors have very odd Conceits of Wind in the Bowels, and make a ſtrange Diſtinction between what they call ſo and Vapours; but ſuch Confuſion ſeems altogether to ariſe for want of rightly underſtanding the *Sanctorian Perſpiration*; for there is little more in all thoſe Diſorders ſuppoſed to proceed from Wind, than a perſpirable Matter flying off from ſome Parts, and collecting together in Vapours too groſs to paſs thro' others, until by ſome means it can be rarified thin enough to paſs, or ſome Paſſage be opened to give it vent, as has been explain'd already, *Claſs* 2. *Sect.* 1. *Part* 2. The Diſtinction of a nervous Cholic (many of which are thoſe call'd hyſterical) from an humoral one, is made with good reaſon; not that it is from a *Gas*, or ſome imaginary Spirituality, as the metaphyſical *Helmont* uſed to talk, but from Spaſms of the Nerves, owing to the ſame Cauſes, which will draw them into Convulſions in any other Part, and therefore are they always beſt treated with Emollients, and ſuch Things as ſoften and relax the Fibres, or make them inſenſible of thoſe Vellications which before convuls'd them; and the ſame things that anſwer this Intention, are likewiſe good in bilious Cholics, becauſe the ſame Things which relax the Fibres, ſheath and blunt the Points of the irritating Humours, and becauſe

cause to this Purpose greater Quantities of Oils, and some Ingredients which cannot well pass the Stomach, are best convey'd to the Parts affected by a Glyster.

Enema Emolliens,
An Emollient Glyster.

(1.) Take Milk 10 ounces; Oil of Camomile 3 ounces; Pulp of Cassia an ounce; mix them for a Glyster. Or,

(2.) Take thin strain'd Gruel 10 ounces; Oil of Olives 3 ounces; Pulp of Cassia an ounce; brown Sugar a Spoonful; make them into a Glyster. Or,

(3.) Take fat Mutton, Veal or Chicken-Broth, 10 ounces; Oil of sweet Almonds 4 ounces; Sugar a spoonful; mix 'em for a Glyster. Or,

(4.) Take Linseed Oil and common Oil of Camomile, of each 4 ounces; Oil of Turpentine and Aniseed, of each 2 drams; mix them for a Glyster.

These are proper in all bilious and convulsive Cholics; and because the latter often happen from the Gravel or Stone, by consent of Parts, with Lenients are also sometimes given such Things as are supposed to reach even the Seat of the Disorder immediately, besides what they do by relaxing, by consent, all the Parts near which they are injected, which is common to them with all other Glysters; for Examples hereof take the following.

Enema Terebinthinatum,
A Turpentine Glyster.

(1.) Take *Venice*-Turpentine an ounce; grind it with the Yolk of an Egg, and then mix it with 10 ounces of common Decoction for Glysters, and add to it Oil of Juniper 2 drams; Oil of Turpentine a dram; Syrup of Marshmallows 2 ounces; and coarse brown Sugar an ounce; mix them for a Glyster. Or,

(2.) Take *Venice*-Turpentine half an ounce; by the help of Yolk of Egg mix it with 8 ounces of Milk; to which add Linseed Oil 3 ounces; Syrup of Marshmallows 2 ounces; Oil of Turpentine and Aniseed, of each 2 drams; brown Sugar a spoonful, or an ounce; mix them for a Glyster. Or,

(3.) Take Balsam Capivi 2 drams; mix it with the Yolk of an Egg, and dissolve it by degrees with 8 ounces of common Decoction, in which has been boil'd to solution half an ounce of *Castile*-Soap; to which add common Oil of Camomile 2 ounces; Oil of Juniper and Aniseed, of each a dram and a half; brown Sugar an ounce; mix them for a Glyster.

But besides evacuating and softening the Bowels by this means, there is an Intention of great moment, which is conveniently assisted this way, and that is strengthning and astringing them in long and obstinate Diarrhœa's and Dysenteries.

Enema Balsamicum,
A healing Glyster.

(1.) Take the Broth made of a Sheep's Inwards, or of the Head chopp'd to pieces, 10 ounces; Yolk of Eggs N° 2; Sheep's Suet 2 ounces; *Lucatellus*'s Balsam half an ounce; mix for a Glyster, and give it warm enough for the Suet to remain melted. Or,

(2.) Take very strong Broth made of a Sheep's Head 10 ounces; Diascordium half an ounce; Yolk of two Eggs; Bees-wax an ounce; mix for a Glyster, to be given pretty warm.

These will greatly heal, and as it were plaister over the Bowels, after being made raw by long Fluxes; and where the Bowels are very much relax'd, the Glysters may be made much more restringent. Thus,

Enema Reſtringens,
A reſtringent Glyſter.

(3.) Take Diaſcordium made without Honey half an ounce; diſſolve it with the Yolks of two Eggs in the white Hartſhorn Drink 8 ounces; and mix for a Glyſter. Or,

(4.) Take Balauſtines and red Roſe Leaves, of each half an ounce; Pomegranate-Peels an ounce; burnt Hartſhorn 2 ounces; boil them in ſtrong Mutton-Broth 14 ounces to 8; in which diſſolve Diaſcordium made without Honey half an ounce, and the Yolks of two Eggs, and mix for a Glyſter. Or,

(5.) Take ſtrong Sheep's-Head Broth 6 ounces; Powder of Cinnamon a dram; of *Japan*-Earth half a dram; the Yolks of two Eggs; mix them for a Glyſter. Or,

(6.) Take of the white Drink 6 ounces; Diaſcordium half an ounce; *Venice*-Treacle and Bole-Armeniac, of each 2 drams; mix for a Glyſter.

The Things contriv'd for this Intention ought always to be in a little quantity, becauſe they will thus remain the longer, whereas a greater would ſooner occaſion their Diſcharge; they ought likewiſe to be given chiefly juſt before going to-bed, that by ſleeping upon them they may be retain'd, if poſſible, till Morning, or as long as can be. Whether Alexipharmics given in this manner may contribute to a *Diaphoreſis*, or drive the *Radii* of the Miaſms outward, from the Centre to the Circumference, as ſome very unintelligibly talk who have encourag'd this Practice, is not worth our Enquiry, becauſe there is now no dependance upon it for ſuch Purpoſes; or whether a Perſon may in ſome extraordinary Injuries in the Stomach, or the firſt Paſſages, receive their Nouriſhment this way, becauſe ſuch Caſes very ſeldom happen, tho' the Hiſtories of Phyſic confirm to us many Inſtances of Succeſs in this Practice; and it is not ſtrange, becauſe there are many Lacteals within the reach of Glyſters, tho' they are not here ſo plentiful as in the ſmall Guts. How a Cordial can be ſupplied this way too, is not to our Purpoſe, becauſe there can be no neceſſity ſo to ſupply it. But as to ſpirituous Liquors injected by Glyſters affecting the Head, we have ſomething remarkable from Dr. *Fuller*, who, from the Effects of Brandy-Glyſters uſed in *Jamaica*, as related by Dr. *Stubbs* (Philoſ. Tranſ. N° 37.) which would fuddle thoſe who thus took them, altho' uſed in leſs quantity than when drank, decreas'd the quantity ſo given to two or three ounces, and often found Safety and Succeſs in it; which agrees not with the Account of *Salmon*, if any Regard can be given to ſuch a Pretender in Medicine, who ſays it was his common Practice, and after the true manner of any Empiric, gives ſome confident Inſtances of Cures done by it. But for ſuch uncommon Caſes as may require Glyſters warmer, and more narcotic than any of the former, take the following for Examples.

Enema Anodynum,
An anodyne Glyſter.

(1.) Take Diaſcordium without Honey half an ounce; the Yolks of two new laid Eggs; Canary 6 ounces; liquid Laudanum 40 drops; mix them for a Glyſter. Or,

(2.) Take Henbane and white Poppy-ſeed, of each half an ounce; Balauſtines and red Roſes, of each half a handful; boil in Smiths-Forge Water a pound to half a pound; ſtrain, and add Mithridate 3 drams; Spirit of Cinnamon an ounce; mix.

Or, (3.) Take *Venice*-Treacle 2 drams; Yolk of an Egg; mix them with Canary half a pound; and give it for a Glyſter. Or,

(4.) Take

(4.) Take Conserve of red Roses an ounce; Diascordium without Honey 2 drams; simmer them in Canary 6 ounces; and Spirit of Cinnamon 2 ounces; strain, and mix the Liquor with the Yolk of an Egg; and give it for a Glyster.

Oils and slippery Things are all improper for Glysters of this Kind, because they make the Parts too lax to retain them long enough to be of any considerable Service; in some long obstinate Diarrhœa's these may be continued every Night for some Weeks together, and if a suitable Diet and way of living be conform'd to at the same time, a great deal of Service may be done, especially if now and then a Dose of *Ipecacuanha* be given, which may astringe the Stomach, promote a better Digestion, and cut off a Supply of such Humours as irritate the Bowels, and sollicit their Evacuation oftner than Nature requires.

There is another Purpose for which Glysters are given, *viz.* when the Bark is absolutely necessary, and a Patient through Prejudice or Obstinacy cannot take it any other way, which is often the Case in young Children; for we have many Instances of its Success in Glysters; and for the manner of giving it so, take the following Example.

Enema Febrifugum,
A febrifuge Glyster.

Take *Peruvian* Bark in powder an ounce; boil it in a sufficient quantity of 3 or 4 different Waters, to make all, when put together, half a pound, to which add *Fracastorius*'s Confection without Honey half an ounce, and give it for a Glyster.

This may be made stronger or weaker, and be in a greater or lesser quantity, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient; what stands here is sufficient for a middle Constitution full grown, and is proportionably to be lessen'd for those of fewer Years; the manner is to give them as soon as a Fit is off, and repeat them after every Stool; or if they come not away, three or four may be repeated in a Day. Dr. *Helvetius* of *Paris* is the Person who has given most Credit to this Practice, and there is no fear of its succeeding if it be carefully managed; but he gave the Powder itself in common Water warm, tho' we take boiling it to be better, when it need not be strain'd out if it be finely powder'd and well boil'd; they may be check'd with Astringents and Opiates, as the Patient is more or less disposed to a Laxity; for if they continue not in the Bowels, but come again soon away, they will do little good.

Injections are a Form of Medicine used for a more immediate Conveyance to the affected Part, than by the common Course of Circulation it could be supposed to arrive, as into the Ears, *Penis*, or *Uterus*; and this is done by a Syringe or Glyster-pipe, as they best suit the Part to be injected; for those into the *Uterus*, the Syringes made to give Glysters which are the most convenient; or where the Patients are their own Operators, a common Glyster-pipe.

Injectio Auricularis,
An Injection for the Ears.

(1.) Take Rosemary-Flowers 2 handfuls; boil them in Boy's Urine from a pound and a half to a pound, to the Straining of which add Honey of Roses 4 ounces, for an Injection. Or,

(2.) Take Rosemary-Water a pound; *Hungary*-Water an ounce; common Honey 2 ounces; mix 'em together for an Injection. Or,

(4.) Take White-Wine a pound; *Hungary*-Water half an ounce; Honey 2 ounces; mix them for an Injection.

Theſe are uſed to ſyringe the Ears with, in order to waſh out the Wax that hardens there, and obſtructs the Hearing; Care muſt be had that it be not thrown in too forcibly, for fear of injuring the Membranes, which are extremely fine, eſpecially the Tympanum, and it is to be done with a ſhort-pip'd Syringe made on purpoſe for ſuch Uſes, and the Liquor ſhould be moderately warm; but that this may be done with the more Succeſs, ſomewhat like the following is to be dropt into the Ears every Night going to bed for ſome Nights together, and kept in with a little Cotton or Wool, which alſo by its Warmth aſſiſts the Operation.

Take Oil of bitter Almonds a dram; of Amber, of Roſemary, and of Marjoram, of each a drop; mix them together, and inſtil 2 or 3 drops into each Ear, or that moſt affected, every Night till the Cauſe ceaſes.

Injectio ad Gonorrhœam,
An Injection for a Gonorrhœa.

(1.) Take *Rhaſis*'s white Troches 3 drams; Camphire a ſcruple; diſſolve them in Spring-water 12 ounces for an Injection.

This injected into the *Urethra* 2 or 3 times a day will allay the Pain and Heat which is cauſed by the Urine and Sharpneſs of Matter diſcharg'd by a venereal Ulcer, and help to dry and heal it; but if it be an Excoriation only from a hot ſandy Urine, the following is better.

Take Marſhmallow-root and whole Linſeed, of each 2 drams; boil 'em in a pound of Water till it grows ſoft, and almoſt as thick as a Syrup; then ſtrain it, and uſe it for an Injection.

This admirably cools and lubricates the *Urethra*, and even in a Gonorrhœa it will greatly defend the Part againſt the Eroſion of purulent Matter, and prevent a *Cordee*. Or,

(3.) Take *Venice*-Turpentine 2 drams; mix it with a ſufficient quantity of the Yolk of Egg to incorporate with Linſeed Oil an ounce; and by degrees mix with it Barley-water a pound, for an Injection.

This is an excellent Medicine even taken inwardly in any Gonorrhœa, as may be ſeen under *Potio alba*; but if injected, it will ſoon cleanſe and heal up with Safety any Ulceration, from whence the Matter runs, if uſed 2 or 3 times a day. There are other Injections for this Purpoſe, which ſee under the Preparations of Copper, *Part* 2. but Practice does not ſo much fall into this way as it deſerves, for want of a truer Knowledge of the Diſtemper, as well as through fear of making too ſhort Cures.

Injectio Uterina,
An Injection for the Womb.

(1.) Take *Rhaſis*'s white Troches 2 drams; Sugar of Lead a ſcruple; diſſolve them in Barley-water, in which has been boil'd a handful; of red Roſe Leaves a pound; and make an Injection. Or,

(2.) Take *Roman* Vitriol 2 drams; Bole an ounce; boil them in Smiths Forge-Water 2 pounds to 1; when cold filter it, or let it ſettle fine by ſtanding, for an Injection.

The *Uterus* is ſubject to a great many Ails from Weakneſs, and thereby are occaſion'd Ouzings and Defluxions of Humours, which are very troubleſome, and ſometimes there is a continual bleeding, eſpecially if the Glands grow cancerous, as they do in many ſcrophulous Conſtitutions, particularly ſome time after Childbearing, and the flowing of the *Menſes* is over; in all ſuch Caſes therefore much Help may be had from hence, and according to the degree of Relaxation, or Aggravation of the Symptoms, they may be made more or leſs reſtringent, and be injected once a day, as there ſhall be occaſion; though

though as to those Bleedings which come some Years after the Stoppage of the *Menses*, we have the Authority of *Hippocrates* that they are fatal; but when they happen after hard Labour or difficult Miscarriages, they are to be remedied by such Things as restringe and restore the *Uterus* to its natural Tone; and in Weaknesses sometimes, merely from such Causes, the following may perhaps be yet more suitable.

Injectio——*Another*——

(3.) Take red Wine mulled with Spice as usual a sufficient quantity, inject it Milk-warm, or sit over the Steam of it hot, so that it may be received by those Parts. Or,

(4.) Take Mint, red Rose Leaves, and Sanicle, of each a handful; Cinnamon and Pimento, of each 2 drams; boil them in a pound of Water to half a pound; then add a pound of red Wine; and after a little simmering together, strain out the Liquor for an Injection, to be used just warm, or to sit over its Steam, when quite hot, without straining it.

Suppositories are used either when a Person cannot be put into a suitable Posture of Body to receive a Glyster, or when a Glyster is not likely to be retain'd long enough to be of any Service, either thro' Weakness, or want of Knowledge to hold it, as in Children, and Persons not sensible in acute Distempers; and they are likewise much less troublesome, when only a Stool is wanted.

(1.) Take Sal Gem 6 drams; boil it with a sufficient quantity of Honey to such a Consistence, as will roll up into a convenient Bigness and Shape to thrust up the Fundament. Or,

(2.) Take Sal Gem and Hiera Picra, of each half a dram; Honey enough to make a Suppository, to be used as the other.

There are many to be contriv'd somewhat different from these; and some use a bit of the Aloephangine Pill, or the Extract of *Rudius*; and for Children most commonly what the Confectioners sell by the Name of a *Violet Comfit*; they are first to be dipt in Oil, or just rubb'd over with a little Butter, to ease their Passage.

SECT. X.

Of Gargles, Lotions, and Collyriums.

THE first of these are used chiefly either to cool and cleanse the Mouth from Phlegm, and then are acid and subastringent, or to soften and heal it when sore and parched, and then are smooth and mucilaginous; there are in Writings of this Kind many under this Division for other Purposes, but as the present Practice rejects them, and because those Intentions are better answer'd by other Means, we shall not take up any room with them here.

Gargarisma detergens.
A detergent Gargle.

(1.) Take Spring-water 6 ounces; Rose-water 2 ounces; Syrup of Mulberries an ounce and half; Oil of Vitriol 15 drops, or enough to make it agreeably acid. Or,

(2.) Take Verjuice half a pound; Syrup of Raspberries 2 ounces. Or,

(3.) Take Spring-Water half a pound; Rose-Water 2 ounces; Whites of two Eggs beaten fluid;

Sal Prunel. a dram; Syrup of Mulberries 2 ounces. Or,

(4.) Take Elm-Bark an ounce; boil it in a pound of Water to half a pound; to the ſtrained Liquor add Syrup of Mulberries 2 ounces; Spirit of Vitriol what is ſufficient. Or,

(5.) Take Tincture of Roſes (to be deſcribed hereafter) well acidulated, half a pound.

The laſt of theſe is in moſt Caſes the beſt Gargle that can be uſed for a Cooler and a Detergent. As for Compoſitions under this Management to draw Rheum from the Brain, or raiſe Phlegm from the Paſſages to the Lungs, it is a ridiculous Practice; and therefore for what is of Uſe, theſe Examples may be ſufficient: Where the Mouth has white Specks, as is common in young Children, theſe may be made yet more ſour, and rubb'd hard upon thoſe Places with a Rag ty'd upon a Spoon or Skewer.

Gargariſma emolliens,
An emollient Gargle.

(1.) Take Roots of Marſhmallows, Liquoriſe, and Pearl-Barley, of each an ounce; Gum Arabic half an ounce; Figs N° 8; boil them in 3 pounds of Water to a pound and a half; and to the ſtrained Liquor add Syrup of Marſhmallows 3 ounces.

Or, (2.) Take Quince-Seeds 2 drams; beat them in a Mortar, and draw out their mucilaginous Subſtances, as in making Emulſions, with half a pound of Spring-water; Roſe-water 2 ounces; and put to it Syrup of Mulberries 3 ounces. Or,

(3.) Take Linſeed half an ounce; boil it in a Pint of Water till it is ſmooth, and almoſt as thick as a Syrup; then ſtrain the Liquor, and put to it Syrup of Mulberries 2 ounces, for a Gargle.

When the Mouth is parched and dry with a Fever, theſe laſt are very uſeful to cool and ſoften the Parts, and ought to be retain'd as long as can be, without ſwallowing or ſpitting them out.

Lotions are ſuch as ſtrictly ſpeaking concern beautifying the Skin, by cleanſing it of thoſe Deformities which a diſtemper'd Blood ſometimes throws upon it, or rather are made by a preternatural Secretion; for generally thoſe Diſtempers of the Skin, commonly accounted Signs of a foul Blood, are from thoſe Salts which are natural in the beſt Conſtitution, thrown off by the cutaneous Glands, which ought to be waſh'd away thro' the Kidneys; ſo that inſtead of thoſe inſignificant and ridiculous Tribes of Sweetners, which in this Caſe are frequently uſed, promoting the urinary Diſcharge, or rectifying that of the Skin by proper Waſhes, Frictions or Ointments, or both together, is the only way to get rid of ſuch Diſorders; under this Diviſion we ſhall therefore only give ſome Examples of what is proper for this Purpoſe, tho' many mix herewith ſuch as are more ſuitable for Fomentation, to which Head we refer them.

Lotio repellens,
A repelling Lotion.

(1.) Take Litharge of Gold 4 ounces; White-wine Vinegar half a pound; digeſt them together three Days, ſtirring it often, and then filter for Uſe. Or,

(2.) Take Alum half an ounce; boil it till diſſolved in Juice of Lemons a pound. Or,

(3.) Take Ceruſe half a pound; White-wine Vinegar and Elder-flower-water, of each a pound and half; boil a pound away, and then let it ſettle fine for Uſe. Or,

(4.) Take Spirit of Wine half a pound; Sugar of Lead a dram; which diſſolve in it. Or,

(5.) Take Litharge an ounce; Vinegar

Vinegar 6 ounces; boil to the Evaporation of a Third; then put to it Alum and Salt, of each half an ounce; Roſe-water half a pound; and after one boiling more let it ſettle fine, and pour it off for Uſe.

In tetterous Eruptions and Pimples, which with Heat are apt to break out upon the Skin, any of theſe are good to repel them; but this is to be always underſtood to be proper only when a Perſon is otherwiſe well, becauſe in any critical Breakings-out they are by no means to be drove back, but encourag'd, elſe a great deal of Miſchief may be done; in ſuch Waſhes too it is to be obſerved, that they cannot be uſed but for the Face, and ſome particular Parts, becauſe ſo far as they are ſo uſed, they cannot but in ſome meaſure abate the natural Perſpiration, which will be attended with Inconveniency. There are ſome yet more repelling, but then their Uſe is liable to more Miſchiefs, if due Care be not taken; when therefore any thing of this Kind is uſed, a Perſon muſt always regard that ſome other Emunctory may be in readineſs to diſcharge what is leſſen'd by the Application of this Medicine; and that which is moſt ſuited to compenſate for what the Skin is deficient in, is that by Urine; wherefore Diuretics are certain Auxiliaries to Coſmetics, and it is hardly ſafe to uſe one without the other. For what yet more repels, take either of the following.

(6.) Take common white Vitriol an ounce; crude Alum 12 drams; boil them in 12 ounces of Spring-water to 8 ounces; take off the Scum and put the Liquor up for Uſe.

This muſt be boil'd in an Iron Veſſel, becauſe it is ſo penetrating as to run thro' any other; it will keep a long time, and may be diluted with Roſe-water, ſo as to make a good Collyrium. Or,

(7.) Take white Vitriol a dram; Sugar of Lead half a dram; diſſolve both in Roſe-water 4 ounces; and they will make it milky. Or,

(8.) Take Camphire rubb'd ſmall in a Mortar 2 drams; put to it by a little at a time Juice of Lemons an ounce; when it is diſſolved, add White-wine a pound; or Spirit of Wine and Roſe-water, of each half a pound.

This laſt is a very good Lotion for all Spots or Redneſs of the Face, and may be freely uſed without fear of Miſchief, which cannot be ſaid of the mercurial Lotions, though that Miſchief is of another Kind than the foregoing; but becauſe ſome will venture their Health for the Amendment of a Complexion, the following is as ſafe at any of that Tribe.

(9.) Take white Sublimate an ounce; put it into a Pewter-Pot with Water 3 pounds; let it ſtand 24 Hours, ſtirring it ſometimes with a Stick till it looks blackiſh; then filter thro' Cap-paper for Uſe.

Lotio oleoſa,
An oily Lotion.

(10.) Take Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* an ounce; Oil of ſweet Almonds 2 drams; Roſe-water 4 ounces; ſhake them together. Or,

(11.) Take Almond-Milk (*i. e.* an Emulſion with blanched Almonds) 4 ounces; Sugar of Lead 10 grains; white Vitriol a ſcruple; Oil of Tartar 2 drams.

Theſe ſmooth and ſoften the Skin, at the ſame time as they deterge or repel the Humours which deform it; and they may be uſed at pleaſure, chiefly to cleanſe away Freckles and Morphew. For more of this Kind, ſee under the Preparations of *Biſmuth, &c.* in *Part 2.*

Collyriums are Medicines ſuited to the Eyes; tho' they might as well paſs under the general Appellation of *Lotions*; and of theſe there are none to

any good Purpoſe, but to cool and repel hot ſharp Humours; and therefore moſt of the preceding being diluted, are proper; and they likewiſe more effectually anſwer their End if they be aſſiſted by the inward Uſe of Diuretics at the ſame time.

(1.) Take *Rhaſis*'s white Troches a dram; Roſe-water 2 ounces. Or,

(2.) Take Calamine levigated half a dram; Roſe-water, 2 ounces. Or,

(3.) Take Tutty levigated half a dram; Roſe-water 2 ounces. Or,

(4.) Take white Vitriol and Sugar of Lead, of each 5 grains; Roſe-Water 2 ounces.

With any of theſe the Eyes may be waſh'd at diſcretion, in all hot Defluxions; but when the Sight decays, from a dryneſs or default of the Optic Nerves, ſuch Things can avail but little.

SECT. XI.

Of Embrocations, Fomentations, and Baths.

BY the firſt of theſe is meant ſomewhat to be tranſmitted into the Skin, either to attenuate or diſlodge ſomething obſtructed underneath, to eaſe Pain, or to irritate the Part into more warmth, and a greater ſenſe of feeling. Of the firſt kind are the following.

Take Wood-Aſhes, 2 ounces; ſtrong White-Wine Vinegar, 8 ounces; digeſt them together, ſo as to make a *Lixivum*, which filter for uſe. Or,

Take Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, 1 ounce; Spirit of Sal-Armoniac, 2 drams; Spirit of Wine, 8 ounces. Mix for uſe.

Either of theſe rubbed upon any Part ſtuffed with cold Humours, will ſo help to thin them, as to diſpoſe them either for Tranſpiration, or to be taken back by the refluent Blood; but in ſanguine inflammatory Swellings, ſuch Things are not ſo ſafely meddled with. In Tumors attended with great Pains, as in the Rheumatiſm and the Gout, the following may be of uſe.

Take Spirit V. R. 6 ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, 2 ounces; Spirit of Sal-Armoniac, half an ounce; *Venice*-Soap ſcrap'd thin, 1 ounce; Camphire, 6 drams; Opium, 1 dram; Saffron, half a dram; digeſt all together, ſhaking it now and then for three or four days: then let it ſettle clear for uſe. Or,

Take *Venice*-Soap, 1 ounce; Camphire, 2 drams; Opium, 1 dram and an half; digeſt in Spirit of Wine, half a pound for three days, and pour off for uſe.

Theſe are powerfully penetrating and anodyne: and therefore in Rheumatic and Arthritic Swellings, they not only do a great deal in diſlodging the Humours, and drawing them out by Sweat and Tranſpiration; but alſo give Eaſe and Relaxation to the irritated Fibres at the ſame time.

For Paralytic Numbneſſes, and to quicken the Vibrations of the Fibres and Motions of the nervous Fluids, the following may be of ſervice, if well rubbed into the Parts with a warm Hand or Cloth.

Take *Hungary* Water, 1 ounce; Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Saffron, of each 2 drams; Apoplectic Balſam, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Cloves, 10 drops; ſhake them all well together. Or,

Take camphorated Spirit of Wine, 8 ounces; *Venice*-Treacle, 1 ounce; Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, of each 15 drops; digeſt together for 3 or 4 days, and then pour it off for uſe. Or,

Take Spirit of Wine, 4 ounces; diſtill'd Vinegar and *Hungary*-Water, of each 1 ounce; Oil of Cloves, 10 drops. Mix them together for uſe.

Fomentations differ in little elſe from the former, than that they are made moſtly with aqueous *Menſtruums*, are more extenſive in their manner of Application and Operation, and are aſſiſted by actual Heat, and hot woollen Cloths; and when they are general, they are called *Baths*.

Fotus Arthriticus,
A Fomentation for the Gout.

(1.) Take Sage, Roſemary, Camomile, Mugwort, St. John's-wort, and common Wormwood, of each 6 handfuls; Bay-Salt, 3 handfuls; Water, 3 Cong. boil to 2 Cong. and ſtrain out for a Fomentation.

This is of ſervice to the Part affected, by breathing it, and giving more room for the offending Matter to perſpire; which is the moſt natural Outlet for it; and almoſt the only one it can be diverted by. It muſt be uſed hot once or twice in a day.

(2.) Take Oil of Vitriol rectify'd, and rectify'd Spirit of Wine, of each equal Parts. Mix them very gradually together, and let them ſtand in a moderate Warmth 10 days.

This is a very ſharp Medicine, and will endanger Excoriation; and therefore is not much to be encouraged: beſides, it is from things of this kind, that the gouty Matter is apt to be repelled, and thrown back upon ſome of the principal *Viſcera*; ſometimes to the immediate Danger of Life. But from ſuch warm Fomentations as the foregoing, there is no ſuch danger; or the following:

(3.) Take Ground-Pine, Southern-wood, of each 4 handfuls; boil them in 6 pounds of Water to 4 pounds; in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve Salt of Tartar and Salt-Armoniac, of each 2 ounces.

This is warm and ſtrengthening, and therefore will not only breathe the Parts it is apply'd to, but render them abler to reſiſt freſh Attacks. Uſe it once, if not twice in a day, hot.

Fotus Scorbuticus,
A Fomentation againſt the Scurvy.

Take Ground-Pine and Henbane, of each 2 handfuls; *Winter*'s Cinnamon, half an ounce; Horſe-radiſh-Root, and Earth-Worms, added at laſt, of each 2 ounces; boil in Lime-Water, 3 pounds to 2 pounds; and to the ſtraining add Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, 2 ounces; and Opium, 1 dram.

This will help to chaſe away ſcorbutic and erratic Pains; where inward Remedies cannot prevail, or be comply'd with.

Fotus Spleneticus,
A Fomentation againſt the Spleen.

Take dry'd Tobacco-Leaves, 1 ounce; infuſe them in warm Water, 4 pounds, for two hours; and in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve Gum-Ammoniacum, half an ounce.

The Region of the Spleen muſt be fomented with it extremely hot; and it will give eaſe, and diſcuſs troubleſome Flatulencies.

Fotus Carminativus,
A Carminative Fomentation.

Take Camomile-Flowers, 2 ounces; Juniper and Bay-berries, of each 1 ounce; Crude Salt-Armoniac,

niac, half an ounce; boil in 6 pounds to 4 pounds, adding at laſt Seeds of ſweet Fennel, Caraway, Cummin, and Aniſe bruis'd, of each half an ounce; and to the ſtrain'd Liquor add common Spirit of Wine, 1 pound.

This may be of ſervice in any kind of Cholic, but is moſt uſeful and neceſſary when the Patient is ſo exceſſively coſtive that nothing will operate; and the Belly is ſwell'd and hard like a Drum; for it will ſoften the Membranes, and give liberty for the pent-up Vapours to tranſpire. It may be us'd very warm, and ſome emollient Liniment alſo may not be amiſs.

Fotus Emolliens,
An Emollient Fomentation.

Take Marſhmallow-Roots, white Poppy-Heads, of each 2 ounces; Seeds of Flax, Fœnugreek, Cummin, Bay-berries, of each 1 ounce; Mallows, Feverfew, of each 3 handfuls; Camomile-Flowers, 2 handfuls; boil in 1 Cong. of Water to 4 pounds.

Or, Take Roots of Marſhmallows, and white Lillies, of each 1 ounce and an half; Leaves of Mallows, Pellitory, Henbane; Flowers of Elder, Camomile, and Melilot, of each 1 handful; Seeds of Flax and Fœnugreek, of each 6 drams; boil in 6 pounds of Water to 4 pounds.

Theſe ſoften and diſcuſs all hard windy Swellings, and ſuddenly give Eaſe to the Pain occaſion'd thereby; and will frequently provoke Urine in the *Stone Cholic*, by the relaxing and opening thoſe Veſſels which were conſtring'd, and drawn up with violent Pain: to which end the following is on purpoſe contriv'd.

Fotus Diureticus,
A Diuretic Fomentation.

Take Smallage-Roots, 4 ounces; Roots of Fennel and Linſeed, of each 2 ounces; Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall, Mallows, and Arſmart, Camomile-Flowers, of each 2 handfuls; boil in 6 pounds of Water to 4 pounds; and in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve crude Salt-Armoniac, half an ounce; common Soap, 2 ounces, and mix all together.

This not only is emollient and diſcutient, but carries ſomewhat alſo ſo penetrating along with it, as to be a means of opening Obſtructions upon a double account; *viz.* by widening the Paſſages, and dividing the Humours thin enough to get through.

Fotus Eryſipelatoſus, *A Fomentation againſt the St.* Anthony's *Fire.*

Take the green Tops or Flowers, or in the Winter-time, when thoſe cannot be had, the inner Bark of Elder, 4 handfuls; boil it in 6 pounds of Water to 4 pounds; and in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve Soap, 1 ounce.

This will wonderfully break that Viſcidity which obſtructs the Capillary Veſſels, and at the ſame time ſo relax the Membranes, as to give vent to the included Humours, and draw them out by Tranſpiration: it would be of uſe alſo with an emollient Liniment, to ſoften the Skin, if much ſtretch'd.

Fotus contra Hydropen,
A Fomentation againſt the Dropſy.

Take Salt-Petre, 2 ounces; crude Salt-Armoniac, 1 ounce; and diſſolve them in Spirit of Wine and Water, of each 1 pound, by a gentle Heat.

This is recommended to thin the ſizy *Serum* in the lower Belly, that makes a Tympany; and help it off by its proper Veſſels, or by Tranſpiration, through the Subſtance of the Parts.

Focus Pacificus,
A Pacific Fomentation.

Take Lettice, Houſeleek, and Sorrel, of each 2 handfuls; white Lilly-Flowers and red Roſes, of each 1 handful; white Poppy-Heads, with the Seeds, 2 ounces; boil them in 1 Cong. of Water to 4 pounds; and in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve Opium, 2 drams.

Or, Take white Poppy-Heads, with their Seeds, cut and bruis'd, and Dill Seeds, of each 2 ounces; Leaves of Henbane, Nightſhade, and Lettice, of each 2 handfuls; boil them in 6 pounds of Water to 4 pounds.

Theſe are both good to aſſuage Pain in inflammatory Swellings; but ſuch things require great Skill, becauſe they elſe may do much miſchief, by diſpoſing to Mortification, and deſtroying the natural Heat of the Part they are apply'd to.

Fotus Aſtringens,
An aſtringent Fomentation.

Take Oak-Bark, 2 ounces; Balauſtines, and red Roſes dry'd, of each 1 handful; boil them in Water, 4 pounds to 2 pounds; ſtrain and add rough red Wine, half a pound. To theſe may be alſo added Alum, 2 drams, or half an ounce.

This, or ſomething very like it, is the uſual Fomentation to ſet Perſons in, after being cut for the Stone; and it will greatly aſtringe the Fibres; not only ſo as to reduce a relax'd Part to its proper Tone, but alſo leſſen any Aperture of the Veſſels made by Inciſion; ſo as to haſten their re-uniting and healing up again. It ought to be uſed as hot as poſſible, without ſcalding.

Fotus Sanguinem ſiſtens,
A Fomentation to ſtop Bleeding.

Take ſtrong White-Wine Vinegar, 1 pound; diſſolve in it, over the Fire, Salt-Petre, 1 ounce; and Camphire, 1 dram.

This is reported to be very effectual in ſtopping of Blood from the Noſe, if apply'd cold to the Breaſt; for there is in it a penetrating Chilſineſs; which may ſo very ſoon reach the Heart itſelf, as to ſlacken or retard its compreſſive Force, by which the Blood will ceaſe to flow with ſuch ſwiftneſs to the extreme Parts. This is alſo ſaid to cure a drunken Fit, by applying it to the *Pubes* and *Teſticles*. But the Manner of Operation to ſuch a purpoſe, does not come within our compaſs of Reaſoning in ſuch matters; and it will ſeldom be thought worth trying in ſuch caſes; a few hours making a Cure without any ſuch help.

Fotus Hæmorrhoidalis,
A Fomentation for the Hæmorrhoids.

Take Hound's Tongue, Plantain, Yarrow, Elder-Leaves, of each 4 handfuls; Pomegranate-Peels, 1 ounce; boil them in Water and rough red Wine, of each 3 pounds to 4 pounds. In the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve Alum, half an ounce, and Sugar of Lead, 2 drams.

This not only checks the inordinate Bleeding of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins; but alſo an immoderate Flux of the *Menſes*: but the following is moſt ſerviceable in the dry Piles.

Take Onions, and Linſeed, of each 4 ounces; Henbane, Nightſhade, Yarrow, and Houſleek, of each 2 handfuls; boil them in 1 Cong. of Water to 4 pounds; and in the ſtrain'd Liquor diſſolve of the beſt Opium, 2 drams.

Where there is much Heat and Pain, if the Part be bathed with this pretty warm, it will ſoon give Eaſe; and ſo ſupple and relax it, as to breathe out a great deal of ill Humours by Tranſpiration, and leave it ſoft and eaſy.

Fotus Corroborans,
A Strengthning Fomentation.

Take Shavings of Saſſafras and Guaiacum, of each 1 ounce; boil them in 4 pounds of Water, to 3 pounds. To the ſtrain'd Liquor add Mother of Thyme, Marjoram, Roſemary, Lavender, of each 1 handful; Muſtard-Seed, half an ounce; Nutmeg, Mace, of each 1 dram and an half; Cloves, 1 dram. Infuſe hot and cloſe, for two hours, and then ſtrain it; and as it is uſed, drop in Spirit of Salt-Armoniac, as much as is ſufficient to make it quick.

This is good to foment any ſprain'd Limb, or that is paralytic; and may alſo be uſed to the Head with Succeſs in any Diſorders from too much Moiſture and pituitous Defluxions.

Fotus Stomachicus,
A Stomachic Fomentation.

Take rough red Wine, 1 pound; Brandy, Wine-Vinegar, of each half a pound; dry'd Mint, and Wormwood, of each half a handful; Biſtort-Root, half an ounce; Pomegranat-Peels, 2 drams; Cloves, Mace, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, of each 1 dram; *Venice*-Treacle, half an ounce; macerate cloſe for two hours, then ſtrain out hard for uſe.

This uſed hot to the Stomach or Belly, will be found of admirable ſervice for relaxed weak Stomachs that are ſubject to Diſtenſion from Wind; and will help to check immoderate Vomiting, when nothing can be retain'd long enough to take effect that is given inwardly; as likewiſe in a *Diarrhœa*.

Fotus Diſcutiens Communis,
The common Diſcutient Fomentation.

Take St. John's-wort, common Wormwood, and Centory, of each 1 handful; Bay-Berries, 2 ounces; Camomile and Elder-Flowers, of each half a handful; boil them in 3 pounds of Water to two pounds; and to the ſtrain'd Liquor put common Spirit of Wine, half a pound; and mix for uſe.

This is the uſual Fomentation now amongſt our Surgeons, to eaſe and draw off the Humours from any part; either by Tranſpiration, or by thinning them enough to be waſhed back into the common Current by the refluent Blood. But where there is any Apprehenſion of a Mortification, the following is preferred.

Fotus ——— *Another* ———

Take common Wormwood, 2 handfuls; St. John's-wort, Centory and Camomile-Flowers, of each 1 handful; Bay-Berries, 4 ounces; common Aſhes, half a pound; boil in 4 pounds of Water to 2 pounds; and to the ſtrain'd Liquor add Spirit of Wine, half a pound; and Spirit of Salt-Armoniac, juſt when it is uſed, enough to make it quick.

In groſs hydropic Habits, it is a difficult matter to cure the leaſt Hurt in the Legs, without ſuch Helps; becauſe there is ſuch Coldneſs of Blood, and a Flux of Humours upon the Part, that it will continually keep open, unleſs they be warm'd and drawn away in Steam by ſuch penetrating hot Fomentations; which alſo prevent that Diſpoſition to Mortification, whereto the Fleſh of ſuch Perſons is ſubject.

Fotus Anthelminthicus,
A Fomentation againſt the Worms.

Take common Wormwood, Lavender-Cotton, Tanſy, Savin, of each 1 handful; Bears-Foot, half a handful; Colocynth and Aloes, of each 1 dram; boil them all together in 3 pounds of Water to 2 pounds, and ſtrain out for uſe.

When Children are troubled with Worms, and will not be prevail'd upon

upon to take what is neceſſary inwardly; which often happens; ſuch kind of Fomentations, even by their bitter offenſive Steams which they ſend through into the Belly, ſo diſturb thoſe ugly Inhabitants, that they are, by this means, frequently forced away by Stool.

Baths differ not from Fomentations, except in the manner of uſing; theſe being partial, and thoſe for the whole Body. Whatſoever Caſes therefore may be judg'd relievable by ſuch means, a Bath may be eaſily contrived after any of theſe Examples, by proportioning the Ingredients to as much as is ſufficient of Liquor; and ſuiting them as conveniently as can be to the Intention in view.

SECT. XII.

Of Oils, Liniments, and Plaiſters.

THESE are all much leſs frequent in the preſent Practice, than heretofore; becauſe they are found both diſagreeable to Patients of any Delicacy, and not of any great Efficacy in Caſes of Moment. A few Examples therefore of each will here ſuffice.

Oleum Coſmeticum,
A beautifying Oil.

Take Oil of bitter Almonds, 4 ounces; Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, 2 ounces; and Oil of Rhodium, 6 drops; ſhake all well together till thorowly mix'd.

This is much like the oily Lotion in *Sect.* 10. but is ſomething more ſoftening, and makes the Skin admirably ſmooth, as well as white, and frees it from Specks and Pimples.

Oleum Cremoris,
Oil of Cream.

Take the inner green Bark of Elder freſh gather'd, 3 handfuls; the beſt Cream, 2 pounds; boil them well together till the Cream turns to an Oil; and boil it over again with freſh Bark.

It is recommended as the beſt of Remedies againſt the Piles, and all hot inflammatory Tumours, which it both cools and breathes out by Tranſpiration at the ſame time.

Oleum Acouſticum,
Oil to help Hearing.

Take Oil of bitter Almonds, 1 dram; Oil of Nutmeg, Cummin, Marjoram, and Amber, of each 2 drops; Civet, 2 grains. Mix them well together.

This is to drop into the Ears every Night, keeping them ſtopt warm with Wool or Cotton. It helps to ſoften and break away the Wax that fills up the Paſſage to the *Tympanum*; and fits it to be brought away eaſier by ſyringing.

Oleum Cephalicum,
A Cephalic Oil.

Take Balſam of *Peru*, 1 dram; Oil of Sage, Roſemary, Marjoram, and Nutmeg, of each 4 drops; Camphire, 15 grains. Mix all together ſmooth.

This is directed to rub the Temples, Noſtrils, and Palms of the Hands with, in any nervous Caſes; eſpecially ſuch as are tending to the Comatous, Lethargic, or Paralytic.

Oleum

Oleum Paralyticum,
Paralytic Oil.

Take Oil of Amber, and Saſſafras, of each 1 dram; of Roſemary, Marjoram, and Origany, of each 1 ſcruple; of Cloves, Nutmegs and Pepper, of each 15 drops. Mix, *S. A.*

This is more particularly calculated for the Palſy; and may be uſed as the former; but principally rubb'd into the Part more immediately affected; and it will aſſiſt Fomentations of the ſame Intention, by applying it as ſoon as they are over.

Oleum ſeu Balſamum viride,
The green Oil or Balſam.

Take Linſeed Oil a pound; fine Verdigreaſe 4 drams; boil them together till the Verdigreaſe is diſſolved.

This is much uſed in contuſed and lacerated Wounds; and likewiſe in Gun-ſhot Wounds; and ſometimes alſo in foul Ulcers; it being conſiderably detergent, and will not ſuffer a Part to incarn too ſoon.

Linimentum Crinificum,
A Liniment to make the Hair grow.

Take Gum Labdanum 6 drams; Bears-Greaſe 2 ounces; Honey half an ounce; Southernwood powder'd 3 drams; Oil of Nutmeg a dram; Balſam *Peru* 2 drams; mix, *S. A.*

This is recommended for thoſe Places which are bald, but they are firſt order'd to be rubb'd with an Onion till very red, and then to be done over with this, which is to be repeated two or three times in a Day for three Months.

Linimentum Depilatorium,
A Liniment to take off Hair.

Take Quick-lime 4 ounces; Auripigment an ounce and half; Root of Orrice an ounce; Nitre and Sulphur, of each half an ounce; ſtrong Soap-Lees 2 pounds; mix, and boil them to a Conſiſtence, and then add Oil of Cloves 20 drops, and mix all well together.

This is rather a Cataplaſm than a Liniment or Ointment (which differ in nothing material, more than that Liniment is the neater Term) and if it is not uſed with great Caution it will do Miſchief, and make an Eſchar upon the Part; half an Hour is enough for it to lie at a time; and after it is taken off, rub the Part with any common Oil; and after the Soreneſs it occaſions is over, apply it afreſh, and ſo continue till it has eat to the very Roots of the Hair, and made it all ſhed off. [*The common Depilatories uſed in* France, Italy, &c. *ſeem Preparations of this Kind; but they are not ſuffer'd to lie upon the Part above a Minute or two, the Operator trying in the mean time whether the Hair will come off with a gentle Stroke of the Finger; and after all is ſcraped off, they are very careful to waſh the Part well with warm Water.*

Linimentum Ophthalmicum,
A Liniment for the Eyes.

Take freſh Butter, without any Salt, 4 ounces; white Wax an ounce; Tutty prepar'd half an ounce; Camphire 2 ſcruples; make them into a Liniment, *S. A.*

This is a very good Medicine for ſore inflamed Eyes, and may be uſed with the utmoſt Safety, which cannot be ſaid of many Things ordered for ſuch Purpoſes; they may be juſt ſtroak'd with it two or three times a day; the finer the Tutty is levigated, it is much the better; if the Eyes are Blood-ſhot, ſome of it may be mix'd with as much Conſerve of red Roſes, and ſpread upon a Cloth, and ty'd on all Night.

Lini-

Linimentum Cephalicum,
A Cephalic Liniment.

Take Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion, and Palm-Oil, of each a dram and a half; chymical Oil of Cloves, Roſemary and Sage, of each a ſcruple; mix them together ſmooth, *S. A.*

Linimentum Paralyticum,
A Liniment for the Palſy.

Take of the Soldiers Ointment (deſcribed *Part* 3. *Sect.* 9.) 2 ounces; Oil of Spike, of Amber, of each 3 drams; Powder of Euphorbium a ſcruple; Oil of Roſemary a dram and a half.

Theſe are pretty much contriv'd like the Oils juſt before under the ſame Titles, and they are to be uſed in the ſame manner, which ſee. Dr. *Fuller* very juſtly diſtinguiſhes in the Uſe of theſe Things between a Palſy in any particular Part obſtructed by a viſcid and too heavy nervous Juice, and from a want of Fluid thro' ſome Diſorder above in the Organ; and tho' he generally expreſſes himſelf in a manner very particular, yet he is well worth tranſcribing here. He ſays, 'theſe Things remove Dams 'and Obſtacles in the Nerves ſtopt 'up with viſcid Juice, redintegrate 'the wonted Radiation of the Spi-'rits, bring the ſlack Fibres into 'order, and recover their tonick 'Motion, exagitate the Blood, and 'give it a rapid Motion thro' the 'Part, and ſo reſuſcitate natural 'Heat, Senſe and Motion; but here 'it is heedfully to be obſerved, that 'ſometimes the paralytic Part, by 'the ill Uſe of Externals too in-'tenſely hot, ſhrinks up and wi-'thers, to the irretrievable Damage 'of the Patient; and this happens 'moſt when the Temperament is 'hot, and the Cauſe of the Reſolu-'tion not in the relaxed Part itſelf, 'but in the Brain, or ſome Member 'at a diſtance, whence the Part 'which is ſound enough of itſelf, 'and rightly conform'd, ſuffers by 'way of Eclipſe, being deprived of 'the Rays of the Spirits; for in 'that Caſe, if ſuch heating and dry-'ing Things be adminiſter'd as are 'immoderate, and beyond what the 'Temper of the Part can bear, then 'they ſcorch, dry, and ſhrink up 'the *Fibræ Motrices*, diſſipate their 'indwelling Spirits, and occaſion an 'incurable Contraction; for theſe '*Fibræ Motrices* are not fit to per-'form the Function of Motion un-'leſs they remain ſoft, flexible, moiſt 'and ſlippery.

Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale,
A Liniment againſt the Piles.

Take Oil of Roſes 2 ounces; *Emplaſtrum de Minio* an ounce; white Wax an ounce and half; when they are melted together ſtir in Æthiops Mineral 2 drams; Opium and Saffron, of each a dram; and make them into a ſmooth Liniment, *S. A.*

This is given in *Bates* very injudiciouſly, which we have therefore corrected here; it is a good Medicine againſt the Piles, and will ſoon cool and procure Eaſe upon their being anointed with it; it is alſo of Uſe in gouty and arthritic Pains, when they are confin'd to a narrow compaſs; but Care muſt be had not to repel the Humours to more noble Parts.

Linimentum ——— *Another* ———

Take Ointment of Poplar Buds (deſcribed *Part* 3. *Sect.* 9.) an ounce; Sugar of Lead a dram; Opium a ſcruple; Oil of Amber and aniſated Balſam of Sulphur, of each 10 drops.

This is more conformable to the preſent Practice than the foregoing, and upon the ſame Baſis may many more be contriv'd.

Linimentum Virilitatis,
A Liniment againſt Impotency.

Take clarified Honey and Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion, of each half an ounce; Pellitory of *Spain*, black Pepper, and Cubebs, of each half a ſcruple; Civet, 1 ſcruple; Muſk half a ſcruple; Balſam *Peru* a dram; make all into a Liniment, *S. A.*

With this it is adviſed to rub over the *Penis* and *Perinæum*, in order to ſtimulate to Venery; but the ſole End ſuch Means can anſwer, is only the Purchaſe of a ſhort Pleaſure, which by being ſo procur'd, more ſtrains, damages, and debilitates, than twenty times as much that is prompted only by natural Incentives.

Linimentum Sympatheticum,
The Sympathetic Liniment.

Take Oil of Roſes and fine Bole, of each an ounce; Linſeed Oil 2 ounces; Man's Greaſe, Moſs of human Skull of a Perſon kill'd by Violence, in powder, of each 2 ounces; Mummy and Man's Blood, of each half an ounce; make a Liniment, *S. A.*

We give this here only to oblige ſuch as are weak and whimſical enough to have any Belief in ſuch Things. If the Weapon by which a Wound is made be dreſs'd with it, it is ſaid to cure as much as any Application immediately to the Part it ſelf; but for ſuch Knowledge the Reader may turn to Sir *Kenelm Digby*'s Treatiſe of the ſympathetic Powder, and meet with a Philoſophy as ridiculous as the Facts are falſe upon which it is founded; but ſo eaſy is Deluſion to ſome Minds, that they are better entertain'd with Chimæra's than demonſtrative Truth.

Linimentum Herpeticum,
A Liniment againſt Tetters.

Take Quick-lime and Auripigment, of each a dram; Tartar, Bay-Salt, common Soap, of each 2 drams; Oil of Elder enough to make them into a due Conſiſtence.

This is not ſo ſafe a Medicine, becauſe of the Auripigment, as it is efficacious; therefore the following is preferable.

Take *Unguentum nutritum* (deſcribed in *Part* 3. *Sect.* 9.) 2 drams; white Vitriol and Sugar of Lead, of each a ſcruple; Oil of Roſes what is ſufficient.

This will check any Humours of this Kind, which when they break out round the Waiſt, are by the common People call'd the Shingles; but ſuch Things are to be uſed as ſparingly as poſſible, and only to the Part affected, becauſe they are apt to check inſenſible Perſpiration, which is very detrimental.

Linimentum ad Lumbricos,
A Liniment to deſtroy Worms.

Take common Wormwood, Mint, Tanſy, Rue, Leeks, Leaves of the Walnut-Tree, of each 3 handfuls; Savin 4 handfuls; Bears-foot 6 handfuls; bruiſe them well with Worm-Seed 2 ounces; freſh Briony-Roots 4 ounces; Colocynth and Aloes, of each 2 ounces; Bullock's Gall a pound; new Butter unſalted 5 pounds; White-Wine 2 pounds; boil with a gentle Fire to the Conſumption of the aqueous Humidity, and then ſtrain for Uſe.

This is fitter for an officinal Medicine than to be made occaſionally, becauſe it is ſo troubleſome, and the Ingredients ought to be had freſh gather'd, and when they are in their prime; it is intended to anoint all the lower Belly with for ſuch as are troubled with Worms, or cannot or will not take inwardly what is neceſſary to deſtroy and diſlodge them; this may be properly uſed after bathing with the Fomentation given in the preceding Section for the ſame Purpoſe, which ſee.

Lini-

Linimentum Laterale,
A Liniment for the Side.

Take Ointment of Marſhmallows 6 drams; Oil of Lillies and Bricks, of each 3 drams; Camphire half a dram; melt them together into a Liniment.

The Perſon from whom we are furniſhed with many Materials for this Part, and has been frequently taken notice of before for his peculiar way of explaining the Operation of Medicines, ſays that this ſmooths, lubricates, and compoſes into order the *Fibrillæ*, which by dolorific Spaſms being torn and rack'd, ſtrain'd and ſtiff, tangled in their Series, and confuſedly corrugated, deprave the internal Channels, by diſtorting them, and cloſe the cutaneous Vents, by purſing them up; alſo that it liquifies, exagitates and diſcuſſes the gelatinous Lympha, which by ſtuffing up the minute Paſſages of the Parts, and hindering the Courſe of the Blood, occaſion'd the Inflammation; and for theſe Reaſons, namely, compoſing the *Fibrillæ* in order, opening the Pores, reſtoring Circulation, taking down Inflammation, and quieting Pain, it muſt needs conduce very much in quieting Pains of the Side, eſpecially when the Muſcles and outward Parts are affected; but in a true internal membranous Pleuriſy he does not remember it ever to have done any good, becauſe 'tis probable it cannot penetrate ſo far.

Linimentum Pectorale,
A Liniment for the Breaſt.

Take Palm-Oil half an ounce; Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion a dram; Oil of Camomile 2 drams; Spirit of Lavender 2 drams; melt them together for a Liniment. Or,

Take Ointment of Marſhmallows and Palm-Oil, of each 3 drams; Oil of Mace by Expreſſion a dram; of Aniſeed 3 drops; Spirit of Lavender and common Oil of Camomile, of each 2 drams; melt them together for Uſe.

In Aſthma's, and any painful Senſation or Straitneſs at the Breaſt, theſe ſometimes do good Service, by warming and relaxing the Fibres, and giving a greater Capacity to the containing Parts; the Spirit of Lavender, or any other warm Ingredient that may be thought proper of the like Kind, will not indeed incorporate with the other unctuous Things, but when warm and rubb'd upon the Part, has a great Share in carrying in with it what is agreeable, and proving a Cordial to all the Parts it touches. After long rubbing it in with a warm Hand, lay a brown Paper firſt greaſed with the Liniment upon it, and over that a warm Flannel.

Linimentum digeſtivum,
A digeſtive Liniment.

Take the Yolk of one Egg, and mix it well with 2 ounces of *Venice* Turpentine.

This is a very common Digeſtive, and now much uſed by our Surgeons in their Dreſſings.

Linimentum ad Foveas,
A Liniment after the Small Pox.

Take Oil of ſweet Almonds 2 ounces; Sperma Ceti 3 drams; Oil of Rhodium 6 drops; melt them together by a gentle Heat, and mix for a Liniment.

This is of admirable Uſe after the Small-Pox, and makes the Scabs fall off eaſily, and preſerves the Skin ſmooth; it muſt begin to be uſed as ſoon as they grow brown and harden, being juſt touch'd upon them with a Feather, ſo as to keep them always moiſt with it.

Linimentum Coſmeticum,
A Coſmetic Liniment.

Take Oil of ſweet Almonds 2 ounces; Sperma Ceti 3 drams; Magiſtery of Biſmuth a dram; Oil of Rhodium 6 drops; make them into a Liniment.

This is a pleaſant and grateful Beautifier, and keeps the Skin not only free from Freckles and Specks, but ſoft and ſmooth.

Linimentum Podagricum,
A Liniment for the Gout in the Feet.

Take black Soap 2 ounces; Honey and *Barbadoes* Tar, of each an ounce and half; and with the White of an Egg well beaten up make into a Liniment. Or,

Take black Soap 2 ounces; Camphire and Opium, of each a dram; Honey half an ounce; Oil of Petre and *Barbadoes* Tar, of each 2 drams; make them into a Liniment.

Theſe are efficacious Medicines, and ought to come into the Hands only of ſuch as are well acquainted with the State of the Body, and the Condition of the Humours, ſo as to know whether they are fit to be thus treated; otherwiſe the gouty Matter may be drove back upon ſome of the principal Parts, or drawn down faſter than the Patient can well bear.

Emplaſtrum Apoplecticum,
A Plaiſter againſt the Apoplexy.

Take Galbanum, Opopanax, of each 2 drams; Pellitory of *Spain* and Caſtor, of each a dram; Oil of Amber a ſcruple; *Venice* Turpentine enough to make a Plaiſter.

Emplaſtrum Cephalicum,
A Cephalic Plaiſter.

Take compound Betony Plaiſter 3 drams; Gum Caranna and Tacamahaca, of each 2 drams; Balſam *Peru* a ſcruple; make them into a Plaiſter. Or,

Take Maſtich, Gum Juniper, Nutmeg, Cloves, of each a ſcruple; Gum Labdanum half an ounce; make 'em into a Plaiſter with a ſufficient quantity of Oil of Maſtich.

Any of theſe are to be ſpread upon thin Leather, and laid upon the Head freſh ſhaved, ſo as to cover all the Sutures; and they are of Uſe in all nervous Caſes, eſpecially from old Cauſes, for they warm, contract, and invigorate the Fibres, whereby they are enabled to vibrate more ſtrongly, and ſhake off thoſe ſuperfluous Humidities which clog and interrupt their Motions.

Emplaſtrum Nuchale,
A Plaiſter for the Nape of the Neck.

Take white Pitch half an ounce; Powder of Marjoram half a dram; Euphorbium 5 grains. Or,

Take white Pitch 2 drams; Galbanum, *Venice*-Turpentine, of each half a dram; black Pepper and Muſtard-Seed powder'd, of each a ſcruple; Oil of Origany 2 drops. Or,

Take Gum Caranna 3 drams; Oil of Amber 4 drops; mix.

Theſe ſpread to the Breadth of a Man's Hand, are often apply'd to the Nape of the Neck, to divert Rheums from the Eyes, and ſuch Humours as occaſion Pains in any Part of the Head; in ſome they will bliſter the Skin by long lying, and in moſt they will collect a dewy Moiſture; and for the ſame Purpoſes they are ſometimes alſo laid behind the Ears, to take away Pain from the Teeth, which is a very convenient Place, becauſe the external jugular Arteries detach ſeveral Branches under the Ears, which entring the interior Jaw, are divided to carry Blood to the Roots of all the Teeth for their Nouriſhment, whence thoſe Parts are more immediately affected by ſuch Application than when the Plaiſters are laid upon the Temples, to which theſe are often applied, and the latter particularly, wherein ſome order a Grain or two of Opium.

Emplaſtrum Suppedale,
Plaiſter for the Feet.

Take Cephalic Plaiſter 6 drams; hard Pitch half an ounce; Powder of Euphorbium 2 ſcruples; Camphire and Oil of Amber, of each a ſcruple; ſpread and apply it to the Feet. Or,

Take *Burgundy*-Pitch half an ounce; *Venice* Turpentine, Aſſa-fœtida, of each 2 drams; Euphorbium, Camphire, of each a dram; volatile Salt Armoniac a ſcruple; Oil of Amber half a ſcruple; make hereof two Plaiſters for the Soles of the Feet.

In Fevers attended with great Pains in the Head, Spaſms, and a Delirium, theſe are frequently order'd, becauſe by their Heat and Irritation of the Feet, they are ſuppoſed to increaſe the Blood's Velocity that way, and of conſequence diminiſh it in the Head; and they may alſo ſometimes favour the critical Expulſion of certain Humours which may be the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe, and be diſpoſed for Diſcharge by thoſe Pores. What has prejudic'd ſome ſo much as to order Euphorbium even out of the Cephalic Plaiſter of the College for theſe Uſes, it is not eaſy to gueſs; for the greater *Stimulus* is thus made, the better muſt certainly the Intention in view be anſwer'd. What is by many order'd, is the following.

Take Galbanum and Cephalic Plaiſter, of each an ounce. Or,

Take *Burgundy* Pitch and Galbanum, of each equal Parts.

And often Galbanum is ordered alone, and ſometimes to wrap the whole Feet in; when indeed Euphorbium might be too hot, becauſe it would be apt to bliſter, tho' the Soles of the Feet could bear it.

Emplaſtrum contra Paralyſin,
A Plaiſter againſt the Palſy.

Take Galbanum, Sagapenum, Ammoniacum, of each an ounce; Pellitory of *Spain*, Muſtard-Seed, of each half an ounce; Wax an ounce and a half; *Venice*-Turpentine a ſufficient quantity.

This is of Uſe to cold paralytic Limbs, to wrap them up with it, becauſe it will warm and cheriſh the almoſt dry'd Fibres.

Emplaſtrum Arthriticum,
The Gout Plaiſter.

Take Gum-Elemi, Colophony, *Burgundy*-Pitch, of each an ounce; red Lead, Maſtich, of each 2 drams; Oil of Petre, Spike, and Aniſe, of each a ſcruple; mix, *S. A.* Or,

Take *Burgundy*-Pitch 2 ounces; Galbanum an ounce; live Sulphur 2 drams; Powder of Amber 1 ounce; of Hermodactyls, Orrice-root, Cummin-Seed, and Camomile Flowers, of each half an ounce; make them into a Conſiſtence with a ſufficient quantity of Oil of Petre.

Theſe may be applied to gouty Limbs when the Pain is much fix'd, but are chiefly adviſable in the Sciatica or Hip-Gout, becauſe that is ſometimes of long Continuance; whereas in the Feet or Hands it frequently ſhifts Places before a Plaiſter can well take effect; and to this Purpoſe the following is alſo of great Uſe.

Take volatile Salt Armoniac 2 drams; *Venice*-Turpentine 6 drams; Wax half an ounce; make them into a Plaiſter.

This ought immediately to be laid upon the Part when made, and the volatile Salt will penetrate very far, and remove Pain ſometimes at a diſtance, where other Things cannot reach; but this will make but an indifferent Conſiſtence to ſtick, and therefore the following may be preferable.

Take Cummin-Plaiſter half an ounce; common Roſin a dram, yellow Wax half a dram; melt theſe together,

gether, and when almoſt cold ſtir in fine Turpentine a dram; volatile Salt Armoniac 2 ſcruples; Camphire a ſcruple; Oil of Amber 15 drops; and make them into an Emplaſter.

Emplaſtrum Carminativum Laterale, *A Plaiſter for the Side againſt Wind.*

Take Cummin-Plaiſter an ounce; Camphire a ſcruple; Oil of Aniſeed 15 drops; mix them into an Emplaſter.

This may be applied where Stitches are obſtinate and laſting, and it will help to break away and diſcuſs the Cauſe, and in a nervous or ſpaſmodic Pleuriſy it will do Service. Or,

Take *Paracelſus*'s Stictic Plaiſter, and the Soap-Plaiſter, of each an ounce and a half; Ointment of Poplar-Buds half an ounce; melt them together, and when almoſt cold ſtir in Camphire in fine Powder 3 drams.

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum, *Epiſpaſtic Plaiſter.*

Take as much of the diſcutient Plaiſter deſcrib'd in *Part* 3. as is neceſſary to ſpread thick upon a Leather, and work in as much Powder of the Cantharides with your Fingers as will ſtick upon it.

This is the common Way in the Hoſpitals, and it is as good as any for the niceſt Patients; for what of the Flies lie in the Body of the Plaiſter is of little effect; and this Way never fails; but then the Margin muſt be ſpread with ſome ſticking Plaiſter, to keep it faſt upon the Part.

Emplaſtrum Spleneticum, *A Plaiſter againſt the Spleen.*

Take Cummin-Plaiſter, compound Melilot Plaiſter, and Gum Tacamahaca, of each 2 drams; Plaiſter of Hemlock with Ammoniacum, and Balſam *Peru*, of each a dram; mix for a Plaiſter. Or,

Take Cummin-Plaiſter, and of Hemlock-Plaiſter, with Ammoniacum, of each equal Parts; make 'em into a Plaiſter. Or,

Take Hemlock-Plaiſter with Gum Ammoniacum and ſpread it by itſelf.

Any of theſe laid to the Region of the Spleen will frequently give Eaſe, by ſending in ſuch ſubtile and active Particles as help to ſhake the Spleen, and break thoſe heavy Grumes with which it is ſometimes almoſt obſtructed.

Emplaſtrum Hyſtericum, *An Hyſteric Plaiſter.*

Take ſtrain'd Galbanum half an ounce; Aſſa-fœtida 2 drams; yellow Wax a dram; Camphire half a dram; Oil of Amber 10 drops; and make a Plaiſter for the Navel. Or,

Take the hyſteric Plaiſter of the College and ſtrain'd Galbanum, of each half an ounce; Aſſa-fœtida a dram. Or,

Take Galbanum a ſufficient quantity alone.

Theſe are reckon'd to be of Uſe in all hyſterical Diſorders, and to looſen the Belly; but Galbanum alone is what is now generally preſcrib'd; and ſometimes a little Civet in the middle of it upon Cotton, and a piece of Silk ſtuck over it; and where no Civet is order'd, for Neatneſs only, the Cotton and Silk are commonly put in the middle; to be placed juſt upon the Navel.

Emplaſtrum Anthelminthicum, *A Plaiſter againſt Worms.*

Take Aloes and Myrrh, of each a dram; Species of Hiera and *Venice* Treacle, of each half a dram; Oil of Wormwood 4 drops; Ox-Gall a ſcruple; Honey enough to make a Plaiſter. Or,

Take Aloes, Savin, and Worm-Seed in fine Powder, of each half a dram; Ox-Gall a ſcruple; Mithridate ſufficient, with 5 drops of Oil of Wormwood.

Theſe

Theſe may be laid all over the Belly of Children troubled with Worms, and that cannot be prevail'd upon to take neceſſary Remedies inwardly; they will alſo looſen the Belly: For theſe Purpoſes the ſtinking Hepatic Aloes is beſt; and where it can be diſpens'd with (for ſometimes weakly Children cannot bear it) a Plaiſter may be contriv'd with little elſe in it; as thus:

Take Hepatic Aloes 2 drams; Oil of Wormwood 10 drops; make 'em into a due Conſiſtence for ſpreading upon Leather, with a quantity ſufficient of Ox-Gall.

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum,
A Febrifuge Plaiſter.

Take Frankincenſe 2 drams; Tacamahaca a dram; Saffron in Powder a ſcruple; *Venice*-Turpentine what is ſufficient to make them into a Plaiſter. Or,

Take the Febrifuge-Plaiſter deſcribed *Part* 3. *Sect.* 10. above.

Theſe are ſpread on Leather and apply'd to the Wriſts, and ſometimes to the Pit of the Stomach, with a little Powder of Camphire rubb'd upon them; but they cannot be much truſted to, and are fit only for young Children, that will not be prevail'd upon by other Means.

Emplaſtrum Icſtericum,
A Plaiſter againſt the Jaundice.

Take Saffron in fine Powder a dram; make them into a due Conſiſtence with a ſufficient quantity of Honey to ſpread upon Leather, and apply to the Right Side.

This can be look'd upon only as a ſmall Auxiliary, where the Caſe is ſo obſtinate as to require Help from all Quarters.

Emplaſtrum Nephriticum,
A Plaiſter againſt Gravel.

Take Powder of Opium and Saffron, of each a dram; *Caſtile*-Soap half an ounce; Oxycroceum 2 drams; Oil of Juniper half a dram; make them into a Plaiſter for the Reins.

This will be troubleſome to keep on, and muſt be done by ſwathing; it is contriv'd to help away Gravel lodg'd in the Kidneys and Ureters, by warming, ſtimulating, and ſhaking the Veſſels, by thoſe ſubtile Particles which 'tis ſuppoſed to tranſmit thro' the Skin.

Emplaſtrum Anodynum,
An Anodyne Plaiſter.

Take Minium-Plaiſter an ounce; Oil of Lillies a dram; *Venice*-Turpentine half a dram; Opium, Camphire, and Sugar of Lead, of each 12 grains; mix for a Plaiſter.

This is of Uſe to aſſuage Pain in any Part, whether from the Gout, Rheumatiſm, or any ſcorbutic Cauſe; and will likewiſe give Eaſe, if laid to the Loins, in nephritic Tortures.

Emplaſtrum Pectorale,
A Plaiſter for the Lungs.

Take ſtrain'd Tacamahaca half an ounce; *Venice*-Turpentine 2 drams; when they are melted together, add Powder of Benjamin and Storax, of each a dram; Saffron half a ſcruple; Oil of Aniſeed 8 drops; of Nutmegs 6 drops; mix for a Plaiſter.

This is to be laid all over the Breaſt, where there is any Diſorder of the *Thorax*; and it is reckon'd to comfort and aſſiſt weak Lungs, and to give Eaſe in Aſthma's and Straitneſs of Breath.

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum,
A Stomachic Plaiſter.

Take Gum Tacamahaca an ounce; Powder of Mint and Balauſtines, of each half a dram; Oil of Cloves, Nutmeg, and Aniſeed, of each 3 drops; make a Plaiſter. Or,

Take magiſterial Stomach Plaiſter half an ounce; Gum Tacamahaca ſtrain'd 2 drams; melt them toge-

ther, and ſtir in Balſam *Tolu* in powder a dram; Dragon's Blood and Balſam *Peru*, of each half a dram; Oil of Nutmegs and of Cloves, of each 3 drops; make them into a Plaiſter. Or,

Take magiſterial Stomach-Plaiſter an ounce; ſpread it upon Leather, and rub over it Oil of Mint 4 drops, and of Cloves 2 drops.

In a weak Stomach, that is ſubject to Vomiting and Indigeſtion, theſe ſometimes help internal Means of the ſame Intention; they are indeed inconvenient for Men who have much Hair upon their Breaſt, and when they ſtick ſo indifferently as to want ſwathing; and they ought to be ſpread very thick, otherwiſe they will be ſoon dry.

Emplaſtrum Dorſale corroborans,
A ſtrengthning Plaiſter for the Back.

Take Diachylon half an ounce; Oxycroceum 2 drams; Oil of Amber 10 drops; make them into a Plaiſter. Or,

Take Minium-Plaiſter, and Diachylon, of each half an ounce; Gum Caranna 2 drams; Bole and Maſtich, of each a dram; *Venice*-Turpentine a ſufficient quantity. Or,

Take Galbanum ſtrain'd a dram and a half; Powder of Maſtich 2 drams; *Cyprus*-Turpentine half a dram; hard Pitch 2 ſcruples; melt them carefully together, and add Oil of Mace by Expreſſion a ſcruple; and make them into a Plaiſter. Or,

Take Diapalma 6 drams; *Cyprus*-Turpentine, yellow Wax, of each a dram and half; Balſam *Tolu* in powder half a dram; Oil of Nutmegs 4 drops. Or,

Take Rupture-Plaiſter and Diapalma, of each half an ounce; fine *Armenian* Bole, and Maſtich in powder, of each a dram; Oil of Mint 6 drops.

Any of theſe may be apply'd to the Region of the Loins in all Weakneſſes of thoſe Parts, from what Cauſe ſoever; and they will aſſiſt in a Gonorrhœa, and the Whites. For Children who are ricketty, they may be ſpread to cover quite down the Spine, from the Nape of the Neck to the bottom of the Back.

Emplaſtrum contra Abortum,
A Plaiſter to prevent Miſcarriage.

Take Rupture-Plaiſter an ounce; Wax half an ounce; Dragon's-Blood, Maſtich, *Armenian* Bole, Galls, Biſtort-Root, of each half a dram; Amber, red Coral, and Nutmegs, of each 2 ſcruples; *Cyprus*-Turpentine ſufficient to make a Plaiſter. Or,

Take Rupture-Plaiſter an ounce; *Cyprus*-Turpentine half an ounce; make a Plaiſter.

Either of theſe may be laid both upon the Belly and Back, where there is any Apprehenſion of Miſcarriage, and likelihood to prevent it, otherwiſe Strengthners do Miſchief.

Emplaſtrum contra Strumas,
A Plaiſter againſt the King's-Evil.

Take Hemlock-Plaiſter with Gum Ammoniacum, of each 3 drams; ſtrained Galbanum, *Venice*-Turpentine, crude Mercury, of each a dram; Balſam of Sulphur half a dram; make all into a Plaiſter.

This is better than the Frog-Plaiſter, *Part* 3. *Sect.* 10. and much eaſier made. See the Virtues there.

SECT.

SECT. XIII.

Of Cataplaſms.

Cataplaſma Apoplecticum,
A Cataplaſm againſt Apoplexies.

TAKE freſh Briony-Root, 3 ounces; Muſtard-Seed, and black Soap, of each 1 ounce; Cantharides, 6 drams. Make them into a Conſiſtence with as much as is ſufficient of Vinegar.

The proper Conſiſtence for this *Form* is ſuch, as will eaſily ſpread upon a Cloth, ſo as not to run through, nor be very ſoon dry: for which purpoſe unctuous Ingredients are ordered in moſt, eſpecially of the Emollient kind; but where they are deſign'd to ſtimulate, and give Uneaſineſs, as in this, ſuch care is needleſs. This is to be laid all over the Head, where the Symptoms are threatning in any nervous Caſes; and it may be ſuffer'd to lie on ſome days, as particular Circumſtances may require, though it will in 12 hours draw a great deal of Water away, although by reaſon of the Cuticle being tied ſo cloſe by the Hair, it cannot raiſe a Bliſter. After removal, a Melilot-Plaiſter may be laid on, and repeated as uſual till quite well.

Cataplaſma Cephalicum,
A Cephalic Cataplaſm.

Take Powder of Cloves and Nutmegs, of each 2 drams; *Guinea* Pepper, half an ounce; Muſtard, 6 drams; ſour Leaven, 3 ounces; compound Spirit of Lavender, 1 ounce and an half; or as much as is ſufficient; and make all into a ſmooth Poulteſs for the Head.

This is much milder than the former, will not bliſter, and is very warm and ſtrengthning to the Nerves. It may therefore be applied to the Head, freſh ſhaved, in all Diſorders which have their Origin from thence; eſpecially if their Seat be in the Brain, and from a cold Cauſe; for it will irritate, and ſhake the Fibres in ſuch manner, as to throw off what is offenſive, and quicken the Motion of their proper Fluids. The following is directed to the ſame Intention, but not ſo good, though from Dr. *Fuller*.

Take Honey, Vinegar, and common Spirit of Wine, of each 1 ounce; Muſtard-Seed powder'd, as much as is ſufficient to make it into a due Conſiſtence.

Cataplaſma Paralyticum,
A Poulteſs againſt the Palſy.

Take the Pulp of Turnips baked, 8 ounces; green Rue, 4 handfuls, Muſtard-Seed, 2 ounces; Oil of Amber, 2 drams; Nerve Ointment, as much as is ſufficient, or 2 ounces.

This is to cover over a Paralytic Member, and to be repeated when grown dry; if it be required more ſtimulating, it may be ſprinkled with Powder of Euphorbium.

Cataplaſma Podagricum,
A Poultice againſt the Gout.

Take black Soap, 4 ounces; Yolk of Eggs, N° 2. Saffron, 1 dram; Oil of Spike, 1 ounce. Mix them together, ſo as to make a ſmooth Poulteſs. Or,

Take Honey and black Soap, of each 2 ounces; Muſtard-Seed, half an ounce; Opium, 2 drams; Camphire, 1 dram; the Soldier's Ointment, as much as is ſufficient, or 1 ounce and an half. Or,

Take black Soap, 2 ounces; Honey, and Salt of Tartar, of each half an ounce; Opium, 3 drams; Camphire and Saffron, of each 2 drams; Nerve-Ointment, as much as is ſufficient, or 1 ounce and a half.

Either of theſe is a very effectual penetrating Medicine, and they will carry their Influence much beyond any Plaiſter or Liniment; becauſe they lie warm upon the Part if thick ſpread. They will not only give eaſe where the Pain is exquiſite and intolerable; but in great meaſure alſo breathe out the offending Humour by Tranſpiration. There can nothing poſſibly be contriv'd more effectual to this purpoſe, though there are innumerable Pretenſions made to it by Quacksand Impoſtors.

Cataplaſma Auriculare,
A Cataplaſm for the Ears.

Take Onions roaſted and pulp'd, 1 ounce and an half; Saffron, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Amber, 15 drops; Powder of Cummin-Seed and Ointment of Marſhmallows, of each 3 drams.

This is to be applied to the Ears, when there are Apprehenſions of Impoſthumation in the Head; and if attended with great Pain, ſome Portion of Opium may be added with ſucceſs: and there will be no danger; and if the Patient can bear ſneezing, Provokers thereunto are very proper at the ſame time to ſhake the *Cyſtis*, and break way for the Matter as ſoon as ripe.

Cataplaſma Febrifugum,
A Febrifuge Poulteſs.

Take *Venice*-Treacle, 2 ounces; Muſtard-Seed, and Grains of Paradiſe, of each 1 dram and an half; Bay-Salt, 1 ounce; black Soap, 2 ounces; Oil of Spike, 1 ounce; Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

Take freſh Briony-Root, 2 ounces; black Soap, 3 ounces; Pickled Herrings or Anchovies, 4 ounces; Bay-Salt, 1 ounce; Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

Take Horſe-radiſh Root and Squills, of each 2 ounces; green Rue, Muſtard Seed, Salt, of each 1 ounce; black Soap, 2 ounces; Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

Take freſh Rue, 2 ounces; freſh gather'd Briony-root, 4 ounces; ſour Leaven, Bay-Salt, black Soap, of each 1 ounce and an half; Muſtard-Seed 2 ounces; Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient. Or,

Take green Rue, 1 handful; black Soap, Bay-Salt, of each 1 ounce; one pickled Herring ſtript from the Bones, Ointment of Marſhmallows, 1 ounce and a half; ſharp Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient to make them into a ſmooth Poulteſs.

Any of theſe may be apply'd to the Feet in Fevers, where the Head is much affected, and attended with a *Delirium*; and they ought to be laid on thick, and renew'd every 6 or 8 hours: the laſt is moſt ſuitable to the preſent Practice, and leaſt troubleſome to procure.

Cataplaſma ——
Another for the Wriſts.

Take Powder of white Hellebore, half an ounce; Salt Petre, 2 ounces; Pulp of Figs, as much as is ſufficient to make a Poulteſs. Or,

Take Powder of white Hellebore and Muſtard-Seed, of each 2 drams; Salt Petre, 2 ounces; Oil of Amber, 20 drops; Camphire, 2 drams; Pulp of Figs, as much as is ſufficient.

Theſe apply'd to the Wriſts, and repeated once a day, will frequently abate Intermittents in Children without any other help; but ſometimes they are apt to bliſter, but they can then do no harm, and will be more likely

likely to answer the End proposed. For the same purpose is the following, but not so easily made, nor so certain in its Success.

Take *Venice* Turpentine, 1 ounce; yellow paring of Orange-Rind, 2 drams; Bole, 1 dram and an half; Soot, half an ounce; Pigeon's-Dung, 1 ounce and an half; large Spiders Webs, N° 6. black Soap, 2 ounces; Vinegar, as much as is sufficient to make them into a smooth Poultess.

Cataplasma Anthelminthicum,
A Poultess against Worms.

Take *Venice* Treacle, half an ounce; Worm-Seed powder'd, 2 drams; Hepatic Aloes, 1 dram; Oil of Wormwood, 20 drops. Make them into a Poultess, with as much as is sufficient of Honey.

This is proper for young Children troubled with Worms, and that have large swelled hard Bellies; and who will not use other means. It loosens the Belly, and makes it shrink and soften.

Cataplasma ad Hydropem,
A Cataplasm against the Dropsy.

Take fresh Cow-dung, 1 pound; White Briony Root fresh gather'd, half a pound; Bay-berries powder'd, 4 ounces; Cummin Seed and Flowers of Brimstone, of each 2 ounces; Hog's Lard, 3 ounces. Make all into a Poultess, with as much as is sufficient of strong Lees.

This is good to soak out the Water in the Legs, by wrapping them up in it warm, and shifting it often; to which purpose Scarifying is frequently necessary. It may also be laid to the Belly in a Tympany; but this is very troublesome.

Cataplasma Diureticum,
A Diuretic Poultess.

Take Juice of Onions, Parsley, Smallage, Fennel, of each 2 ounces, Crumb of white Bread, as much as is sufficient.

This is to be apply'd to the lower part of the Belly, in Obstructions of Urine; and will do the more service, if an Emollient Fomentation be used before it, and the *Perinæum* be rubbed over with Oil.

Cataplasma Synanchicum,
A Poultess against Quinseys.

Take Album Græcum, 1 ounce; Pulp of the Conserve of Roses, 2 ounces; Syrup of white Poppies, as much as is sufficient.

This is to be spread pretty thick, and apply'd to the Throat, from Ear to Ear; and renew'd every 6 or 7 hours, or oftner, if dry.

Cataplasma Stomachicum,
A Cataplasm for the Stomach.

Take *Venice* Treacle, 6 drams; Powder of Cinnamon and Cloves, of each 1 dram; Oil of Mint, 6 drops; Oil of Wormwood, 2 drops; Vinegar, as much as is sufficient. Or,

Take Mithridate, 1 ounce; Powder of Mint, 2 drams; Cinnamon, 1 dram; Oil of Cinnamon and Mint, of each 3 drops; Oil of Mace by Expression, half a dram; Spirit of Lavender, 2 drams; Vinegar, as much as is sufficient.

Take Pulp of Quinces boil'd in Vinegar, 2 ounces; Powder of Cinnamon and Balaustines, of each 1 dram and an half; of Mint, 2 drams; Oil of Cloves, Nutmegs and Amber, of each 4 drops; Spirit of Lavender, as much as is sufficient to make a Poultess.

In a great Debility of the Stomach, when it cannot retain the Food, these will greatly strengthen the Fibres, and assist internal Means. They should be apply'd hot, and frequently renew'd.

Cataplaſma Laterale,
A Cataplaſm againſt the Pleuriſy.

Take Meal of Linſeed 6 ounces; of the Meal of Fœnugreek and Cummin, of each 1 ounce and an half; Honey, 2 ounces; Linſeed Oil, enough to bring them into a Conſiſtence.

This laid hot to the Side upon the affected Part, will wonderfully diſcuſs the obſtructed Humours, relax the corrugated Fibres, and promote Tranſpiration and Expectoration. Some Authors of good Credit affirm, that *Butter* and *Cummin*-Seed apply'd to the Breaſt will be taſted in the Mouth; and this ſeems not ſo ſtrange to thoſe who are acquainted with animal Tranſpiration; which is ſhewn by a Multitude of Inſtances, of the Truth whereof we have too many Proofs to call them in queſtion. For many of this Claſs, and particularly Onions, from outward Application, will ſo penetrate into the Skin, and be taken up by the Blood, as to prove Diuretic, and make the Urine ſmell in the ſame manner as when they are eaten.

Cataplaſma Emolliens,
An Emollient Cataplaſm.

Take Pulp of Caſſia, 1 ounce; Elder Ointment, 2 ounces; Sperma Ceti, half an ounce; Powder of Agaric and Album Græcum, of each half an ounce. Make them into a Cataplaſm.

This is a better Medicine than the *Cataplaſma Synanchicum* above, which is from *Bates*'s *Pharmacopœia*, for the Quinſey, or any Inflammatory Swellings of the Throat; but it is ſo unctuous, that the Heat will make it apt to get through a Cloth, unleſs it be many times doubled.

Cataplaſma Sambucinum,
A Cataplaſm of Elder.

Take green Leaves of Elder, 4 ounces; cut and boil them in Milk till ſoft; ſtrain away the Milk, and to the Maſh add ſoft Soap, 1 ounce; ſpread it upon a double Cloth; ſtrew it over with Ceruſe, and apply it warm.

This ſeems but an odd Mixture; for the *Soap* is very fretting and penetrating, and the *Ceruſe* is much the contrary; for which the common excuſe is, that they qualify one another: but it is more commendable to have a Compoſition as near of a piece, as conveniently can be: in the room of this therefore take the following.

Cataplaſma —— *Another.*

Take green Leaves of Elder, 4 ounces; boil them in Milk till very ſoft; then ſtrain out and beat them to a Maſh, to which put Ointment of Elder-Flowers, 2 ounces; Ointment of Poplar-Buds, 1 ounce; Camphire in fine Powder, 1 dram; Make all into a Poulteſs.

In all inflammatory Swellings, ſuch as are call'd the *St. Anthony's Fire*, this is an admirable Medicine; and it will, to a wonder, cool, eaſe and relax the Part; ſo that the Humours may either tranſpire or return by the refluent Blood into the common Maſs, thence to be rejected by ſome convenient Outlet. But unleſs a Caſe be very ſlight, outward Applications are by no means to be truſted alone; for ſometimes both Bleeding, Purging, and Bliſtering, are alſo neceſſary, and generally ſome of them.

Cataplaſma Hæmorrhoidale,
A Poulteſs for the Piles.

Take Yolks of Eggs boil'd hard, N° 4. Oil of Amber, 2 ſcruples; Linſeed Oil, as much as is ſufficient.

This is to cool the Piles when inflamed and angry; and it is ſofter much

much than many more reſtringent things generally uſed in ſuch caſes.

Cataplaſma Refrigerans,
A Cooling Poulteſs.

Take Pulp of baked or roaſted Apples, 1 ounce; white Bread boil'd in Milk, and gently ſqueez'd, half an ounce; the white of one Egg well beaten up, and *Rhaſis*'s white Troches powder'd, 2 drams. Mix them into a Poulteſs with as much as is ſufficient of Starch.

This is intended for ſore inflamed Eyes, and is to be ſpread upon a fine Cloth pretty thick, and laid upon them going to bed.

Cataplaſma ad Paronychiam,
A Poulteſs againſt Whitloes.

Take Yolk of one new laid Egg, and add to it common Roſin in fine Powder, as much as is ſufficient; Balſam of *Peru*, 6 or 7 drops; and mix well together.

This is ſaid to be an excellent Medicine for the purpoſe its Title expreſſes; and to forward the Suppuration and Diſcharge of the Matter.

SECT. XIV.

Of Anomalous Forms.

BEſides thoſe Forms which we have given under the foregoing Diviſions, there are alſo others which ſometimes an extraordinary Exigency calls for, and which we ſhall here collect into one Section; not with any regard to the curative Intention, as in the foregoing, but as they occur from Authors and the preſent Practice.

Sacculus Lateralis,
A Bag for the Side.

Take Bay-berries, Seeds of Cummin, Fœnugreek, and Camomile Flowers, of each 1 handful; Bran and Salt, of each two handfuls; put them all mix'd together into two Bags.

They are to be made as hot as poſſible, and apply'd alternately to the Side, in Stitches, and Pains from Spaſmodic Contractions; or where there is Apprehenſion of Obſtruction from a viſcid or ſizy Blood; but where it is thin and ſharp, and breaks through the Veſſels, ſo as to be ſpit up, (for ſuch Caſes are likewiſe frequently attended with Pleuritic Pains) theſe Remedies are to be avoided; becauſe they thin it, and increaſe its Motion, ſo as to overflow its bounds the more.

Sacculus Stomachicus,
A Bag for the Stomach.

Take dry'd Mint, half an ounce; Wormwood, Thyme, red Roſe Flowers, of each 2 drams; Balauſtines, Angelica Root, Caraway Seeds, Nutmeg, Mace and Cloves, of each 1 dram. Make all into a groſs Powder and put it into a Bag.

This is good to apply to a weak Stomach as it is; and to wear for ſome time; but in any extraordinary Vomitings, that require to be immediately ſtopped, and inward Medicines cannot be taken, or retain'd long enough to take effect, then this will be of ſervice, and is beſt dipp'd into very hot red Wine, and when cold renew'd, by heating it again in the ſame Wine, as oft as there is occaſion.

Sacculus Anodynus,
An Anodyne Bag.

Take Camomile Flowers and Bay-Berries, of each 1 ounce; Lavender-Flowers and Bay-Leaves, of each half an ounce; Henbane Seed and Opium, of each 1 dram. Make them into a groſs Powder for a Bag.

This will give eaſe to any part in Pain, if apply'd hot upon it; but 'tis chiefly intended for the Head. It is to be dipped in hot Spirit of Wine, or any other convenient Liquor, and moderately ſqueez'd before it's laid on; and if the *Opium* was firſt diſſolv'd in ſuch Liquor, it would be the more certain in Operation; and the Steams of it will diſcuſs and diſſipate what frequently cauſes the Tooth-ache, or Pain in the Ears, or any external Parts of the Head.

Balſamum Arthriticum,
A Gout-Balſam.

Take Oil of Olive, 8 ounces; Oil of Vitriol well rectify'd, 2 ounces. Mix them in an open glaſs Veſſel.

This comes recommended in the Works of a Phyſician who was the Patron of *Acids*. *Schroder* has the ſame, with the *Adeps Humanus*: however, it is not worth contending about; for it is ſo ſharp, as to excoriate the place it is rubbed upon; and is as likely to fix and bind up the offending Humours in the Parts, or repel them, as to fit them for Tranſpiration. As ſoon almoſt as theſe are mix'd, they work into a ſtiff reddiſh Balſam, that will cut like Butter, or the *Lucatellus* Balſam.

Balſamum Nephriticum,
A Nephritic Balſam.

Take Oil of ſweet Almonds new-drawn, 4 ounces; Oil of white Poppy-Seed and Linſeed, of each 2 ounces; Oil of Nutmeg by Expreſſion, half an ounce; Oil of Petre, 5 drams; Balſam Capivi, 6 drams; Balſam of *Peru*, 2 drams; Oil of Juniper, 4 ſcruples; Oil of Aniſeed, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Vitriol, 1 ounce; Camphire, 2 ſcruples. Mix them together.

This is vaſtly preferable to the former, becauſe the penetrating aromatic Oils not only help to diſlodge and diſſipate the peccant Humours, but alſo to warm and ſtrengthen the Fibres: and in the Gout and Rheumatiſm, where they fix with great Pain, this Balſam will do good ſervice. It is likewiſe proper to rub paralytic Limbs with, becauſe it ſtimulates and ſpurs the Parts to Motion, whereby the nervous Fluid is better diſpens'd to give new Senſe and Life.

Juſculum ad Tabem,
Broth for a Conſumption.

Take a Capon pick'd, drawn, and cut into pieces, Sheeps Trotters and Calves Feet, of each N° 4; Shavings of Hartſhorn and Ivory, of each half an ounce; yellow Saunders, 3 drams; Dates, N° 40. Raiſins ſliced and ſtoned, 4 ounces; Pearl-Barley, 1 ounce; boil theſe in Spring-Water, 1 Cong. to 4 pounds; adding when it's almoſt boil'd enough, Ox-Eye-Flowers dry'd, Leaves of Colts-Foot, Maiden-Hair, Sage, of each 1 handful; Mace, half a dram; one Nutmeg, and of *Malaga* Sack, 1 pound; then ſtrain out the Liquor for Uſe. Or,

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, 4 ounces; Comfrey-Root, 2 ounces; Shavings of Hartſhorn, 1 ounce; Maiden-Hair, 1 handful; Sage, 2 handfuls; Plantain, half an ounce; Raiſins of the Sun, 2 ounces; Dates, N° 4. Boil theſe together, with a Chicken, and the Scrag-end of a Neck of Mutton chopp'd to pieces, and 3 ounces of Bread, in

in as much as is ſufficient of Spring-Water: when it is cold, take off the Fat. Or,

Take Craw-fiſh, N° 100; bruiſe them to pieces alive in a Mortar; then boil them in 2 pounds of Spring-Water to 1 pound and an half; adding towards the laſt two Blades of Mace, one Nutmeg, and of old *Malaga* Wine, half a pound; and ſtrain it for uſe. Or,

Take the Tails of twenty Craw-fiſh, candied Eryngo-Root, 1 ounce; the bottom of a white Loaf, Raiſins ſliced and ſtoned, 2 ounces; Liquoriſe, 3 drams; boil in 3 pounds of Water, to 2 pounds; and ſtrain for uſe.

Any of theſe may, as particular Circumſtances of the Appetite direct, be made uſe of to reſtore Perſons, recovering from long waſting Diſtempers, and wherever a Conſumption is threatned; for where the Stomach is weak, it cannot digeſt ſolid and groſs Food, and therefore a Diet of rich Nouriſhment is required, that needs but little trouble to aſſimilate and diſtribute it to the ſeveral Parts of the Body, to recruit what has been wore away. In Hectic Habits theſe are of great ſervice, becauſe they help to give a Conſiſtence and Softneſs to the Humours, whereby they neither run ſo faſt in the Canals, nor waſh away with them the Subſtance of the Parts, but on the contrary leave good Nouriſhment behind. The Craw-fiſh particularly, as indeed moſt Shell-fiſh, are greatly nouriſhing, and have a peculiar quality of ſmoothing and ſweetning acid and ſharp Humours; as is even apparent in their deadning almoſt the Acidity of Vinegar in mixture, by covering its Points with a ſoft oily Subſtance. And for this reaſon theſe are of eminent advantage in ſcorbutic Conſtitutions, and come next to the *Viper*, whoſe Excellencies for theſe Purpoſes, ſee *Part* 2. N° 369. and amongſt the Preparations at the latter end of that Part: and with that they likewiſe agree in invigorating, after a peculiar manner, the Organs of Generation, and diſtending them with ſuch a *Semen*, as not only more frequently prompts to Venery, but makes thoſe Intercourſes more prolific, and ſuſtain'd with leſs waſte of Strength. For all ſuch purpoſes theſe are to be choſe and uſed at diſcretion.

Epithema cum Calce viva,
An Epithem with Quick-Lime.

Take Quick-Lime, 2 ounces; Honey, as much as is ſufficient to make it into a fit Conſiſtence to be ſpread upon Leather.

This Term is indeed fit for any Form externally to be apply'd, and is therefore common in *Lotions* or *Cataplaſms*, or any other *Topics*. If this is not carefully mixed, it will not be ſmooth and eaſy upon the Part, becauſe of the Lumps which it is apt to run into: 'tis intended againſt gouty and rheumatic Pains: and if *Soap*, *Camphire* and *Opium* were added to it, in due quantities, it would make an admirable Compoſition for ſuch Purpoſes; for it penetrates prodigiouſly, and rarifies the Part ſo much, that it will give vent to the offending Humours by Perſpiration, without a poſſibility of repelling them; wherein is the greateſt Danger in ſuch caſes, eſpecially in the beginning of a Paroxyſm. For the Expulſion, or rather Attraction of ſuch Tormentors therefore, the following may be made uſe of.

Epithema Saponaceum,
An Epithem with Soap.

Take Spirit of Vitriol rectify'd, 4 ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, 2 drams; Spirit of Sal Armoniac, 6 ſcruples; *Venice* Soap ſcraped thin,

thin, 1 ounce and an half; Camphire, 6 drams; Opium, 1 dram; Saffron, half a dram; digeſt them 3 or 4 days, and decant the Liquor for uſe. Or,

Take of the foregoing with Quick Lime, and add to it black Soap, 1 ounce; Opium and Camphire, of each 2 drams; Saffron and Oil of Spike, of each 1 dram.

Either of theſe rubbed in upon the Part, will infallibly anſwer the Expectation of ſuch as know how, and when to direct them; but things of this efficacy are not in the Talent of every one who undertakes ſuch Caſes.

Epithema cum Saccharo Saturni,
An Epithem with Sugar of Lead.

Take Sugar of Lead, 1 ounce; the beſt White-Wine Vinegar, half a pound; digeſt together till all the Sugar is diſſolv'd.

This is recommended to ſtop any Flux of Blood, if it be apply'd to the Region of the Heart by a linen Cloth dipped into it; but at firſt its extreme Coldneſs gives a Perſon a quaking like the Horror of an Ague Fit, and as ſoon as it grows warm, it is to be let cool, and dipped afreſh.

Epithema Cephalicum,
A Cephalic Epithem.

Take of *Hungary* Water, 6 drams; Compound Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Saffron, of each 2 drams; Apoplectic Balſam, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Cloves, 10 drops.

This is directed to rub the Temples, Noſtrils, *&c.* in Swooning Fits, or in any ſudden Diſorders from a Cauſe, whoſe Seat is in the Nerves; becauſe it warms and aſſiſts their tonic Motions.

Epithema Stomachicum,
A Stomachic Epithem.

Take Spirit of Wine camphorated, 4 ounces; *Andromachus*'s Treacle, 2 drams; Oil of Cloves, 15 drops; Oil of Nutmegs, 10 drops; and of Mint, 4 drops.

This is, in Virtue, much like the ſtomachic Fomentation, before given, which ſee; and may be rubbed upon the Pit of the Stomach and Parts all round, with a warm Hand at any time.

Epithema Anodynum,
An Anodyne Epithem.

Take Spirit of Wine, 4 ounces; Camphire, 1 dram; Opium, 2 drams; Saffron and Cloves, of each half a dram.

This is much of the ſame Virtue as that with Soap above, though not quite ſo ſearching; but it is cleanlier to uſe for ſuch as require nicer Applications.

Sternutatorium cum Turpetho Minerali, *A Sternutatory with Turbith Mineral.*

Take Turbith Mineral, half a ſcruple; Powder of Liquoriſe, half a ſcruple; Nutmeg, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Roſemary, 2 drops. Mix them together.

This is very powerful in all ſuch Illneſſes of the Head, as proceed from tough viſcid Matter hanging upon the Glands and *Sinus*'s, and have been of long continuance and obſtinate; for it brings it away in ſuch plenty, that 'tis almoſt like a Salivation; but it is apt to make the Noſe ſore, and therefore the Noſtrils ſhould be rubbed ſometimes with a little Oil of Almonds, or warm Milk.

Sternutatorium cum Euphorbio.
——— *Another with Euphorbium.*

Take Powder of Euphorbium, half a ſcruple; White-wine, 1 ounce; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, 2 drams;

drams; Oil of Marjoram, 2 drops; ſhake all together.

This with the Euphorbium, is too ſharp and violent to be truſted to ſnuff up; and therefore 'tis beſt to dip a little Cotton, and juſt thruſt it into the Noſtrils. *Ludovicus* is ſo timorous, as to order but half a dram in Water; half a pound to be boil'd and ſtrain'd, and even then to be uſed but very ſparingly.

Sternutatorium cum Succis,
—— *With Juices.*

Take Leaves of Honey-Suckle, 4 handfuls; Prime-Roſe, 3 handfuls; Betony, 2 handfuls; Marjoram, 1 handful; bruiſe them all together, and preſs out their Juice.

This is much milder than either of the former, and may be us'd in any Diſorders and Stoppages of the Head; either by ſnuffing a little out of the hollow of the Hand, or blowing it up the Noſtrils with a Quill; and theſe liquid Snuffs have this advantage over Powders, that they do not clog up and heat the Noſe.

Sternutatorium cum Marjorana,
——— *With Marjoram.*

Take of an Infuſion of Marjoram made like Tea, 1 ounce; diſſolve in it Salt of Vitriol, 10 grains; and put it in a Glaſs for uſe.

This is directed and much recommended by *Etmuller*; and it may be made ſtronger or weaker, by a greater or leſſer quantity of Water, as is found needful. But of all the Medicines to this purpoſe, the following is moſt preferable.

Sternutatorium cum Sal Volatili Oleoſo,
—— *With Sal Volatile.*

Take *Sal Volatile Ol.* 2 drams; Spirit of Lavender 20 drops; Damask-Roſe-water, or Orange-Flower Water half an ounce; mix.

This is both mild and grateful, and very refreſhing to the Head, as well as a gentle Provoker of what is ſecern'd by the Noſe.

Expreſſio Aſthmatica,
An Aſthmatic Expreſſion.

Take live Millepedes 150, bruiſe them in a Marble Mortar, adding Water of Hyſſop 4 ounces; of Piony compound an ounce; and in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Gum Ammoniacum half a dram; and add Tincture of Benjamin 2 drams; Syrup of Balſam an ounce; Oil of Aniſeed a drop; and as much Salt Armoniac as will make it quick.

If this be well manag'd the Oil of Aniſeed will mix, otherwiſe it will lie in a Spot at top; and pour off with one Doſe, which is to be a Spoonful 2 or 3 times in a Day, as Symptoms are urgent; but the whole is an unſightly and unpleaſant Medicine to the Taſte, tho' the Scent is grateful; it is very detergent and diuretic, and therefore cannot fail to open the Breaſt in Aſthma's and all Infarctions of the Lungs.

Expreſſio Icterica,
An Expreſſion for the Jaundice.

Take live Millepedes N° 100, Saffron cut ſmall half a ſcruple; Nutmeg half a dram; white Sugar half an ounce; beat all theſe well together, and then pour upon them the laſt Runnings of *Aqua mirabilis* (or for want of that, Milk-water) 4 ounces; and magiſterial Worm-water an ounce; and after due Mixture ſtrain the Liquor out by ſqueezing hard.

This is good for the Purpoſe its Title expreſſes, and is of Service in almoſt all chronic Diſorders that foul the Glands; this quantity ſerves for two Doſes, half to be taken in the Morning, and the reſt at four a clock in the Afternoon.

Expreſſio Millepedum ſimplex,
A ſimple Expreſſion of Millepedes.

Take live Millepedes and white Sugar, of each 3 ounces; beat them well together in a Marble Mortar, and pour upon them a pound of White-wine, which ſtrain out again by hard ſqueezing.

Dr. *Fuller*, who has this in his *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea*, ſays, 'that Millepedes abound in a volatile Salt. as all Inſects do, that they incide and diſſolve tough clammy Phlegm whereſoever it ſticks, attenuate, exalt, and depurate the Blood, penetrate into the Glands, Nerves, Fibres, ſmalleſt Pipes and Paſſages, piercing through Obſtructions, deterging, cleanſing, and comforting, and are famous for their diuretick Quality; they are uſed in Caſes of Gravel, Sand, Dropſy, Jaundice, King's-Evil, Cough, Phthiſic, Conſumption at the beginning, hypochondriac Affections, ſcorbutic Joint-Pains, and Dimneſs of Sight; they procure and preſerve a good Skin and fine Complexion, and are much celebrated for an internal Medicine in ſore Breaſts, malignant phagedenic Ulcers and Cancers; they ſeem not convenient for a hot thin Blood, and 'tis reported that taken in large Quantities over Night, they will give a ſcalding of Urine, and that when they do ſo, their true Remedy is Balſam Capivi.' Indeed too much cannot well be ſaid in their Commendation; and this way of managing them does moſt ſurely retain their full Virtues. The Expreſſion may be given for ſome time together, about 3 ounces every Morning.

Expreſſio Icterica altera,
Another ——

Take Leaves of Celandine 2 handfuls; green Juniper-berries an ounce; to theſe well bruiſed add Saffron a ſcruple; White-wine a pound; *Aqua mirabilis* 2 ounces; after it has ſtood cold 12 Hours ſtrain out the Liquor, and ſweeten it with Syrup of the five opening Roots an ounce and a half; and keep it for Uſe.

This is a milder Detergent than the former, and may be ſufficient in ſlighter Caſes to be taken 3 ounces thrice a day; or it may be a very convenient Diluter, or Vehicle for ſome other more ſolid Forms of the ſame Intention, in the moſt obſtinate Jaundice.

Expreſſio Cephalica,
A Cephalic Expreſſion.

Take freſh gathered Male Piony-Roots 4 ounces; Miſletoe cut ſmall an ounce; Canary-Wine a pound; give them a hot and cloſe Infuſion for 2 Hours; then having ſqueez'd out the Liquor, add to it compound Piony-water, and compound Syrup of Pionies, of each 2 ounces; Tincture of Caſtor 2 ſcruples.

This is a good Medicine where it happens conveniently to procure the Ingredients as directed, and may be depended upon to do ſervice in all Diſorders from a nervous Origin, and where Cephalics are indicated; 3 ounces may be taken every Night and Morning.

Expreſſio Scorbutica,
A Scorbutic Expreſſion.

Take Brooklime, Water-Creſſes, Dandelion, Clivers, of each 2 handfuls; Oranges cut to pieces with their Peel N° 4; bruiſe them together, and add White-wine and Elder-Flower-Water, of each a pound; which after ſome time ſtrain off, and ſweeten for Uſe.

This is good in hot ſcorbutic Conſtitutions, and ought to be drank for a Month together at leaſt in the Spring-time, every Morning about 6 ounces; uſing a ſuitable Diet.

Expreſſio

Expreſſio Styptica,
A Styptic Expreſſion.

Take common Daiſies, Yarrow and Nettles, of each 3 handfuls; bruiſe them, and pour upon them Plantain-Water (or what is as good, Spring-water) 12 ounces; after ſtanding an Hour ſtrain it, and add *Sal Prunel.* 2 drams; and ſweeten it with Syrup of dry'd Roſes 2 ounces, for Uſe.

This is good to cool and thicken the Blood, and is principally ſerviceable in Hæmorrhages at the Noſe, or ſpitting of Blood, making bloody Urine, or an Overflowing of the Menſes; and may be given 4 ounces 3 or 4 times a-day, as needful.

In Country Places remote from the Shops, and Conveniences to manage Simples in a more elaborate or elegant manner, divers good Remedies may be ſupplied this way, where the Materials are to be found; for nothing can be more ready and expeditious than to bruiſe a Plant and preſs out its Juice; but where there are better Opportunities in great Towns, ſuch Preſcriptions would be deem'd not very neat, nor are they agreeable to take.

Frontale Cephalicum,
A Cephalic Frontal.

Take Roſe-Cake made by the Diſtillation of the Flowers in a cold Still, fry it in Vinegar, and ſprinkle it with Powder of Nutmeg a dram; Zedoary half a dram, and Camphire 2 ſcruples.

This is to apply to the Forehead and Temples in violent hot beating Pains of the Head, and is to be refreſhed with Vinegar as often as it grows dry, until it has anſwer'd its End.

Frontale Maſtachinum,
A Maſtich Frontal.

Take Maſtich and Frankincenſe in Powder, of each 2 drams; white Chalk, Bean-Meal, of each half an ounce; White of Eggs well beaten, Oil of Roſes, of each 6 drams; and as much Vinegar as is neceſſary to make it into a Conſiſtence to ſpread upon Cloth.

This is to be uſed to the Forehead when the Eyes are afflicted with Rheums, and that for Prevention as well as Cure; for Dr. *Fuller* ſays it ſticks very faſt, compreſſes and conſtringes the little *Tubuli*, and internal Paſſages, and ſo hinders the Deflux of Humours; for the Parts about the Eye are ſo conſtituted, both by their ſpongy Fabric and declining Situation, as to be apt to receive whatever Humours flow down from either the *Pericraneum* or neighbouring Muſcles, inſomuch that it is not unuſual for a Blow upon the Head to ſettle down into a black Eye.

Frontale Camphoratum,
A Frontal with Camphire.

Take Vinegar of Roſes 2 ounces; compound Spirit of Lavender (in which has been diſſolv'd Opium and Camphire, of each half a dram) an ounce; mix for Uſe.

The Camphire in this will ſeparate, and therefore muſt be well ſhook at the time of uſing. There are others of this Denomination, but ſeldom uſed; and this laſt is the moſt eaſily made, and the neateſt and moſt effectual to waſh the Head with in violent beating Pains, or in the burning Heat of a Fever attended with a Delirium.

Suffimentum Hyſtericum,
An Hyſteric Fume.

Take Aſſa-fœtida an ounce; beſt White-wine Vinegar a pound; boil them in a Pot with a narrow Mouth, and let the Patient hold her Head over it with her Mouth open.

This is an untoward Application, and ſeems juſtifiable only in Caſes

where other Means cannot be uſed; tho' in ſome Kind of Hyſteric Convulſions, Steams this way receiv'd up the Noſe have very ſudden and remarkable Effects.

Suffimentum Catarrhale,
A Fume for a Catarrh.

Take Olibanum, Amber, Benjamin, Storax, Gum Guaiacum, and Balſam *Tolu*, of each 2 ſcruples; make all into a groſs Powder to burn.

Where the Defluxion is very thin, and has much of its Cauſe in the Laxity of the Glands, ſuch Means may do Service, by conſtringing the Parts and repelling the Flux, inſomuch that it may be thrown off by other more proper Outlets; but where there is an Aſthma and very weak Lungs, there is great reaſon to fear Miſchiefs, becauſe checking the Rheum will thicken it, and make it paſs with greater difficulty thro' the pulmonary Veſſels, when in the Courſe of Circulation it comes thither; the following therefore may be leſs inconvenient, tho' this may alſo be uſed in the ſame manner to burn upon Coals, only receiving the Steams with a Cap before it is put on, eſpecially at Night going to bed.

Suffimentum——*Another*——

Take Gum Guaiacum, Gum Juniper, Maſtich, Myrrh, of each a dram; Cloves 2 drams; Balſam *Peru* 16 drops; make all into a coarſe Powder.

Filling a thick Cap frequently with the Steam of this burn'd upon Coals, may, with ſome time uſing, ſtrengthen the Fibres, and particularly the Glands about the Head, whereby they will not be liable to thoſe Suffuſions of Lymph, which ought to be remanded by other Secretions, and chiefly by Urine.

Suffimentum ad procidentiam Ani.
A Fume againſt the falling down of the Fundament.

Take Frankincenſe, Maſtich, Amber and Cloves, of each a dram; red Roſe Leaves, Balauſtines, of each 2 drams; make them into a groſs Powder.

This is to be burn'd upon a Chafingdiſh of Coals under a Chair with a Hole in it, over which the Patient is to ſit with the Part bare to it, after the Gut is thruſt up, and by ſuch Means continued, will the Sphincter at laſt get Strength enough to keep it up without any ſuch Help; in a *Teneſmus* it is alſo of Uſe.

Suffimentum ad procidentiam Uteri.
A Fume againſt the falling down of the Womb.

Take Myrrh, Maſtich, Cinnamon and Spikenard, of each a dram; Mint and red Roſes, of each 2 drams; Cloves, Zedoary, and Pimento, of each half a dram; make all into a groſs Powder to burn.

This is to be uſed as the preceding, and in the ſame Weakneſs it is alſo good, as that is of Service in this; theſe are very eaſy Remedies, and might be beneficial in many uterine Weakneſſes, where Perſons are too ſqueamiſh or prejudic'd to take what is neceſſary of Medicines another way. Fumes from hot aromatic Liquors, which are ſometimes directed to the ſame Purpoſes, are hardly ſo efficacious as thoſe which ariſe from the burning of dry Ingredients, becauſe their Moiſture prevents their being ſo immediately reſtringent.

Suffimentum Odoriferum,
A ſweet ſcented Fume.

Take Benjamin an ounce; Storax half an ounce; Labdanum 2 drams; Musk and Ambergreaſe, of each 5 grains; make them into a fine Powder, to mix with Wax for Candles.

The Scent of this, burnt in Places apprehended to be contagious, or infected with any noiſom Steams, is not only pleaſant, but beneficial; they are likewiſe very agreeable to light Pipes with.

Suffimentum——*Another*——

Take Cypreſs Roots and Calamus aromaticus, of each an ounce; Roſemary a handful; Storax and Benjamin, of each 2 drams; Frankincenſe 2 ounces; make all together into a groſs Powder to burn.

This is uſeful to take away the ill Scent of a Room, from what Cauſe ſoever it be; and in a time of peſtilential Contagion would be of good Service to burn for an Hour or two every Morning in all the Rooms of a Houſe, or ſome convenient Place where the whole may be fill'd by its Steams; and by this Caution many Families who liv'd in Town all the Time of the *London* Sickneſs eſcap'd being hurt by it.

Litus Aluminoſus,
A Litus with Alum.

Take crude and burnt Alum, of each 2 drams; *Armenian* Bole and *Japan* Earth, of each a dram; Oil of Saſſafras 6 drops; Honey of Roſes to make it of the Conſiſtence of Honey.

This is to rub ſpongy ſcorbutic Gums with, that are apt to bleed upon the leaſt touch, and leave the Teeth looſe; they ſhould be done ſo every Morning as long as there is any occaſion.

Litus cum Spermate Ceti,
A Litus with Sperma Ceti.

Take Sperma Ceti 2 ſcruples; Oil of Nutmeg by Expreſſion a ſcruple; ſweet freſh Butter half an ounce; the Yolk of one Egg; white Chalk waſh'd in Roſe-Water a dram; and with a ſufficient quantity of Honey of Roſes make it into a proper Conſiſtence.

This is recommended for the Thruſh, which young Children are much ſubject to, eſpecially with long Looſeneſſes.

Litus detergens,
A detergent Litus.

Take Verdigreaſe a dram; Honey of Roſes an ounce; Vinegar half an ounce; boil to the conſumption of the Vinegar; and when cold add powdered burnt Alum 2 ſcruples; Maſtich, Frankincenſe, and Myrrh, of each a ſcruple; mix.

This is alſo good for ſcorbutic Gums; and it cleans the Mouth, hardens the ſpongy relaxed Glands, and prevents Stagnation and Eroſion by ſalt ſharp Humours. Or,

Take *Ægyptiacum*, 3 drams; Honey of Roſes, half an ounce; burnt Alum in fine Powder, half a dram; Spirit of Vitriol, 10 drops. Mix.

This is much readier to be had than the former, becauſe the *Ægyptiacum* is a common Shop-Medicine; and this is what is generally preſcrib'd for ſore Mouths, eſpecially when they grow full of white Specks; which if not rubb'd well with ſome ſuch thing, will corrode and ſpread a great way with Heat and Pain. This happens frequently to Children, when the Pain of breeding Teeth brings ſo much *Saliva* into the Mouth, that it is apt to ſtagnate long enough to erode the Glands; and form ſuch cankerous Specks as will diſappear by rubbing 3 or 4 times in a day with this, by a Rag tied upon a Skewer. It is alſo a good dreſſing for foul Ulcers, that turn out with fungous Lips; which it eats down, and reſtrains the *Colluvies* of Humours.

Lixivium cum Calce,
A Lixivium with Lime.

Take Aſhes of Wormwood, 12 ounces; Lime-Water and White-Wine, of each 4 pounds. Infuſe in

a gentle warmth 12 Hours; then filter it for uſe.

This is a notable and good Diuretic; and is therefore not only of ſervice in Dropſies, and all Tendencies thereto, but alſo in foul ſcorbutic Habits, that deform the Skin with Blotches; and it will aſſiſt even in the Drying and Cure of old Ulcers.

Lixivium Hydropicum,
An Hydropic Lixivium.

Take ſifted Aſhes of Broom and Bean Stalks, of each 2 ounces; Juice of Parſley, 4 ounces; White-Wine, 4 pounds; make a Lixivium; to which add, after it has been cleared down and poured off fine, Salt of Tartar, 1 dram; Saſſafras Wood, 1 ounce; Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, Seeds of Daucus, Muſtard, Cummin and Aniſe, well bruis'd, of each half an ounce; Infuſe, cold for two days, then ſtrain and add comp. Horſe-Radiſh Water, 4 ounces.

This is much for the ſame purpoſe as the former; but there is no great need of ſuch variety of lixivious Salts, for any one will ſerve as well; and 'tis no great matter of what that is made, for Reaſons given *Part* 2. amongſt the *Preparations* of *Simples*, of *fixed Salts*, ſo that it be well burnt, and has not imbibed the moiſture of the Air; which all of them will do with a little time keeping, unleſs cloſe ſtopped in a Bottle. This is both diuretic and drying; and is therefore effectual to diſcharge a corpulent Conſtitution from ſuperfluous Humidities; it both increaſing the *Secretions* by Urine, and inſenſible Tranſpiration. It may be drank as a Diet-Drink, 4 ounces, 3 or 4 times a day.

Pilæ Maſticatoriæ,
Spitting Balls.

Take Maſtich, 3 ounces; Pellitory of *Spain*, and Staveſacre, of each 2 drams; Angelica Root, half a dram; Cubebs and Nutmegs, of each 1 dram; Euphorbium, half a ſcruple; Wax as much as is ſufficient to make them into Balls or Pellets.

Theſe are contriv'd for chewing in the Mouth, to promote Spitting; for by their hot pungent Quality, they prick the Fibres, and make them compreſs the Glands, whereby their Contents are faſter thrown out into the Mouth; and ſo a Drain is promoted of ſuch watry pituitous Humours from all ſuch parts of the Head, as have any Conſent therewith. Things of this kind may therefore be very convenient for thoſe who require to have ſuch Diſcharges promoted, and cannot comply with ſmoaking Tobacco; or for whom that deleterious Plant may not be proper. In Coma's, Lethargies, Epilepſies, Palſies, and in ſhort all Diſorders from a moiſt Temperament of the Brain, theſe are to be uſed with good Succeſs. If the *Euphorbium* be thought too hot in this *Recipe*, it may be left out.

Nodulus Hyſtericus,
An Hyſteric Nodule.

Take Caſtor in fine Powder, half a dram; Aſſa-fœtida, 1 ſcruple; Oil of Amber, half a ſcruple. Mix, and tie them up in a piece of thin Cherry colour'd Silk pretty looſe. Or,

Take Galbanum, Aſſa-fœtida, and Powder of *Ruſſia Caſtor*, of each 1 ſcruple; Volatile Salt Armoniac, half a ſcruple; Oil of Amber 10 drops. Mix *S. A.*

Theſe are very convenient for preſent Uſe, to hold under the Noſe of Perſons in hyſteric Convulſions; and they are much better than the Scent from a Bottle, becauſe much ſtronger; but they will not long retain their Odour.

Nodulus

Nodulus Cephalicus,
A Cephalic Nodule.

Take *Species Diambræ*, half a dram; Oil of Cloves, Lavender, and Marjoram, of each 3 drops; Volatile Salt Armoniac, 1 ſcruple; rub them together, and tie them up. *S. A.*

This is grateful and refreſhing to the Head, and may be of ſervice in Faintings and Depreſſions of the Spirits, by holding it frequently under the Noſe. After the ſame manner may be contriv'd many others of the like kind, and varied according to the different Exigencies and Liking of the Patient; but they are proper to be preſcrib'd only in acute Caſes; as when the Spirits have been quite worn out by a Fever, or waſted by ſome great Evacuation, becauſe they ſoon decay; though in ſuch caſes they are neat enough, and are often very taking with a Perſon, if neatly order'd with a handſome colour'd Silk.

Panis de Vipera,
Viper Bread.

Take Powder of Viper's Fleſh, 1 ounce; the mealy part of Sarſaparilla finely powder'd, 3 ounces; fine Wheat-Flower, 1 pound; Yolk of an Egg, a little Yeaſt, and as much as is ſufficient of Milk to make Cakes, or Loaves, to be baked in an Oven.

This is order'd to be uſed as common Bread, in the worſt ſcorbutic Habits, and is reported to prevail even in the Leproſy and Venereal Infections; yet we can have but a ſmall Opinion of the *Viper's Fleſh dry'd*, becauſe its Volatile Salt, in which chiefly conſiſts its Virtues, is by that means quite loſt, or in a great meaſure. If there be any Virtue in the *Sarſa*, it is certainly beſt obtain'd this way; becauſe it has been much ſuſpected whether it gives any to a Tincture. As to the reſtorative Properties of the *Viper*, which ſupply Nouriſhment, there may poſſibly be ſomewhat conſiderable in this; becauſe that conſiſts in ſuch Parts as are not ſo apt to fly away in drying.

There are many other Ingredients of different Intentions ordered after this manner, by Phyſical Writers; but they are ſo entirely out of the preſent Practice, that they are not worth our retaining here; where we have ſcarce room enough for what is neceſſary.

Paſta Hypoglotida,
A Paſte for Hoarſeneſs.

Take white Sugar-Candy, 4 ounces; Oil of ſweet Almonds, 1 ounce; or as much as is ſufficient to make into a Paſte, by beating them well together in a Marble Mortar.

This can hardly be made into a due Conſiſtence, without ſomething more adheſive in it. It is chiefly good in a Hoarſeneſs, to hold and melt in the Mouth frequently, though it may alſo do good ſervice in many other Diſorders of the Breaſt, and particularly in Aſthma's, and Difficulty of Breathing, eſpecially when they proceed from taking Cold. It may be uſed at diſcretion.

Paſta Hippiatra,
A Paſte for Horſe Balls.

Take Powder of Fœnugreek, Aniſeeds, Cummin-Seeds, Carthamus, Elicampane, Colts Foot, Flower of Sulphur, of each 3 ounces; Juice of Liquoriſe, 1 ounce; Oil of Olives and Honey, of each 8 ounces; *Genoa* Treacle, 12 ounces; Oil of Aniſeed, 1 ounce. Mix all together, and with 1 pound and an half of Wheat-Meal, or as much as is ſufficient, make it into a Paſte,

which roll into Balls, about as big as a common Waſh-Ball.

There are many *Recipes* abroad of this kind; and the Name of the late celebrated Dr. *Radcliff* does honour to one of them; but there are none we have ever met with of more general uſe than this, in Coughs and Colds: one Ball may be diſſolv'd in Water, or new warm Malt-wort, which is much better, and given to a Horſe to drink, every day for twelve or fifteen days together; or as long as there appears occaſion.

Turundæ Acouſticæ,
Tents for the Ears.

Take Galbanum, and Ship-Pitch, of each 2 drams; white Hellebore, 5 ſcruples; Civet, 6 grains. Mix.

This muſt be divided into 8 or 10 parts, making each like a Clove, which is to be wrapped up in a very fine piece of Linnen or Lawn, with a Thread tied to it, that after it has lain in the Ear long enough, it may the better be pulled out again. This ſeems neither to be ſo effectual nor ſafe a Remedy, as many before deſcribed amongſt other Forms, to help the Hearing; for the Hellebore ſeems to be too hot, and rather likely to fix a Humour in a Part that has no Motion, than draw it away: but it is indeed hard to ſay what would be its effects thus uſed, and therefore where other things can be had, it is beſt not to try it.

Turundæ Odontalgicæ,
Pellets for the Tooth-ache.

Take Aſſafœtida, 8 grains; Camphire, Dragon's Blood, of each 1 grain; Oil of Pepper, 2 drops.

Dr. *Fuller* gives this; but it ſeems to be a very ungrateful Medicine for ſuch a uſe; as well as unlikely to do any ſervice, unleſs by the Heat of the *Oil of Pepper*; which, by the way too, is hardly ever made: and therefore we muſt prefer either of the following.

Take Maſtich, 1 ſcruple; Camphire and Opium, of each 2 grains; Oil of Origany, 1 drop. Make them into a Pellet. Or,

Take Frankincenſe and *Mathew*'s Pill, of each 10 grains, and with Oil of Cloves, 1 drop; make them into a Pellet.

Either of theſe ſtopped into the hollow of an aching Tooth, or between that and the next, will often procure eaſe. But ſometimes where the Pain is occaſion'd only by the chill Air paſſing through a ſmall Hole to the bottom of the Tooth, which often happens, then ſtopping it with a little *Maſtich*, or *Olibanum*, is as good as any thing: As likewiſe is the *Storax-Pill*, if its Conſiſtence be good. Where the Pains ariſe from a Flux of ſharp watry Humours upon thoſe Parts, they are ſometimes drawn away, by holding a Piece of *Pellitory of Spain*, or *Staveſacre* in the Mouth; which by its ſtimulating Heat draws it out of the Glands; and at laſt blunts the acute Senſe of the Nerves.

Piſa Lutea,
Yellow Peaſe.

Take yellow Oaker, half an ounce; *Florentine* Orrice Root, 2 drams; Yellow Bees-Wax, 1 ounce; *Venice* Turpentine, as much as is ſufficient to make into a hard Maſs, which muſt be form'd into Peaſe.

Theſe are intended to promote the running of Iſſues when they grow dryiſh; becauſe they draw more than the common white Peaſe. They alſo are of ſervice in leſſening ſome Inflammations which are apt to attend them, by giving vent to the Humours.

Piſa Rubra,
Red Peaſe.

Take Vermilion, half an ounce; Hermodactyls in fine Powder, 2 drams; yellow Bees-Wax, 6 drams; *Venice* Turpentine as much as is ſufficient to make into a Conſiſtence for Peaſe.

Theſe draw more than the former; yet moderately enough.

Piſa Viridia,
Green Peaſe.

Take Verdigreaſe, white Hellebore, of each 2 ounces; Cantharides, 1 dram; Root of *Florentine* Orrice, 1 dram and an half; yellow Bees-Wax, 6 drams; *Venice* Turpentine as much as is ſufficient to make them into Peaſe.

Theſe are yet much ſtronger, and will make way of themſelves without cutting, and are therefore not to be uſed for any other purpoſe.

If an Iſſue is almoſt dry'd up, it is likewiſe ſometimes ſet running again by putting a piece of *Epiſpaſtic Plaiſter* into it, inſtead of a Pea; and rubbing a common Pea with *Baſilicon* or *Linimentum Arcæi*, will alſo frequently anſwer the ſame end.

Pilæ Odoratæ,
Sweet Balls.

Take *Venice* Soap, 6 ounces; Storax and Benjamin, of each half an ounce; Marjoram, 4 ſcruples; Cloves, N° 12. Muſk, 2 grains; Damask Roſe Water, as much as is ſufficient to make them into Balls.

Theſe are intended only to waſh with, for which purpoſe our Barbers and Perfumers much out-do them with what they commonly ſell: for the Powder, though made ever ſo fine in theſe, renders them diſagreeable in uſing; whereas thoſe are ſcented with proper Oils, which are much better ſuited for the purpoſe.

Pilæ Odoratæ Cephalicæ,
Cephalic ſweet Balls.

Take Storax, 6 drams; Benjamin, 1 ounce; Labdanum, 2 drams; white Saunders and Cloves, of each 1 dram and an half; Marjoram and Damask Roſe Leaves, of each 4 ſcruples; Muſk and Ambergreaſe, of each half a ſcruple. Make all into a ſmooth Paſte for Balls, with as much as is ſufficient of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made with Damask Roſe-Water, or Orange-Flower Water.

Theſe are grateful to ſmell to, and comfortable to the Head; but they can be of no great Uſe, unleſs to keep out ill Scents, and prevent the Infection of any contagious Air, which ſeldom happens in our Country, though they may be of uſe to Travellers.

Torquis Infantum,
A Necklace for Children.

Take Male Piony Root, and Henbane Root freſh gather'd, and cut them into round pieces, with holes bored through, and hang them alternately upon a Thread, enough to make a Necklace.

There have heretofore been many things contriv'd of this kind which proceeded from a chimerical Philoſophy; but a more juſt Way of Reaſoning has expelled ſuch Whimſies entirely out of Practice. If what is ſo externally apply'd, by the Laws of Operation in material Agents, can do any thing for the purpoſes they are generally intended, it muſt be of a narcotic Nature, as the *Henbane* in this; becauſe ſuch things may in a Steam, or *Effluvia*, affect Children enough to make them leſs ſenſible of Pain; which is the ſame as making their Teeth cut eaſier: and this, as common Experience teaches us, all Opiates will do; and by abating the Pain, Fevers, Convul-

ſions, and all other Conſequents thereupon, alſo abate.

Peſſarium, *A Peſſary.*

Take Powder of Myrrh 2 drams; Savin-Tops, Oil of Aniſeed, of each half a ſcruple; with the Yolk of an Egg bring them into the Conſiſtence of an Unguent, which rub over Pieces of Gentian-Root.

This is intended to encourage the menſtrual Diſcharges, by irritating and warming the *Vagina*, whereby the Flux of Humours is more encourag'd downwards: any other thing as well as Gentian-root may be uſed for this Purpoſe. *Sylvius* uſed only a Radiſh-Root, and ſome other proper Ingredients in Powder to be ſcatter'd into Wooll, or upon a Cloth, and put in to lie all Night, or as long as may be thought proper; but Things of this Kind are not ſo decent in publick Preſcription to the Shops, as to whiſper to the Nurſes in private.

Poſſetum è Tamarindis, *A Tamarind Poſſet.*

Take Tamarinds 2 ounces; put to them in a Marble Mortar a little Milk, and ſtir them about till the Tamarinds are diſſolv'd; then pour on boiling Milk 2 pounds; and ſtrain the Whey from the Curd through a Sieve.

This may as well be made by putting the Tamarinds, if they are not too dry, into the Milk juſt as it boils, for by ſtanding they will ſoon be diſſolv'd without the Trouble of the Mortar; it is very gratefully acid and cooling, and ſomewhat looſening of the Belly; where therefore that is not required, or to be carefully avoided, as in Fevers it frequently happens, the following is more convenient, and quenches Thirſt very much.

Poſſetum cum Lujula, *A Poſſet with Wood-Sorrel.*

Take new Milk 2 pounds; good freſh Small-beer a pound; White-Wine half a pound; and boil them together with 2 handfuls of green Wood-Sorrel a little bruiſed.

This may alſo be made only by boiling Wood-Sorrel and Milk together, and it makes a pleaſant acid Whey when the Curd is taken off; it is a very good Drink in Fevers.

Ptiſana, *A Ptiſan.*

Take Quich-Graſs 3 ounces; Liquoriſe, Shavings of Hartſhorn and Ivory, of each 2 drams; Raiſins of the Sun an ounce and half; boil in depurated Barley-water 3 pounds to 2; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Salt of Nitre 4 ſcruples; Syrup of Violets an ounce; mix them together.

This is alſo intended for a cooling Drink in Fevers, and it is very proper to dilute with and abate Thirſt; but there is no need for ſuch elaborate and troubleſome Preparations for ſuch Purpoſes, becauſe Lemonade, with or without Wine, and many ſuch ſorts of Drinks, are very readily obtain'd from what almoſt every private Family can ſupply.

Cucupha Cephalica, *A Cephalic Cap.*

Take Male-Piony-Root 2 drams; *Spaniſh* Angelica-Root a dram; *Florentine* Orrice-Root and Lavender-Flowers, of each half a dram; *Arabian* Stœchas-flowers a dram; Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace, of each a ſcruple; Storax, Labdanum, Amber, and Balſam *Tolu*, of each a dram; Oil of Roſemary 5 drops; make all into a groſs Powder, which muſt be mix'd with Cotton, and quilted into a Silk Cap.

By

By this wore every Night, and in the Day-time as much as Conveniency will permit, Perſons may find ſervice in cold Rheums, which are apt to diſtil in Catarrhs, and in all Indiſpoſitions upon the Nerves from Weakneſs or Cold in the Head; and before laying on, it might not be amiſs to hold it over the Steam of the like Kind of Ingredients burn'd upon Coals, as in the *Suffimentum Catarrhale* before deſcribed; but this being more tedious than need be, the following is preferable.

Another. Take Roſemary and Lavender-Flowers, of each an ounce; Storax and Benjamin, of each 2 drams; *Spaniſh* Angelica-Root, Calamus aromaticus, Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, of each a dram; make them into a groſs Powder.

After the ſame manner may other Ingredients be quilted into Stomachers, to be wore upon the Breaſt, Stomach, or any other Part, according as the reſpective Ailments may require. As,

Take *Spaniſh* Angelica-Root, Calamus aromaticus, of each half an ounce; yellow Saunders, Lavender and Roſemary-Flowers, Saffron, Caraway-Seeds, Cloves, Mace, Benjamin and Storax of each half a dram; make all into a groſs Powder, to be quilted into a Stomacher to cover the Breaſt.

This is very good for thoſe Perſons to wear who have weak Stomachs, and are ſubject to Colds, or to any Diſorders of the Breaſt; for the continual Steam of ſuch Cordial Spices will greatly ſtrengthen and comfort the Nerves, and aſſiſt all the Parts under their Influence to perform their reſpective Functions with Vigour. Or,

Take yellow Saunders, *Florentine* Orrice, Calamus aromaticus, of each 2 drams; Lavender-Flowers, Coriander-Seed, Nutmeg, Mace, Benjamin, Storax, of each a dram; Oil of Aniſeeds and Cloves, of each 3 drops.

This Dr. *Fuller* gives under the Title of a *Pectoral Quilt*; and it may be managed as the preceding. Both the following are calculated for weak cold Stomachs, to be worn in like manner.

Take *Florentine* Orrice, aromatic Reed, of each a dram and a half; dried Mint and Wormwood, of each 2 drams; Seeds of Coriander and Caraway, of each a dram; Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmeg, Storax and Benjamin, of each half a dram. Or,

Take *Spaniſh* Angelica-Root and *Calamus aromaticus*, of each 2 drams; Cubebs, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Storax and Benjamin, of each a dram; Oil of Caraway, Mint and Rhodium, of each 2 drops; Oil of Wormwood a drop; make all into a groſs Powder to quilt a Stomacher.

Saccharum Nitratum,
Sugar with Nitre.

Take Cryſtal Mineral a dram; fine Loaf-Sugar 3 drams; mix them together.

This is cooling and diuretic, and alſo ſerviceable in the ſcalding of Urine in a Gonorrhœa; but it is chiefly good to cool the Inflammation of the *Uvula*, and eaſe a ſore Throat, by letting it melt gently in the Mouth.

Saccharum Scorbuticum,
An anti-ſcorbutic Sugar.

Take any quantity of Juice of Scurvygraſs, keep it in a Glaſs-bottle cloſe ſtopt up till the Fæces are precipitated, then decant the clear, and put to it a good quantity of Sugar in a Marble Mortar, and work it well together, then gently dry it; afterwards put more Juice to the ſame Sugar; dry it again, and repeat this Operation ſeveral times, and keep it cloſe ſtopt for Uſe.

This is troubleſome enough to make of a due Strength, but if there be

be Pains ſufficient taken, and it be repeated a great many times, it will prove agreeable in taking; as much as will lie upon the Point of a Knife may be diſſolv'd at any time in a Glaſs of Wine, and taken as often as there is occaſion, for any ſuch Complaints as the Scurvygraſs is good for; which ſee.

Miſtura Tubularis,
A Mixture to ſmoak.

Take the outward Hulls of Piſtachio-Nuts 2 ounces; Colts-foot, Betony, Roſemary, all dried, of each 3 ounces; cut them ſmall, and add to them the fine Raſpings of Guaiacum 3 ounces; white Amber and Olibanum groſly bruiſed, of each an ounce and half; Maſtich an ounce; diſtilled Oil of Nutmegs a dram; mix all together. Or,

Take Betony and Colts-foot, of each 2 ounces; Roſemary-Flowers and Piſtachio-hulls, of each an ounce; Cardamoms the leſſer an ounce and half; cut them ſmall, and add Oil of Aniſeed 16 drops; Oil of Cinnamon 8 drops; and mix. Or,

Take Piſtachio-Hulls an ounce; Colts-foot 2 ounces; Tobacco half an ounce; Oil of Aniſeed 8 drops; cut ſmall, and mix them together for ſmoking.

Either of theſe may be ſmok'd by Perſons ſubject to Catarrhs and Defluxions of Rheum, which for want of drawing off by ſuch warm and drying Things, would foul, relax, and ſpoil the Glands, and at laſt deſtroy the due Texture of the Lungs themſelves; but theſe are adviſable to thoſe only who have contracted ſuch a Habit of ſmoking that they cannot leave it off.

Tinctura Roſarum,
Tincture of Roſes.

Take red Roſe-Buds dried, with the Whites cut off, half an ounce; infuſe them in 2 pounds of boiling Water, in the manner of Tea, for 3 Hours, in an Earthen or Glaſs Veſſel; then drop in 30 drops of Oil of Vitriol; ſtrain out the Liquor, and ſweeten it with 3 ounces of fine Loaf-Sugar for Uſe.

This is the only Tincture that we thought improper amongſt the officinal Compoſitions, tho' in the College Diſpenſatory, becauſe it is to be made only as preſcrib'd; when haſte will not permit it to infuſe ſo long as here directed, more Roſes may be added, that may make it as ſtrong as if it had ſtood longer; it is very proper, and makes a very grateful Julep, in all Caſes that require Coolers and Subaſtringents; and there is nothing better ſuited for drinking after Boles or Electuaries of the Bark; it likewiſe makes a very good Gargle.

Directions

Directions for Preſcriptions.

AFTER a Phyſician is ſupplied with neceſſary Remedies, there is required ſome Care and Conſideration to manage them to the beſt Advantage, both for the Eaſe of the Patient, and anſwering the Intentions of Cure.

In all chronic Caſes Medicines are to be contriv'd as near to a Diet as can be, and therefore the common Drinks and Foods are to be medicated as far as they will admit and the Caſe requires; what medicinal Forms are requiſite ſhould be both the moſt convenient for taking, and order'd at Times beſt ſuited to the Condition of Living and Conveniency of the Patient; Pills therefore, Electuaries, Tinctures or Elixirs, are the moſt likely Forms, becauſe they will keep, and may be ſo order'd in taking as to be of very little Trouble; whereas Boles or Draughts, where there is a long Continuance required, make ſuch a formidable Shew, that very few will have Patience to go thro' the Courſe.

But in acute Caſes, which are generally dangerous, there is required no ſuch Regard, but all Aſſiſtances muſt be called in that can be had, according to the Exigency of the Caſe; and as Medicines of Efficacy are concerned herein, they are moſt ſafely diſtributed into Boles or Draughts, that the Patient may not be truſted to Gueſs-work, but the Doſe may be aſcertain'd to the greateſt Exactneſs, and eſpecially where Opiates are uſed; here no Regard, or very little, is to be had to Diet, but Care taken to ſet all the Helps to co-operate together, ſo that they interfere not with each other; thus a Bole or a Powder may be given every 3, 4, or 6 Hours, with a Draught, Julep, or any other liquid Form after it; and herein may be dropt Spirits, Tinctures, *&c.* of the like Intention, and alſo into their common Drink; the Night Doſes, or others if neceſſary, may be join'd with an Opiate; and in the Intervals, where the Aggravations of Symptoms require, may be repeated the Julep, with ſuitable Drops, as uſual: Externals may be order'd at the ſame time as neceſſary; and if Bliſters, becauſe they often occaſion Stranguries and heat of Urine, Emulſions, notwithſtanding all that has been given before, may come in for a common Drink.

[*What is farther neceſſary to add concerning extemporaneous Preſcription may be contain'd in a little Compaſs; all that may be ſaid concerning an Uniformity, either in the Intention, in the Texture, or in the Conſiſtence of a Medicine, being as neceſſary here as in the more labour'd Preſcriptions; the chief therefore of what we have to attend to in this Part is,*

1. *To contrive as many Forms to go on together as the Exigencies of any Caſe may require, in ſuch manner that they interfere not with one another. Thus in acute Caſes, where Helps are wanted from all Quarters, Boles, Powders or Draughts may be directed at certain diſtances, and their Intervals of taking ſupplied with Juleps, Apozems, Emulſions, and the like, as Circumſtances may call for them. But in chronic Caſes, eſpecially where Patients are liable to go about their Affairs, all the Means ought to be made as eaſy and efficacious as poſſible, elſe it is a great Chance but that a Croud of Medicines, or their Irkſomeneſs to take, tires the Patient before any Benefit can be received from them; ſo that in ſome Circumſtances it may be eligible to do little, rather than nothing*

thing at all. The Circumſtances likewiſe of Perſons is no mean Conſideration, ſo that where thoſe are narrow, not only a few, but the cheapeſt and moſt efficacious Medicines ſhould be contrived. In ſhort, one very neceſſary Caution is, never to make a Remedy worſe than a Diſeaſe, which in ſome Circumſtances may happen. But with all the neceſſary good Husbandry, there is one thing ſometimes practiſed, which for many Reaſons is blameable, and that is, the putting of Powders into Draughts or Juleps, eſpecially the Gaſcoign's *Powder, for ſuch Management not only renders the Mixture very unſightly, but makes it impoſſible for an Apothecary to comply with it, but to his Loſs.*

2. *Another thing worth regard, is always, as much as poſſible, to diſguiſe known Medicines, both by preſcribing them in Terms the leaſt commonly known, and reducing them into Forms as different as poſſible from what a Patient hath been accuſtomed to diſcover them in; without this Care the beſt Preſcriptions are frequently loſt by a Prejudice, and hence ſometimes happens a total refuſal of that upon which moſt Streſs was laid; this happens in nothing oftner than the* Pulv. Patrum; *beſides, it cannot have eſcaped every one's Obſervation, how much the Reputation of a Cure hath been loſt by divulging the Means by which it was effected: Something might be ſaid likewiſe as to the Injuries hence ariſing to the Apothecary, whoſe Attendance requires more than the common Profits of Trade, which every Patient hath not the Generoſity to allow for when they know the Things preſcribed.*

3. *Another Conſideration, and the laſt I ſhall take notice of on this Occaſion, is, that all extemporaneous Medicines be contrived, not only with all the Elegance and Pleaſantneſs poſſible, but alſo into the ſmalleſt Doſes they are capable of. Draughts to grown Perſons ought never to exceed four Ounces, and to be ſeldom above three; and Boles ought hardly ever to weigh above two Drams; and of the reſt proportionably.*]

But the moſt general and neceſſary Rule in all Caſes, is to anſwer the End by as few Medicines as poſſible, and never to make a Cure worſe than the Diſeaſe; and ſuch Practice will always procure the beſt Reputation amongſt thoſe whoſe Applauſe is moſt valuable, and beſt ſupport the Dignity of the Profeſſion, and ſecure the Satisfaction of a good Conſcience.

FINIS.

THE

INDEX.

A.

Absorbents, *how they operate.* Page 92

Absterſive, *ſee* Detergents. 227

Acacia. 102
German. 411
Indian. 190

Acids, *their Nature.* 9
Why not to be manag'd with Copper Utenſils. 260
How raiſe Sweat. 170

Acorns. 101

Adder's *Tongue.* 129

Æthiops *Mineral.* 272

Æthiopic *Cummin.* 133

Agaric. 188

Agglutinants, *how they operate.* 93
Why not properly mix'd up with Sugar. 98

Agnus Caſtus. 215

Agrimony. 125
Hemp. ib.

Air, *The Reaſon and Conſequences of its ſudden Rarefaction, in viſcid Fluids.* 38

Album Græcum. 156, 227

Alder *black.* 199

Ale *medicated, ſee* Drinks. 233

Alexanders. 138

Alexipharmics, *their Operation.* 169

Alkali *and* Acid *of no diſtinct Signification.* 9

Alkanet. 216

Alkermes. 75

All-heal. 139
Clowns. ib.

All-Spice. 77

Almonds *Bitter.* 141
Sweet. 117

Aloes. 190
Its Purification. 301
How made an Alterative. 191
Waſh'd. 468
Roſated. 469

Aloes *Wood.* 78

Alum. 108, 289

Amalgamation *of Gold with* Mercury. 250

Amaranth. 93

Amber. 91, 301
Powers. 303
Salt, Spirit, and Oil. 301
Tincture. 303

Ambergreaſe. 91
Eſſence or Tincture. 308

Ammoniacum. 144

Amomum. 230

Anacard. 75

Angelica *Leaves.* 82
Roots. 84

Animal, *volatile Salt, how to make eſſential.* 345

Aniſeed. 83

Anodyne *Balſam.* 504
Univerſal. 324

Antihectic *of* Poterius. 262

Antimony. 273
Butter. 279
Cathartic. 277

Ceruſe. 276
Cinnabar. 280
Diaphoretic. 275
Tincture. 276
Flowers, 277
With Sal Armoniac. 278
Glaſs. 274
Golden Sulphur. ib.
Magiſtery. 276
Panacea. 278
Regulus. 273
With Steel. 274
Revived. 278
Tincture. 281
Antimonials, *how changed into Alteratives.* 279
Antiſcorbutics, *why of Efficacy only in the ſmaller Veſſels.* 166
Aperitive, *ſee* Detergents.
Apozem, *ſee* Decoction.
Apple, *bitter.* 194
Carthaginian. 101
Other Sorts. 218
Apricocks. ib.
Aq. Fortis. 288
Double. ib.
Arabic *Gum.* 96
Archangel. 95, 115
Armenian *Bole.* 108
Arſmart. 161
Arſenic. 300
Artichoke. 94
Aſarabaca. 204
Aſh. 141
Aſhen *Keys.* ib.
Aſparagus. 165
Aſphaltos. 303
Aſphodel, *true.* 231
Aſſafœtida. 88
Aſtringents, *their Operation.* 92
Why decay in Conſerves and Syrups. 100
Aſtringent *Saffron of Steel.* 255
Attraction, *what.* 1
Its Affinity with Gravitation. 2
Laws of its Exertion. 2, 3, 4
Not to be accounted for Mechanically. 1
The only active Principle in Phyſical Agents. 4

B

BAG, *Anodyne,* 684
For the Side. 683
For the Stomach. ib.
Balauſtines. 99
Balls, *Spitting.* 692
Sweet. 695
Cephalic. ib.
Balſam-*Tree.* 231
Balſamics, *their Operation.* 113
Why to be long continued. ib.
Why not reducible by Fermentation into Spirits of the ſame Intention. 120
Balſams *all.* 127
Balſams, *what fit for ſuch Forms.* 501
Amber. 506
Anodyne. 504
Apoplectic. ib.
Capivi. 144
Chalybeate. 505
Gilead. 144
Green. 503
Deterſive. 504
Vulnerary. ib.
Gout. 684
Labdanum. 78
Lucatellus's. 502
Magiſterial. 505
Many Virtues. 503
Nephritic. 684
Againſt the Palſy. 505
Peru. 78
Of the Sulphur of Iron. 327
Of Sulphur of Knœphelius. 506
With Oil of Linſeed. 327
With Oil of Olives. 326
With Oil of Turpentine. 327
Rulandus's. 506
Vulnerary. 328
Tartar. 506
Tolu. 122
Turpentine. 503
Bang. 232
Barbadoes *Tar.* 157
Barberry *Bark.* 147
Fruit. 100
Barks, *how to chuſe.* 55
Peruvian. 175

Extract. 316
Infusion. 315
Tincture. 316
Barley, *French.* 121
Pearl. ibid.
Barm, *see* Yeast.
Basil. 86
Bastard *Saffron.* 182
Baths *Cold, their Use.* 246
Hot, their Use. 248
Baum. 171
Bayberries. 84
Bdellium. 122
Beans. 96
American. 75
Malacca. ib.
Bear's *Breech.* 111
Grease. 223
Beaver's *Stones, what vulgarly called so.* 91
Beets. 114
Ben. 232
Nut. 117
Benjamin. 123
Flowers. 309
Oil and Spirit. ib.
Tincture. 308
Betony 68
Bezoar *Mineral.* 280
Occidental. 179
Oriental. ib.
How to be chosen. ib.
The Colour in Gascoign's *Powder counterfeited.* 189
Birch-*Tree.* 114
Birthwort, *creeping, long, and round.* 89
Bishop's *Seed.* 141
Weed. 133
Bismuth *Flowers and Magistery.* 282, 283
Bistort. 103
Bitter-*Apple.* 194
Decoction. 590
Sweet. 212
Vetch. 121
Black, *Alder.* 199
Berry. 101
Hellebore. 199
Poppy Heads. 214
Rosin. 131
Blessed *Laxative.* 446
Thistle. 111
Blister, *how raised.* 226, 229
Blistering *Paste.* 537
Blite. 115
Blood-*spitting in Jaundice, why fatal.* 146
Blood *of Goat.* 107
Stone. ib.
of Sulphur. 328
Blue-*Bottle.* 233
Body, *under what Influence it operates.* 1
Different Consistences, whence. 5, 6
Descent in Fluids, under what Laws. 15
Knowledge only by sensible Qualities. 13
How suspended in Fluids specifically lighter. 19, 20
Rendred specifically lighter without Diminution of Substance. ib.
Why more brittle or tenacious. 6, 7
Which rises soonest in Distillation, and why. 37, 38
Fixed and volatile, what, 41
Bohea-Tea. 120
Its Spirit a Cheat. ib.
Boles, *Alexipharmic.* 629
Cathartic. 631
Opiate. ib.
Bole, *Armenian.* 108
Bone *of a Stag's Heart.* 179
Scuttlefish. 227
Borace. 185
Box-Wood. 104
Bran. 224
Brandy. 238
Brasilian *Root.* 182
Brasil-wood. 104
Bread. 237
Vipers. 693
Briar. 122
Brimstone. 157
Briony. 89
Brooklime. 134
Broom. 137
Broths *for Consumptions.* 684

Buckbean. 140
Buckſhorn-Plantain. 94
Buckthorn Berries. 196
Bugle. 96
Burdock. 164
Burgundy-Pitch. 225
Burnett. 99
Butcher's Broom. 139
Butter. 232
Antimony. 279
May. 547
Butter-burr. 176

C.

CAbbages. 126
Cajous. 75
Calamine. 110, 221
Diaphoretic. 310
Magiſtery. ib.
Preparation. ib.
Calamint. 171
Calcination *accounted for.* 11, 15
Camel's Hay. 71
Camphire. 174
Cane *ſweet.* 79
Cantharides. 167, 229
Cap *Cephalic.* 696
Caper *Bark.* 147
Flowers. 135
Capivi *Balſam.* 144
Caranna *Gum.* 130
Caraway. 83
Carline Thiſtle. 171
Cardamoms. 84
Cardiacs, *their Operation explained.* 66
Carduus. 111
Carminatives. 81
Operation explained. ib.
The Riſe of the Term. ib.
Caryocoſtinum. 450
Carrot, *Candy.* 83
Deadly. 202
Wild. 84
Caſſia *Extract.* 447
Fiſtula. 189
Wood. 97
Caſſamunair. 89
Caſtor. 91
Catechu. 315
Cataplaſm, *Apoplectic.* 679
Cephalic. ib.
Cooling. 683
Diuretic. 681
Againſt the Dropſy. ib.
For the Ears. 680
Of Elder. 682
Emollient. ib.
Febrifuge. 680
Againſt the Gout. 679
For the Palſey. ib.
For the Piles. 682
Againſt the Pleuriſy. ib.
Againſt a Quincey. 681
Stomachic. ib.
For Whitloes. 683
To kill Worms. 681
Cathartics, *their Operations explain'd.* 185
Elective denied. 186
How chang'd into Alteratives. 187
How corrected. 188
Why not ſo good as Detergents in Dropſies. 626
Why to be join'd with Opiates in the Cholic. 644
Tartar. 332
Catholicon. 448
Cat-Mint. 87
Cauſtics, *their Operation.* 228
Lunar. 252
Cautery *Potential.* 547
Celandine. 127
Celtic *Spikenard.* 176
Centaury *the leſſer.* 112
Cephalics, *their Operations.* 66
Cerat, *white.* 531
Yellow. ib.
Ceruſs. 261
Of Antimony. 276
Chalk. 108
Chalybeate *Tartar.* 332
Soluble. ib.
Wine. 415
Chamomile. 82
Chaſt *Tree.* 215
Cheeſe. 232
Cherries. 76
Winter. 164
Chervil. 160
Cheſnuts. 100, 117

Chick-

Chickweed. 215
Chiches. 120
China *Root*. 105
Chio *Turpentine*. 131
Chocolate. 121
Cholics, *their Difference*. 644
Chryſtallization *explain'd*. 30, 33
How prevented in Syrups and Electuaries. 31
General Rule concerning it. 32
Chryſtal *Mineral*. 285
And Cream of Tartar. 331
Church-Buggs. 167
Cinnabar *of Antimony*. 280
Artificial. 268
Native. 92, 273
Cinnamon. 102
Its Oil how adulterated. ib.
Cinquefoil. 94, 150
Ciſtus *Tree*, 78
Citron *Fruit*. 218
Peel. 112
Citruls. 116
Civit. 239
Clarification *explain'd*. 35, 36
What Medicines fit for it, and what not. ib.
Clary. 95
Clivers. 93
Clove-gilly-flowers. 73
Cloves, *the Spice*. 72
Clyſter (*or* Gliſter) *Anodyne*. 658
Carminative. 656
Cathartic. 655
Common. ib.
Emollient. 657
Febrifuge. 659
Healing. 657
Hyſteric. 656
againſt the Piles. ib.
Reſtringent. 658
Turpentine. 657
To kill Worms. 656
Coagulation *explain'd*. 44
How aſſiſting in Precipitation. ib.
Cochineal. 178
Coffee-Berries. 76
Coheſion, *what and how different*. 6
Coleworts. 126
Collyflower. 126
Collyriums. 663
Colocynth. 194
Its Analyſis. ib.
How corrected. 195
Colophony. 131
Colt's-Foot. 119
Colours, *how produc'd*. 7
Columbine. 134
Comfrey *Flowers*. 96
Roots. 98
Compoſitions *Officinal*. 350
of Caſſia *with* Manna. 447
of Prunes. ib.
Solutive. ib.
Confection *of Alkermes*. 435
of Archigenis. 444
of Fracaſtorius. 438
of Frankincenſe. 430
of Hamech. 450
of Quinces. 436
of Sir W. Raleigh's, 445
of Saunders. 436
Conſerves, *what are proper for ſuch a Form, what now in Uſe, and how made*. 427
Contrayerva *Root*. 171, 175
Stone. 487
Coolers *explain'd*. 214
Cautions about their Uſe. 215
Copal. 233
Copper. 260
Tincture. ib.
Coral. 109
Preparation. 311
Salt and Magiſtery. 312
Tincture. ib.
Cordial *of* Poterius. 276
Coriander. 83
Corn Mary-gold. 86
Corn-Roſe. 213
Corroſion *explain'd*. 24
Corrector, *grand*. 335
Coſtmary. 140, 231
Leſſer. 232
Cotton. 229
Weed. 74
Cork-*Tree*. 103
Cornel-*Tree*. 94
Cow-*Dung*. 224
Itch. 230

Cow-*Piss.* 239
Counter-*Poison.* 175
Cowslips. 213
Crab-*Apples.* 219
Crab-*Claws.* 107
Eyes. ib.
Cranes-*Bill.* 95
Cress-*Seeds.* 141
Cresses, *Water.* 138
Crocus Metallorum, *why only so much communicated to Wine at one Infusion.* 23
Cubebs. 76
Cuckow-Flower, 136
Cuckow-Pint *Leaves.* 148
Root. 147
Cucumber-*Fruit.* 218
Seed. 116
Cucurbit-*Seed.* ib.
Cudweed. 98
Cummin. 83
Cummin *Meadow.* ib.
Cup-Moss. 95
Currants. 142, 219
Cyprus-*Nuts.* 100
Cyprus-*Turpentine.* 131
Cynosbatos. 121
Cynorrhodon. ib.
Cyprus. 86

D.

DAisy, *Ox-Eye.* 89
Daffodil. 231
Damask-Rose. 74, 189
Dandelion. 217
Dates. 143
Indian. 190
Dead-Hand. 221
Dead-Nettle. 115
Deadly-Carrot. 202
Decoction *Antimonial.* 580
Aromatic bitter. 590
Balsamic. 581
Bark with Acids. 595
Balsamic. ib.
With Hellebore. 596
With Steel. ib.
Binding. 578
Bitter Stomachic. 590
Bloody Flux. 578
Catarrh. 579
Decoction *Consumptions.* 581
Cooling. 599
Coralline. 590
Diuretic. 591
Dodder of Thyme. 389
Elm-Bark. 589
Expectorating. 586
Febrifuge. 594
Magisterial. ib.
Fracastorius. 578
Garlic. 587
For Glysters. 389
Ground-Pine. 575
Hemp-Seed. 579
Holy. 580, 594
Hysteric. 577
Japan-Earth. 579
Jaundice. 587
Incrassating. 579
Inwards. 588
Itch. ib.
Jupiter compound. 592
Simple. ib.
Liberans. 580
Looseness. 578
Mallows. 585
Many Virtues. 597
Marshmallows. 591
Mastich. 578
Menses to provoke. 576
Opening. 592
Pacific. 598
Pectoral. 389, 581, 585
against the Pleurisy. 588
Red. 557
Restringent. 578
Against the Rickets. 579
Roses. 585
Sarsaparilla. 580
Scarlet. 592
Scorzonera. 599
Snails. 581
Against the Stone. 592
Styptic. 580
Sweetning. ib.
Tartar. 588
Vulnerary. 389, 585
White. 577
Deer's *Suet.* 226
Deliquium, *how occasioned,* 67
Deobstruent, *see* Detergent.

Depu-

Depuration *explained.* 35, 36
Detergents, *how operate.* 132
Devil's-Bit. 177
Guts. 216
Dew, May, 244
Diacaſſia. 447
Diachalciteos. 534
Dyachylon. ib.
Compound. 536
Great. 535
With Gums. ib.
Diacodium. 400
Diambra. 488
Dianthus. 489
Diaphoretic *Antimony.* 275
Tincture. 276
Diaphoretics, *Operation.* 169
How differ from Aromatics. 170
Diaphoretic *Calamine.* 310
Vitriol. 298
Diaſcordium. 437
Why beſt made without Honey. 438
Diaſena. 493
Diatragacanth. 490
Diet-Drinks. 552
Why good in the Spring. 564
Digeſtion *explain'd.* 19, 21
Digeſters, *ſee* Detergents.
Dill. 83
Diſcutient, *ſee* Carminative.
Diſſolution *explain'd.* 21
Diſtillation *explain'd.* 36, 41
Why nothing comes over tinged. 29
Right or Oblique, and their Differences. 39
Its Uſe. 41
How differs from Sublimation. ib.
Of Vinegar. 337
Of Vipers. 339
Of Urine. 295
Diſpenſatories, *why none well writ.* 1
Diſtribution *of Simples.* 52
Dittanders. 229
Dittany *of* Candy. 86
Baſtard. ib.
Diuretics, *their Operation explain'd.* 158
Acid, why to be given in ſoft Vehicles. 287
How of ſervice in Defluxions of Rheum. 555
Dock, *ſharp-pointed.* 150
Dodder. 216
Of Thyme. 127
Dog-*Roſe.* 121
Dove's-*Foot.* 95
Dog's-*Fat.* 223
Dog's-*Turd, white.* 156, 227
Dragon's-*Blood.* 97
Dragons. 171
Draught, *what proper only for that Form.* 600
Balſamic. 603
Carminative. 602
Cathartic mild. 606
Rough. ib.
Cephalic and Cardiac. 601
Cooling. 608
Diaphoretic. 605
Diuretic. 604
Emetic. 606
Hyſteric. 602
Narcotic. 607
Strengthning. 603
Drawers, *their Operation.* 222
Drink, *Abortion.* 559
Antimony, Purging. 573
Aperient. 567
Aſtringent. 559
Dr. Butler's. 565
Diuretic. 571
Dropſy. ib.
Drying. 559
Epilepſies. 556
Eyes. 554
Gout. 555
Green-Sickneſs. 557
Head. 555
Jaundice. 569
Itch. 572
Juniper. ib.
King's-Evil. 567
Pectoral. 569
Purging for Children. 573
For the Spring. ib.
Strong. ib.
Rickets. 568

Drink, *Scorbutic, extemporary.* 565
Opening. 566
Spleen. 569, 570
Stomach bitter. 561
Vapours. 558
Ulcers. 560
Drops *of Life.* 321
Drop-wort. 165
Dry *Eyes, why hard to cure.* 133
Dung *of Cows.* 224
of Dogs. 156, 227
of a Gooſe. 90
of a Horſe. 156
of Hogs. 168
of a Peacock. 90
of Pidgeons. 223
Duck-meat. 216
Dwarf Elder *Bark.* 147
Seeds. 163

E.

EAgle-Stone. 180
Earth, *what.* 9
Armenian. 108
Of Japan. ib.
Lemnos. 109
Samos. ib.
Earth, *ſealed.* ib.
Worms. 156
Ebony. 104
Eggs. 237
White. 221
Yolk. 227
Elaſticity, *what it does in Fermentation.* 17
Elaterium. 198, 547
Elder *Bark.* 147
Berries. 142
Dwarf. 147
Flowers. 141
Leaves. 139
Elecampane. 146
Elective *Cathartics denied.* 186
Electuaries, *how to prevent candying.* 31
What fit for ſuch a Form. 430, 612
Abortion to prevent. 620
Ethiops. 624
Alexipharmic. 452
Analeptic. 618
Electuary, *Angelica.* 616
Aſthmatic. 624
Aſtringent. 618
Bay-berries, 436, 616
Bitter. 446
For the Bloody Flux. 619
Blood ſpitting. 620
Camphire. 627
Cardiac. 613
Caryocoſtinum. 450
Catarrhs. 619
Cathartic. 628
Catholicon. 448
Cephalic. 613
Chalybeate. 617
Cinnabar. 614
Cinnamon. 620
Clove-gilly-flowers. 612
Colocynth. 450
Comfrey. 618
Againſt Conſumption. 622
Cooling. 628
Coral. 436
Diacaſſia with Manna. 447
Diuretic. 452, 625
Of the Duke of Savoy. 613
Gout. 452
Great Cordial. 451, 614
Green-ſickneſs with Hellebore 617
Guaiacum. 623
Hellebore. 448
Hyſteric. 616
Five Ingredients. 437
Four Ingredients. ib.
Againſt the Jaundice. 623
Incraſſating. 611
Juice of Roſes. 448
Juniper. 611
King's Evil. 623
Lenitive. 448
London *Treacle.* 448
Marſh-mallows. 623
Menſes. 611
Miſletoe. 611
Mithridate. 437
Corrected. 438
Muſtard-Seed. 611
Nephritic. 611
Palſy. 611
Pectoral. 437, 611

Electuaries, *Peruvian, ſeveral.* 627
Philon. Roman. 440
Piles. 621
Plague. 626
Poiſon. ib.
Poterius's. 621
Preſerves. 622
Reſtorative. ib.
With Steel. 619
Reſtringent. 620
Ruptures. 619
Saſſafras. 435
Of the Seeds. 437
Sour. 628
Splanchnic. 617, 625
Sperma Ceti. 621
Steel. 616, 617
Stomach. 615, 619
Stone. 625
Turpentine. ib.
Venice *Treacle.* 441
Corrected. 442
Why beſt with Honey. 444
Vulnerary, ſeveral. 623
Elevation *of Particles in Diſtillation only.* 36
Elixir, *Why an officinal Form only.* 600
Anodyne. 424
Autivenereal. 425
Aſthmatic. 424
Bezoartic. 425
Camphire. 421
Health. 420
Hypochondriac. 426
Life. 422
Propriety. 417
Sweet. 421
Tartarizated. 422
Vitriol. ib.
Uterine. 426
Elixirate, *or make Eſſential any animal volatile Salt.* 345
Elk's *Hoof.* 90
Elm *Bark.* 132
Embrocations, *ſeveral.* 664
Emeralds. 109
Emetic *Tartar.* 332
Emetics, *their Danger, Advantages, and Manner of Operation explain'd.* 180
Emetics, *Chymical, why not ſo ſafe as unprepared Simples.* 181
Emollients, *their Operation.* 114
Emplaiſter, *ſee* Plaiſter.
Emulſion, *what fitteſt for that Form.* 574
Alexipharmic. 596
Ammoniacum. 589
Analeptic. 576
Arabic. 586
Aſthmatic. 589, 593
Balſamic. 582, 589
Blood ſpitting. 583
Burnt-Hartſhorn. 582
Chalk. ib.
Common. 586
Cordial. 575
Diuretic. 593
Edulcorating. 582
Hyſteric. 577
Pacific. 599
Piony Seeds. 575
Fuller's. ib.
Sarſa. 586
For the Small-Pox. 596
Styptic. 582
Vulnerary. 589
Endive. 216
Ens Veneris. 258
Epithem *Anodyne.* 686
Cephalic. ib.
Quicklime. 685
Soap. ib.
Stomachic. 686
Sugar of Lead. ib.
Eryngo. 123
Eſchalots. 133
Eſſence *of Ambergreeſe.* 308
Copper. 258
Vipers. 340
Euphorbium. 204, 229
Exerciſe, *how raiſes Sweat.* 170
Expreſſion, *Aſthmatic.* 687
Cephalic. 688
Jaundice. 687, 688
Millepedes. 688
Scorbutic. ib.
Styptic. 689
Extraction *explain'd.* 27, 29
Extract *of Caſſia with Sena.* 447
of the Bark. 316

Extract, Euſtachius's. 475
Of Iron Aſtringent. 259
Opening. 258
Of Opium. 318
Compound. 319
Panchymagogum. 547
of Saffron compound. 422
Eyebright. 69
Eyewort. ib.

F.

FAT *of a Bear.* 223
Dog. ib.
Gooſe. ib.
Man. ib.
Viper. ib.
Fear, *how raiſes Sweat.* 170
Febrifuge, *ſee* Alexipharmic.
Fennel. 82, 165
Fermentation *explain'd.* 15
Fern. 149
Fetids, *how good in Hyſterics.* 85
Feverfew. 86
Figs. 141
Figwort. 139
Filbert. 117
Filtration *explain'd.* 34
Finkle. 82, 84
Fire, *acts as a Cauſtic.* 228
Its Impulſe in Diſtillation determined, 40, 41
Fir. 129, 132
Flax *Seed.* 116
Purging. 194
Flea-bane. 233
Flies, *Spaniſh,* 167, 229
Flix-*Weed.* 139
Flowers, *when beſt gather'd, and how to be dried.* 55
Flower-de-Luce. 124
Flowers *of Antimony.* 277
With Sal. Armoniac. 278
Benjamin. 309
Biſmuth. 282
Ointments. 537
Steel. 258
Sulphur. 325
White. 326
Fluellin. 141
Fluids, *the component Particles ſolid.* 5
Fluidity, *how loſt by a Mixture of different Fluids.* 33
What, and its Degrees. 6
Fenugreek *Seed.* 116
Fomentation *againſt St.* Anthony's *Fire.* 666
Aſtringent. 667
Blood to ſtop. ib.
Carminative. 665
Diſcutient. 668
Diuretic. 666
Dropſy. ib.
Emollient. ib.
Gout. 665
Pacific. 667
Piles. ib.
Scurvy. 665
Spleen. ib.
Stomachic. 668
Strengthning. ib.
Worms to kill. ib.
Forms, *extemporaneous, what moſt proper for them.* 550
Officinal, what moſt proper. 350
Fox-*Glove.* 127
Fox-*Lungs.* 155
Frankincenſe. 131, 226
Male. 97
French *Lavender.* 74
Frogs *Spawn.* 238
Frontals, *ſeveral.* 689
Fruits, *when beſt.* 55
Fume *for Catarrh.* 690
Hyſteric. 689
Fundament. 690
Sweet-ſcented. ib.
Womb. ib.
Fumitory. 137
Furor Uterinus, *what, and how cur'd.* 85

G.

GAlangals. 79
Galbanum. 88
Gauls. 100
Gamboge. 197
Its Analyſis and Correctors. 198
Gargles, *Detergent and Emollient.* 661, 662
Garlick. 133
Vipers. ib.

Gaſ-

Gaſcoign's *Powder.* 485
Gentian. 112
Gelly *of Quinces.* 410
Germander. 135
Water. 172
Gilead *Balm.* 144
Gill *Ale, how made.* 128
Gin. 143
Ginger. 80
Ginſeng. 79
Glaſs-wort. 160
Glaſs *of Antimony.* 274
Goa-Stone. 548
Goat's *Blood.* 107
Rue. 171
Goat *Thorn.* 97
Gold. 249
Its Amalgation. 250
Gold *diſſolves in* Aq. Regia, *and not in* Aq. Fortis. 25
Saffron of. 250
Moſt Preparations under its Name, Impoſtures; why of no Uſe in Medicine. 251
Golden *Bough.* 130
Rod. 96, 119
Gooſe *Dung.* 90
Fat. 223
Gooſeberries. 218
Gooſe *Graſs.* 94
Gourd. 116, 218
Gout *Medicines beſt exhibited in ſpirituous Liquors.* 553
Gout *Ivy.* 126
Grand *Corrector.* 335
Grenate *Stone.* 109
Grapes. 217
Graſs. 166
Quick. ib.
Gravitation, *its Affinity with Attraction.* 2
Gravity, *Abſolute, Specifick, their Difference.* 5
Specific of Liquids eſtimated. 50
Of Solids eſtimated. 47
Greaſe *of a Bear.* 223
Green *Tea.* 161
Gripes, *dry, how occaſioned by working in Lead.* 261
Gromwel. 163
Ground-*Ivy, its Spirit a Cheat.* 127, 128
Pine. 126
Stinking. 69
Groundſel. 181
Guaiacum. 105, 175
Guinea *Pepper.* 77
Gums, *why diſſolve ſooner in Water than in Spirit, and why in cold Water than in hot.* 25
How to be choſe. 55
Ammoniac. 144
Arabic. 96
Elemi. 227
Tragacanth. 97

H.

HAnd, *Dead Man's.* 221
Hartſhorn *Shavings.* 106
Burnt, not the worſe for having the Spirit drawn from it firſt. ib.
Spirit, Volat. Salt and Oil. 343
Spirit Aromatic. 345
With Amber. ib.
Salt with Amber. ib.
Hart *Penny-royal.* 87
Hart's Tongue. 96, 135
Hart-wort. 173
Haws. 164
Hazel. 117
Heart *of the Liver.* 193
Heat, *how raiſed.* 17
Hedge-Hyſſop. 137
Hedge-Muſtard. 136
Hellebore *black.* 199
Its Analyſis. 200
White. 205
Hell-*Weed.* 210
Helmet *Flower.* 170
Hemlock. 211
Hemp-*Seed.* 217
Henbit. 215
Hepatic, *ſee* Detergent.
Herbs, *when beſt gathered, and how dried.* 54
Why fitteſt for Decoction when dry. 55
Herb *Robert.* 95
Hermodactyls. 192

Herrings. 224
Hiera-picra. 450
Hips. 121
Hogs *Dung.* 168
Hog-*Lice.* 167
Preparation. 316
Oil, Salt and Spirit. 317
Wine. ib.
Holly-*Roſe.* 102
Holly-*Hock.* 115
Holy *Herb.* 71
Wood. 104
Honey, *how to chuſe.* 236
how managed for Electuaries. 32
Ægyptian. 515
With Hellebore. 406
of Mercury. ib.
of Mulberries. ib.
of Mullen. 523
of Paul's *Betony.* 406
of Roſes. ib.
Roſemary. ib.
Soap. 407
Spirit of. 314
Sweet Water. ib.
Tincture of. ib.
Violets. 406
Hops. 121
Horehound. 128
Horſe-*Mint.* 138
Horſe-*Radiſh.* 166
Horſe-*Tail.* 94
Hound's *Tongue.* 95
Houſe-*Leek.* 217, 222
Hyſſop. 138
Hyſterics. 84

I.

JAcinth. 109
Jalap, *its Analyſis.* 201
Reſin. 313
White. 192
Japan-*Earth.* 108
Jeruſalem *Balſam-Apple.* 231
Oak. 135
Jeſſamy. 73
Jeſuits-*Bark.* 175
Jews *Ears.* 127
Jews-*Pitch.* 102, 304
Inciders, *ſee* Detergents.
Incorporation *explain'd.* 33
Indian *Leaf.* 69
Nut. 231
Rhubarb. 192
Infuſion, *Alexipharmic.* 597
Bark. 315
Bitter, Simple. 390
Opening. ib.
Cephalic. 576
Conſumption. 583
Diuretic. 593
for the Gout. 576
Liberans. 583
Nettles. ib.
Paralytic. 576
Pleuretic. 589
Purging. 597
Common. 598
Rhubarb. ib.
Roſes. 583
Red. ib.
Sena. 390
Spaniſh. 596
Stomach, bitter. 591
With Steel. 590
Vulnerary. 586
Zedoary. 597
Injection *for the Ears.* 659
Gonorrhœa. 660
Womb. ib.
Ipecacuanha, *and Analyſis.* 182
Iriſh *Slate.* 156
Iron. 252
Prepar'd with Sulphur. 255
with Tartar. ib.
Iſingglaſs. 96
Juice *againſt Bleeding Piles.* 584
Cooling. 599
Againſt the Dropſy. 593
Liquoriſe. 411
Scorbutic. 564, 593
Scurvy-graſs. 590
Sloes. 411
Jujebs. 142
Julep, *what proper for the Form.* 600
Alexanders. 547
Alexipharmic. 601
Balſamic. 603
Carminative. 602
Cephalics and Cardiacs. 601

Julep, *Diuretic.* 604
Diaphoretic. 605
Hyſteric. 602
Roſes. 547
Strengthning. 603
Violets. 403
July-*Flowers.* 73
Juniper-*Gum.* 130
Berries. 143
Ivory-*Shavings.* 107

K.

KEil, *Dr.* James, *the Service done by him to Phyſic.* 1
King's Evil, *how influenc'd by Imagination.* 221
King's *Spear.* 231
Knot *Graſs.* 94

L.

LAbdanum. 78
Ladies *Bedſtraw.* 95
Mantle. 126
Smock. 136
Lambatives, *what fit for the Form.* 609
Lark *Spur.* 127
Laſer *Tree.* 88
Laudanum, *Balſamic.* 323
Liquid with Camphire. 321
Pectoral. 324
Quinces. 319
With Sal. vol. oleos. 320
Spirit of Nitre. ib.
Sydenham's. *ib.*
Tincture of Tartar. 319
London. 322
Lavender. 73
Cotton. 125
Lazule *Stone.* 110
Leaches. 225
Cautions how to be uſed. ib.
Lead. 261
Burnt. ib.
Red. 222, 261
Salt or Sugar. 261
White. 221, 261
Leeks. 139, 151
Lemnian *Earth.* 109
Lemon *Fruit.* 218
Peel. 112
Leopard's *Bane.* 171
Lettice. 217
Lillies *of the Vallies.* 73
White. 115
Lime-*Tree.* 74
Linctus, *what fit for that Form.* 609
Detergent. 611
Emollient. 610
Liniment *of Arcæus.* 516
Cephalic. 671
Coſmetic. 673
Digeſtive. ib.
For the Eyes. 670
Hair to make grow. ib.
to take off. ib.
Gout. 674
Impotency. 672
Palſey. 671
Pectoral. 673
Piles. 671
Small-pox. 673
Stitches. ib.
Sympathetic. 672
Tetters. ib.
Worms. ib.
Linſeed. 116
Liquoriſe. 149
Litharge. 221
Litus *with Alum.* 691
Detergent. ib.
with Sperma Ceti. ib.
Liver *of Sulphur.* 328
Liver-ſtar. 135
Liver-wort. 137
Lixivium *Hydropic.* 692
with Lime. 691
London *Laudanum.* 322
Lohoch, *Healing.* 412
of Poppies. 411
Lotions, *Oily.* 663
Repelling. 662
Lovage. 83
Love-*Apples.* 231
Flower. 13
Louſe *Burr.* 164
Lunar *Cauſtic.* 252
Lungs *of a Fox.* 155
Lung-wort. 129
French or Golden. ib.
Lupine. 86

M.

MACE. 78
Madder. 135, 151
Magistery *of Antimony.* 276
Bismuth. 283
Calamine. 310
Coral. 312
Maiden-hair, *Common.* 118
Black. ib.
Golden. ib.
White. ib.
Male *Speedwell.* 140
Mallows, *Common.* 114
Malt *Liquors.* 233
alter'd by Age. 235
What Constitutions best agree. 234
Differences. 233
Produce Coughs. 235
Mandrake. 212
Maniacs, *why want strong Purges.* 278
Manna. 191
Man's *Fat.* 223
Scull. 89
Urine. 238
Marjoram. 69
Wild. 70
Marmalade. 436
Marshmallows. 114
their Root. 164
Marsh *Trefoil.* 140
Marygold. 172
Master-wort. 175
Mastich *Gum.* 104, 145
Plant. 104
Matter, *Universal Principle.* 7
Distill'd, never returns to its former State. 40
Maturation, *see* Ripeners.
Maudlin. 125, 137
May *Butter.* 547
Dew. 244
Lillies. 73
Mead. 572
Meadow-*Cresses.* 136
Sweet. 172
Saffron. 192
Mecha *Balsam.* 144
Mechoacan. 192
Meconium. 214
Medicines, *why changeable.* 1
Medlars. 101
Melilot. 129, 225
Melons. 116, 219
Menses, *how differently promoted by Steel and Hellebore.* 200
Menstruums, *Differences.* 25
Spirituous, most proper for nervous Simples. 553
Mercury, *Herb.* 115
Mineral. 263
How chang'd into a safe Medicine or Poison. 264
Panacea red and white. 269, 270
Properties explain'd. 263
Precipitate Red. 269
Sweet. 270
Reviv'd. 268
Sublimate corr. 264
Sweet. 265
Metals. 249
Why soonest dissolv'd in a Saline Menstruum. 24
Metheglin. 572
Meum. 176
Milk *Ammoniac.* 589
Of an Ass. 154
Cow. ib.
Goat. ib.
Sheep. ib.
Diet, why apt to curdle in the Stomach, and how to prevent it. ib.
Of Sulphur. 326
with Quick-lime. ib.
Virgin's. 548
Millepedes. 167
Their Preparation. 316
Volatile Salt, Spirit and Oil. 317
Wine. ib.
Mineral *Oil.* 304
Mint, *all sorts.* 98
Misletoe. 130
Mithridate. 439
Mustard. 75
Mixtures. *Part* 4. Sect. 3.
for smoaking. 698
Monks *Rhubarb.* 150

Moſs *Cup.* 95
Moſch *Seed.* 232
Mother-wort. 86
Mouſe-*Ear.* 94
Moxa. 230
Mucilaginous *Decoctions, not to be clarified.* 35
Mugwort. 85
Mummy. 156
Musk. 90
Mallow. 232
Mulberries. 101, 219
Mullein. 115
Muſtard. 75
Myrobalans. 190
Myrrh. 88
Oil. 317
Tincture. ib.
Myrtle-*Berries.* 101

N.

Naphtha. 304
Narcoticks. 205
Native *Cinnabar.* 92, 273
Navel-wort. 95
Wall. 217
Navew *ſweet.* 98
Necklace *for Children.* 695
Nephritic, *ſee* Diuretic.
Nephritic *Wood.* 164
Nettles. 99
Nightſhade. 212
Ninzig. 79
Nitre. 169, 285
Fixed. 289
Impregnated with Lead. 286
Purging. ib.
Spirit. 287
With Oil of Vitriol. ib.
Sweet. 288
Tincture. 289
Nodule *Cephalic.* 693
Hyſteric. 692
Nouriſhment, *how perform'd.* 118
125
Nuts, Cypreſs. 100
Piſtachio. 122
Nutmegs. 76
Nux Vomica. 213

O.

OAK. 99, 103
Jeruſalem. 135
Oats. 96
Oleoſacchara, *condemn'd.* 307
Oil, *as a Principle, what.* 7
why not ſo ſoon riſe in Diſtillation as Water, which is heavier. 40
Chymical, why not to be uſed in Liquid Forms. 600
Animal, why moſt penetrating. 226
Almonds, ſweet. 507
Bitter. ib.
Amber. 386
Aniſe. 383
Bays. 507
Beautifying. 669
Behen. 117
Benjamin. 309
Camphire. 336
Caraway. 384
Caſtor. 508, 510
Cephalic. 669
Camomile. 384, 508
Cinnamon. 385
How adulterated. 102
Cloves. 384
Coſtus. 510
Cream. 669
Dill. 383, 508
Earthworms. 509
Elder. ib.
Eſſential. 306
Euphorbium. 509, 510
Exeter. 511
Fennel. 385
Green. 670
Hearing to help. 669
Hog-Lice. 317
Juniper. 385
Ivy. ib.
Lavender. ib.
Lemons. ib.
Lilies. 509
Mace. 385
of Mandrake. 512
Marjoram. 385, 509
Mineral. 304

Oil, *Mint.* 385
Myrrh. 317, 318
Nutmegs. 385
Olives. 225
Oranges. 384
Origany. 386
Orrice. 511
Paralytic. 670
Penny-royal. 386
Petre. 304
Poppies. 509
Rhodium. 386
Roſes. 508
Roſemary. 384
Rue. 386, 509
Sage. 386
St. John's *Wort.* 509, 511
Saſſafras. 386
Savin. 386, 509
Spikenard. 509, 512
Sulphur by the Bell. 329
Tartar. 333
Tobacco. 509
Turpentine. 335, 386
Yellow. 336
Vipers rectified. 340
Wall-flowers. 509
Wallnuts. 507
Wormwood. 383, 508
Ointment, *ſee* Unguent.
Olibanum. 97
Olives. 219
Onions. 148
Opening *Saffron of Iron.* 254
Opiates, *Operations explain'd.* 206
Wherein agree with Wine. 209
Why not ſo ſoon take effect on Maniacs. 210
How prove deadly. 211
How of Uſe with Catharties in the Cholic. 644
Opium. 214
Experiments by Dr. Mead. 210
Extract. 318
Goddard's *Comp.* 319
Opobalſamum. 144, 145
Opopanax. 130
Orange. 218
Flowers. 72
Peel. 112
Orache, *or* Orrice *ſtinking.* 86
Orchis. 80, 124
Orpiment. 300
Orrice. 124
Oſmund *Royal.* 103
Ox-Eye. 86
Daiſy. 89
Ox's *Suet.* 226
Oxycroceum. 540
Oxymel. 407
Compound. ib.
Elder. 410
Pectoral. 409
Squills. 407
Oxyrrhodium. 508

P.

PAlm-*Tree.* 231
Palm *Oil Tree.* 237
Panic. 119
Paracelſus's *Plaiſter.* 541
Parmaſitty. 155, 303
Parſley. 161, 166
Parſnips. 124
Particles *lighteſt, why moſt nouriſhing.* 93
Paſte, *bliſtering.* 537
Hoarſeneſs. 693
Horſeballs. ib.
Paul's *Betony.* 140
Peaches. 218
Peach *Bloſſoms.* 182
Peacock's *Dung.* 90
Pearls. 107
Peaſe. 96
Green. 695
Red. ib.
Yellow. 694
Peels *of Citrons.* 112
Lemons. ib.
Oranges. ib.
Pellitory *of* Spain. 176
of the Wall. 115
Pennyroyal. 87
Peony *Flowers.* 73
Roots. 79
Seeds. 88
Pepper, *all ſorts.* 77
Peruvian *Bark. See* Bark.
Peſſary. 696
Philon. Roman. 440
Phlegm, *what.* 9

Phlegm, *Why it comes over first, in Distillation of vinous Liquors, and last in Acids.* 40
Pidgeon's *Dung.* 223
Pills, *what fittest for that Form.* 453
Agaric. 467
Alexiterial. 642
Aloephangine. 467
Aloes washed. 468
Rosated. 469
Amber. 632
Ammoniac Magisterial. 639
469
Angelical. 477
Anodyne Balsamic. 479
Asthmatic. 636
Astringent. 634
Barbarossæ. 480
Bloody-Flux. 635
Cachectic. 639, 640
Castor. 632
Catarrh. 638
Cathartic. 642
Catholic. 642, 643
Cephalic. 643
Cholic. 644
Dropsy. ib.
Gout. 644, 645
Steel. 643
Stomachic. ib.
Surfeit. 642
Chalk. 634
Cinnabar. 632
Cochiæ the greater. 469
Lesser. ib.
With Hellebore. 478
Colocynth Compound. 480
Cynogloss. 470
Diambra. ib.
Diuretic. 641
Dragon's-Blood. 634
Dropsy. 477
Duobus. 470
Ecphractic. 471, 639, 640
Of Sylvius. 640
Ethiopic. 638
Euphorbium. 478
Family. 480
Febrifuge. 636
Fœtid. 471
Gamboge. 472
Pill, *Garlick.* 639
Gentian. 636
Gilead. 637
Gonorrhœa. 635
Gout. 479, 632
Guaiacum. 639
Gum. 472
Holy. 637
Hysteric. 634
Japan *Earth.* 635
Jaundice, several. 641
Marocostine. 477
Matthew's. 321
Mechoacan. 473
Melancholy. 478
Menses. 634
Mercury of Horstius. 480
Nephritic. 641
Pectoral. 637
Pestilential. 481
Resinous. 637
Rhubarb. 473
Rudius's. 474
Ruffy's. 473
Saffron. 639
Scammony. 476
Sperma Ceti. 637
Spleen. 479, 640
Stomach with Gums, 475, 635
Starkey's. 322
Steel. 635
Storax. 476, 636
Surfeit. 642
Strengthning. 634
Tartar. 476, 479
Tolu. 638
Turpentine. 634
Pimento. 77
Pine-*Apples.* 102
Nuts. 142
Tops. 129
Pistachio *Nuts.* 122
Pile-wort. 127
Pitch, Burgundy. 225
Common. ib.
Jews. 102, 304
Plantain. 95
Bucks-horn. 94
Plaister, *Abortion to prevent.* 678
Ammoniac. 532
Anodyne. 543, 677

Plaiſter, *Apoplectic.* 674
Arthritic. 544, 675
Bayberries. 532
Barber's. 542
Betony. 532
Black. 539
Bliſtering. 536, 676
Breaſt. 543
Burgundy. 542
Cæſar's. 533
Calamine. 537
Cephalic, 533, 674
Cummin. 534
Diachalciteos. ib.
Diachylon. ib.
Greater. 535
With Gums. ib.
Compound. 536
Diſcutient. 545
Febrifuge. 545, 546, 677
Feet. 675
Flower of Ointments. 537
Galbanum. 543
Gout. 543, 544, 675
Gravel. 677
Gum Elemi. 537
Hemloc with Ammoniac. 533
Hyſteric. 676
Jaundice. 677
King's-Evil. 544, 678
Maſtich. 538
Mercury. 539, 545
Melilot. 538
Mucilages. 536
Nape of the Neck. 674
Opodeldoc. 539
Oxycroceum. 540
Paralytic. 675
Pectoral. 677
Red-Lead. 539
for Ruptures. 538, 545
Side. 676
Smectic. 543
Soap. 541
Stictic of Crollius. 545
Paracelſus. 541
Sticking. 531
Stomach. 541, 677
Spleen. 676
Strengthning. 678
Sulphur. 536
Plaiſter, *Worms.* 544, 676
Officinal, what fit for that Form, and Directions for their making. 529
Plants, *when beſt.* 306
Plenum, *its Impoſſibility.* 5
Pock-wood. 104
Poly-mountain. 129
Polypody. 150
Pomatum. 520
Pomegranates, 101, 103
Pompholyx. 222
Poplar. 216
Poppies, *black.* 214
Spatling. 232
White. 213
Wild. ib.
Poſſet *of Tamarinds.* 696
Of Wood-ſorrel. ib.
Potential *Cautery.* 547
Poterius's *Cordial.* 276
Powders *and Species, what fitteſt for their Form.* 481
Abſorbent. 650
Alexipharmic. 653
Alexiterial. 500
Algarot. 280
Arum-*Root compound.* 487
Aſtringent. 649
Balſamic. 651
Bites, venomous. 493
Bruiſes. 498
Cachexies, Quercetan's. 497
Carminative. 646
Calaminth. 487
Cathartic, ſeveral. 654
Cephalic. 488, 645
Cinnamom, compound. 489
Cordial. 499
Of Galen. 492
Magiſterial. 488
Cornachin. ib.
Counteſs of Kent. 495
Crab's Claws compound. 485
Delivery to help. 498
Diuretick. 652
Earl of Warwick. 494
Epilepſy. 491, 499
Ethiopic. 650
Febrifuge, ſure. 496
Gaſcoign's. 485

Powders, *Gout*, Turner's 494
Haly. 461
Heart-burn. 494
Hermodactyls compound. 496
Hysteric fœtid. 647
Sweet. 648
Vulnerary. 647
Incrassating. 648
Kermes-*Berries compound.* 487
Lætificans. 492
Magisterial, Cardiac. 488
Marshmallows. 493
Menses to promote. 648
Miscarriage to prevent. 497
Morton's *against Consumptions.* 92
Princes. 269
Purging. 654
for Children. 500
Purple. 497
Royal. 495
Sena, several. 493
Saxifrage. ib.
Sneezing. 497, 499, 654
Solutive. 498
Steel compound. 496, 652
Stomachic, bitter. 650
Stone. 499
Styptic, Colbatch. 256
Sympathetic. 300
Teeth to cleanse. 500
Turpeth compound. 494
Viscera. 652
Water to purge. 498
Worms to kill. 497, 500, 651
Purging. 498
Powers, *condemn'd.* 309
Mullen. 523
Scabious. 522
Precipitation *explain'd.* 43
Precipitate, *Green.* 271
Red. 269
White. 270
Yellow. 271
Preparation *of Calamine.* 310
Of Coral and the Testacea. 311
Hog-Lice. 316
Opium. 318
Scammony. 324
Vinegar. 337
Primrose. 204
Princes *Powder.* 269
Principle, *chymical, explain'd.* 6
Privet. 138
Prunes. 190
Ptisan. 696
Pumkins. 116
Pumpions. ib.
Pudding-*Pipe Tree.* 189
Pultice, *see* Cataplasm.
Purification *of Silver.* 251
Purge *Universal.* 448
Purging *Antimony.* 277
Flax. 194
Grain. 116
Purslain. 217
Putty. 222

Q.

QUeen *of the Meadow.* 172
Quick *Grass.* 166
Quick-Lime. 228
Quicksilver. 157
Its Preparations. 264
Quilt *Pectoral.* 697
Quinces. 100
Quinquina. 175

R.

RAdishes. 166
Raisins. 142
Directions for their Choice in Medicine. 555
Rarefaction, *how and what it does in Distillation.* 37
Rarefaction *of Liquids estimated.* 45
Raspberries. 101
Rectification, *what.* 40
Red *Lead.* 222, 261
Red rot. 71
Reed. 231
Regulus *of Antimony.* 273
Remedies *Specific, rejected.* 4
Repellents *explained.* 220
Resin. 131, 225
Jalap. 313
Scammony. 324
Resinous *Bodies why milky in aqueous Liquors.* 36
Decoctions not to be clarify'd. ib.
Rest-Harrow. 134
Restoratives *explain'd.* 118

Rhaphontic. 151
Rhodium *Wood.* 78
Rhubarb. 192
Rib-wort. 95
Rice. 96
Ripeners, *their Operation explain'd.* 222
Rob *or* Sapa. 410
of Barberries. ib.
Cherries. ib.
Currants. ib.
Elder-Berries. 411
Quinces. 410
Sloes. ib.
Rocket-*Leaves.* 119
Seeds. 141
Rockumboll. 133
Roots, *how to be gather'd, and how manag'd.* 55
Why more Diuretic than Herbs. 165
Roſes *Damask.* 74, 189
Paleſtine. 230
Red. 99
Roſemary. 72
Roſe *Spice.* 485
Wood. 78
Royal *Styptic.* 300
Touch. 221
Rubies. 109
Rue. 87
Goats. 171
Wall. 118
Rupture-wort. 98
Rye. 139

S.

SAffron. 172
Baſtard. 182
Gold. 250
Iron Aſtringent. 255
Opening. 254
Meadow. 192
Metals. 275
Sagapenum. 131
Sage. 71
of Jeruſalem. 129
of Virtue. 71
Sago. 96
Sal Gem. 157, 285
Salivation, *not to be raiſed by Unction.* 267
Sal Volatile oleoſ. 293
Salop. 238
Salt, *its differences.* 8, 9
How diſſolv'd in Fluids. 21
Gives Solidity to Bodies. 8
Why ſome eaſy, ſome difficult to diſſolve. 22
How fuſed in Air. ib.
Why to be diſſolv'd only to a certain Quantity. 23
Why not diſſolve in Spirit. 24
How cryſtallized. 30
Why different Kinds ſhoot into different Figures. 31
Why every Kind keeps its own Figure. ib.
Common. 157, 283
Indian. 237
Its Preparations. 283
Spirit. 284
With Oil of Vitriol. ib.
Petre. 169, 285
Its Purification. 285
Eſſential, what. 307
Fix'd, what. ib.
Of Epſom *Water, a Cheat.* 245
Lixivial, why diuretic. 159
Acid, how diuretic. ib.
Amber, how ſophiſticated. 303
How aſſiſts Purging. 302
Armoniac. 290
How made. ib.
Volatiliz'd. ib.
Flowers with Steel. 291
Spirit, with Quick-lime. 292
Spirit with Tartar. 291
Spirit, ſweet. ib.
Spirit with Amber. 293
Acid Spirit. ib.
Spirit with Steel. ib.
Diuretic. ib.
Hidden Spirit. 294
Coral. 312
Hartſhorn volatile. 343
With Amber. 345
Hog-Lice. 317

Salt, *Prunel, how adulterated.* 286
Steel. 257
Sulphur. 329
Tartar vol. 334
fix'd. 331
Tin. 262
Vipers. 339
Vitriol. 297
of Lead. 261
Glauber's. 284
Gem. 285
Petre. ib.
Of many Virtues. 286
Enixum *of* Paracelsus. 287
Samphire. 136
Sandarach. 300
Sanders, *all Sorts.* 104
Sanicle. 99
Saphires. 109
Saracen's *Consound.* 96
Sarcocol. 131
Sarsaparil. 106
Sassafras. 105
Satyrion. 80, 124
Savin. 87
Savory. 139
Saxifrage. 163
Scabious. 119
Scammony. 198
Preparations. 324
With Sulphur. ib.
Rosin. ib.
Sciatica *Cresses.* 138
Scordium. 172
Scurvygrass, *Garden.* 136
Sea. ib.
Scurvy, *what.* 133
Differences between hot and cold. 566
Juice. 564
Whey. 567
Scull *of a Man.* 89
Scuttle-Fish. 227
Sea-Holly. 123
Sea Moss. 112
Sea-Onions. 182
Sebestens. 142
Seeds, *how and when to be gathered.* 55
Sena. 188
Services. 101
Sharp-pointed *Dock.* 150
Sheep's *Suet.* 226
Shepherd's *Pouch.* 94
Rod. 127
Silver. 251
Its Purification. ib.
Few Preparations of use from it. 252
Why dissolves in Aq. Fortis, *and not in* Aq. Regia. 25
Silver-Weed. 94
Simples, *Catalogue.* 56
Distribution into Classes according to different Intentions of Cure. 52
Method. 55
Nervous. 66
Skinks. 179
Slate, Irish. 156
Sleep, *how procur'd.* 205
State of the OEconomy at the Time. 206
Why nourishing. 207
Its Necessity. ib.
Why brought by Fulness. ib.
Sloes. 101
Smallage. 134
Smells, *whence produc'd.* 7
Snails. 154
Snake-root. 177
Snake-weed, English. 103
Virginia. 177
Snuff, *wherein useful and not.* 203
Euphorbium. 686
With Juices. 687
Marjoram. ib.
Sal. Volat. ib.
Turbeth Mineral. 686
Soap. 145, 230
Philosophers. 333
of Tartar. ib.
Soap-wort. 151
Solution *explain'd.* 21
Sorrel. 215
Southernwood. 125
Soul *of the Joints.* 192
of the Liver. 257
of the Lungs. 173
Sow *Bread.* 134
Sow's *Bugs.* 167
Sow *Thistle.* 217
Spanish *Flies.* 167, 229

Sparrow-*Graſs.* 165
Spawn *of Frogs.* 238
Species, *what fit for that Form.* 481
Diambra. 488, 489
Gum Tragacanth. 490
Hiera-Picra. 492
Roſemary Flowers comp. 489
With the three Peppers. 490
Specifics *rejected.* 4
Speedwell. 140
Sperma-Ceti. 155
Spider's Web. 222
Spignel. 176
Spikenard. ib.
Spinage. 217
Spirit, *what Differences.* 7
How produc'd. 305
In what Productions of Nature moſt. ib.
The beſt way to diſtil them. ib.
Alkermes. 382
Antiepileptic for Children. 383
of black Cherries. 382
Caſtor. 380
Clary. 381
Elder. 382
Harts-horn. 343
How adulterated. 344
Aromatic. 345
With Amber. ib.
Hog-Lice. 317
Honey. 314
Juniper. 381
Lavender comp. ib.
Nitre. 287
With Oil of Vitriol. ib.
Sweet. 288
Orange. 380
Saffron. 381
Comp. 422
Scurvy-graſs. 325
Golden. ib.
Soap. 330
Sugar. ib.
Burning. ib.
Tartar. 333
Treacle camphorated. 382
Vinegar. 337
Vitriol. 296
Wine. 238, 341
Camphorated. 382
Spirit, *Rectify'd.* 342
Tartarized. ib.
Spitting *Balls.* 692
Spleenwort. 96, 135
Splenetics, *ſee* Detergents.
Spunge. 230
Spurge. 194, 229
Flax. 194
Laurel. ib.
Olive. ib.
Squills. 182
Squinanch. 71
Starch. 231
Startwort. 123, 126
Steel. 252
Operations explain'd. ib.
Why aſtringent in the firſt Paſſages. 253
Why a Deobſtruent. ib.
Why it heats the Blood. ib.
How to be volatilized. 294
prepared with Sulphur. 255
With Tartar. ib.
Sugar. 254
By Willis. ib.
Colbatch's *Styptic.* 256
Extract, aſtringent. 259
Opening. 258
Saffron, aſtringent. 255, 256
Opening. 254
Flowers. 258
Salt. 257
Spirit of the Salt. ib.
Tincture Antiphthiſic. 260
Glauber's. 259
With Spirit of Salt. ib.
Wine. ib.
Sternutatories. 686, 687
Striking *Tree.* 199
Stomachics, *how they operate.* 110
Stone. *Goa.* 548
Infernal. ib.
Medicinal. 299
Precious, how to be regarded in Medicine. 109
Stone-horſe *Dung.* 156
Storax. 123
Strangury, *how occaſioned. See* Spaniſh *Flies.*
Strawberries. 160
Strengtheners, *their Operation.* 92

Styptic *Royal.* 300
St. John's-wort. 128
Sublimation *explain'd.* 41
How differs from Diſtillation. 41, 43
Sublimate, *Corroſive.* 264
Sweet. 265
Succory. 216
Suet, *Deer's.* 226
Oxe's. ib.
Sheep's. ib.
Sugar. 237
Barley. 429
Lead. 261
Lozenge, ſimple and comp. 429
With Roſes. 430
With Nitre. 697
Sugar-*Plumbs purging.* 466
Scorbutic. 697
Sulphur, *what.* 7
Antimony. 274
Balſam of Iron. 327
with Linſeeds. ib.
with Oil of Olives. 326
Turpentine. 327
Vulnerary. 328
Blood. ib.
Flowers. 325, 326
Liver. 328
Metals. 282
Milk of. 326
With Quick-lime. ib.
Oil by the Bell. 329
Salt. ib.
Tincture. 328
Sun-Dew. 71
Suppoſitories. 661
Suppuration, *ſee* Ripeners.
Swallow wort. 68
Sweat, *how rais'd by Acids, Exerciſe, or Fear.* 170
Sweetners, *ſee* Abſorbents.
Sweet *Cane.* 79
Cicely. 160
Flag. 79
Ruſh. 71
Sympathetic *Powder.* 300
Syrups, *what fitteſt for that Form.* 394
How prevent Candying. 31
Why beſt from dried Herbs. 394
Syrups, *Why rejected in Practice.* 395
What Medicinal Intentions fitteſt for. ib.
Anti-hyſteric. 409
Apples Alterant. 404
Purging. ib.
Balſamic. 403
Compound. 408
Barberries. 397
Buckthorn. 405
Cinnamon. 398
Citron-Peels. 399
Clove-gilly-flowers. 398
Clove Spice dry'd. ib.
Comfrey. 402
Cordial. 408
Diacodium. 400
Diuretic. 409
of Five Roots. 402
of Hedge-Muſtard. 399
of Horehound. 409
of Juice of Citrons. 399
of Violets. 403
Liquoriſe. 400
Maiden-hair. 397
Marſh-Mallows. 396
Mint. 400
Mugwort. 396
Myrtle. 400
Oranges. 397
Peaches. 401
Piony compound. ib.
Pomegranates. 400
Poppies, red. 401
Quinces. 399
Reſtringent. 409
Rhubarb. 405
Roſes dried. 402
Solut. 405
with Sena. ib.
Juice. ib.
Saffron. 381, 404
Snails. 407
Stœchas. 402
Steel. 403
Succory with Rhubarb. 398
Sugar. 410
Sulphur. 407
Tobacco. 404
Vinegar. 396

Syrups, *Violets.* 403
Wormwood. 395
Compound. 396

T.

Tacamahac. 145
Tamarinds. 190
Tamarisks. 147
Tanſy. 94, 140
Tarragon. 171
Tar, *Barbadoes.* 157
Tares. 174
Tartar. 238
Balſam. 506
Cathartic. 332
Chalybeate. ib.
Cream and Chryſtals. 331
Emetic. 332
Oil and Spirit. 333
Salt, fix'd. 331
Volatile. 334
Soap. 333
Soluble. 331
Chalybeate. 332
Tincture of the Salt. 335
Vitriolated. 333
Tea, *Bohea.* 120
Green. 161
Why ſometimes proves an Emetic. 162
Sage. 71
Teaſel. 127
Tenacity, *a property in all Fluids.* 19
Tents *for the Ears.* 694
for the Tooth-ache. ib.
Teſtacea, *and their Preparations.* 311
Thiſtle, *Bleſſed.* 111
Thorn, *Ægyptian.* 96, 102
Apple. 212
Goats. 97
Thorow-wax. 129
Thus. 226
Thyme. 72
Tin, *how powder'd,* 262
Salt of. ib.
Tincall. 185
Tin-glaſs. 282
Tincture, *what fitteſt for the Form, and what Virtues expected from 'em.* 412
Tinctures, *Why not proper for extemporaneous Preſcriptions.* 600
Amber. 303
Ambergreaſe. 308
Antimony. 281
Alexipharmic. 416
Aſthmatic. 420
Bark. 316
Benjamin. 308
Bezoartic. 420
Cantharides. 310, 419
of Caſtor. 416
Cinnamon. ib.
Againſt Conſumption. 260
Copper. ib.
Coral. 312
Diaphoret. Antimony. 276
Euphorbium. 318
Green. 418
Hellebore. 417, 421
Holy. 419
Honey. 314
Japan *Earth.* 315
Iron, with Spirit of Salt. 259
Glauber's. ib.
Metals. 277
Myrrh. 317, 419
Compound. 419
Palſey. 421
Poppies, comp. 418
Red Roſes. 419, 698
Rhubarb. 417
Royal. 281, 424
Saffron. 416
Salt of Tartar. 335
Snake-Root, Virginia. 419
Steel Mynſicht's. 423
Stomachic, bitter. ib.
Sulphur. 328
Sun-Dew. 424
Viper's comp. 340
Tobacco. 205, 212, 225
Toothwort. 127
Topics. 219
Tormentils. 103
Touch. *See* Royal Touch.
Tragacanth *Gum.* 97
Tree *of Life.* 231
Treacle *of four Things.* 437
of the Edinburgh *Diſp.* 445

Treacle, London. ib.
Venice. 441
Corrected, and why beſt made with Honey. 442, 444
Trituration, *how manag'd.* 10
Errors committed by it. 11
Troches, *what fitteſt for that Form.* 453
Agaric. 457
Aloes-wood. 462
Alexiterial. 458
Amber. 460
Apoplectic. 633
Balſamic. 466
With Musk. 459
Benjamin. 466
Blood againſt ſpitting. 636
Colocynth. 458
Cephalic. 633
Cherries, Winter. 459
Cypheos for the Mithridate. 460
Frankincenſe. 464
Gordonius. 461
Hedychroi for Venice *Treacle.* ib.
Hyſteric. ib.
Japan *Earth.* 464
Lemnian *Earth.* 463
Lead. 462
Myrrh. ib.
Palſy. 633
Perfumed. ib.
Peruvian. 636
Pectoral, black and white. 459, 460, 465
Reſtringent. 466
Rhubarb. 462
Spitting to cauſe. 633
Squills. 463
Stomach. 633
Vipers. 464
Violets ſolut. ib.
White of Rhaſes. 458
Turbith. 193
Mineral. 271
Turmeric. 149
Turnips. 166
Turpentine, Chio. 131
Cyprus. ib.
General. 146, 227
Strasburgh. 131
Turpentine, Venice. ib.
Tutty. 110, 222

V.

Valerian. 177
Vanelloes. 75
Varniſh. 143
Venery, *two ways to excite.* 129
Venice *Treacle.* 441
Corrected, and why beſt made with Honey. 442, 444
Verdigreaſe. 227
How made. 260
Vermecelli. 96
Vermillion. 92
Vervain. 140
Mallow. 231
Vetch, *bitter.* 121
Vinegar. 337
Diſtill'd. ib.
Roſe. 338
Rue. ib.
Spirit. 337
Squills. 338
Violets. 189
Julep. 403
Violet *Comfits.* 661
Vipers. 151
Bread. 693
Diſtill'd. 339
Fat. 223
How to be order'd for the Venice *Treacle.* 442
Conjectures about their Poiſon. 151
Eſſence. 340, 341
The Affinity of their Blood with the Ever-Greens. 152
Rectification of their Oil. 340
Tincture compound. ib.
Volatile Salt. 339
Viper-*Graſs.* 177
Virgin's-*Milk.* 548
Vitriol. 296
Calcin'd. ib.
Camphorated. ib.
Diaphoretic. 298
Oil and Spirit. 296
Purified. ib.
Salt. 297
Sweet Spirit. 298

Vitriol, *Volatile Narcotic of Mr.* Homberg. ib.
Ulcers, *how healed.* 124
Unguents, *what fit for that Form, and general Directions for their making.* 512
Ægyptian. 515
Apples. 520
Astringent. 523
Belly. 526
Bell-flower, or Fox-Glove, 524
Butter. 523
Blue. 517
Brown. 524
for Burns. 528
Detergent. 524
Elder. 522
Elecampane. 518
With Mercury. 519
Emollient. 526
Eyes. 520
Flaxweed. 524
Golden. 516
Gum Elemi. ib.
Lead. 515
Red Camphor. 519
Lillies. ib.
Lime. 517
Marshmallows. ib.
Mastich. 525
Mucilages. ib.
Nerve. ib.
Neutritum. 519
Opodeldoc. 528
Pectoral. ib.
Pompholyx. 518
Poplar. 526
Red, drying. 521
Rosin. ib.
Roses. ib.
Royal. 516
Yellow. ib.
Smallage. 525
Soldiers. 524
Sharp-pointed Dock. 520
Tobacco. 519
Tutty. 522
White. 514
against Worms. 528
Unicorn's *Horn.* 179
Universal *Anodyne.* 324
Volatiles, *cordial by smelling to.* 67
Urine, *Cow's.* 289
Man's. 238
Distilled. 295
Promoted, how helpful in cutaneous Foulness. 133
Provokers, see *Diuretics.*
Uterines, *see* Hysterics.
Vulneraries, *their Operation explain'd.* 124

W.

WALL-*Flowers.* 69
Wall *Navel-wort.* 217
Walnuts. 117
Water *Caltrops.* 239
Water-*Cresses.* 138
Water-*Dock.* 150
Water *Fowls, why Moisture sticks not on their Feathers.* 24
Water-*Germander.* 172
Water-*Pepper.* 161
Water, *Differences and Natural History.* 239
Alum. 374
Angelica. 364
Anodyne. 376
Antiscorbutic. 372, 379
Apoplectic. 375
Blessed. 373
Blue. 374
Briony compound. 365
Celestial. ib.
Camphorated. 373
Carminative. 375
Cephalic. 373, 376
Aromatic. 377
Chalybeate. 246
Chamomile. 365
Cinnamon, small. ib.
Strong. ib.
Clary compound. 374
Consumptions. 377, 378
Distilled, Simple. 362
How to fine when milky. 365
What to be had from the Residuum. 363
What proper for Distillation. 336

Water, *What Virtues to be expected.* 355
Epidemic. 366
Extemporaneous, how made. 384
Eyes. 380
Gentian comp. 370
Gout. 374
Heavenly. 365
Horſe-Radiſh comp. 370
Hungary. 367
Imperial. ib.
Ladies. 368
Lime. 373, 374
Medicinal. 244
Milk Alexiterial. 368
Odoriferous. 376
Phagedenic. 265, 546
Piony comp. 369
Plague. 366
Pond. 243
Purging, to manage. 245
Rain. 243
River. 242
Scordium comp. 371
Sea. 244
Snail, ſmall and ſtrong. 368
Snow. 243
Spring. 241
Steel. 246
Stephen's. 371
Stone. 369, 375
Styptic. 298
Camphorated. 374
Succedaneum to Treacle-Water. 370
Sweet Honey. 314
Sweet-ſcented Damask. 376, 377
Treacle. 371
Well. 243
Wonderful. 368
Wormwood. 364
Greater. ib.
Wheat. 96
Whey. 238
Liver. 570
Muſtard. 572
Purging. 574
Scurvy. 567
White *Dog's-Turd.* 156, 227
White *of an Egg.* 221
White *Hellebore.* 205
Lead. 221, 261
Poppy Heads. 213
Thorn. 161, 164
White *Eagle.* 265
Whortles. 101
Wild *Cucumber.* 116
Poppies. 213
Wind *in the Bowels of perſpirable Matter. See* Carminatives.
Wine. 235, 238
What ſort beſt. 235
Which diſpoſes moſt to the Gout, And why. ib.
Why ſerviceable after a Debauch. ib.
Bleſſed. 415
Dropſy. 570
Elecampane. 564
Gout. 552, 553
Hippocras. 554
Hog Lice. 17, 571
Jaundice. ib.
Pectoral. 565
Scurvy. 564, 565
Squills. 415
Spirit. 238, 341
Rectify'd. 342
Tartariz'd. ib.
Steel. 259, 415, 557, 563
Stomachic. 561
Vintner's Bitter. 562
Viper. 415, 562
Wonderful. 554
Winter's *Bark.* 79
Winter *Cherries.* 164
Winter *Green.* 130
Willow. 217
Woad. 98
Wolf-bane. 170
Wolf's *Peach.* 231
Woodbine. 135
Wood-*Lice.* 167
Wood, *Nephretic.* 164
Wood-roof. 135
Wood-Sorrel. 125, 210
Worm-Seed. 112

Wormwood, *common.* 133
Why hurtful to the Eyes. ib.
Roman. 111

X.

XAnthium. 164
Xylo-Aloes. 78

Y.

YArrow. 99
Yeaſt. 16, 224
Yolk *of an Egg.* 227

Z.

ZEdoary. 80

Index Remediorum.

A.

Abies. Pag. 132
Abrotanum. 125
Abſinthium Pontic. 111
Roman. ib.
Vulgare. 133
Santonic. 112
Acacia. 96, 102
German. 411
Acanthus. 111
Acaulos. 171
Acetoſa. 215
Acetoſella. 125, 216
Acetum Diſtillatum. 337
Aceti Præparatio. ib.
Acetum Roſatum. 338
Rutaceum. ib.
Scilliticum. ib.
Aceti Spiritus. 337
Acidulæ. 244
Acorus. 79
Adulterinus. 79, 124
Aconitum Salutiferum. 170
Adeps Anſeris. 223
Canis. ib.
Hominis. ib.
Viperæ. ib.
Urſi. ib.
Adianthum album. 118
Aureum. ib.
Nigrum. ib.
Vulgare. ib.
Ærugo Æris. 227, 260
Æthiops Mineralis. 272
Ætites. 180
Agarici Fungus. 188
Agallochum. 78
Ageratum. 125, 137
Agnus Caſtus. 215
Agreſta. 217
Agrimonia. 125
Album Græcum. 156, 227
Albumen Ovi. 221
Alcea. 231
Alchimilla. 126
Alcis Ungula. 90
Alhandala. 195
Alkekengi. 164
Alkermes. 75
Allium. 133
Alnus Nigra. 199
Aloes. 190
Lignum. 78
Purificat. 308
Roſat. 469
Alſine. 215
Media. ib.
Verna. 194
Althæa fol. 114
Radix. 164
Ægyptiaca. 232
Altilis major. 73
Alumen. 108, 289
Uſtum. 289
Amaranthus. 93
Amara Dulcis. 212
Amaracus. 69
Ambragryſea. 91
Tinctura & Eſſent. 308
Ambroſia. 135
Ammeos. 133
Semina. 141
Ammoniacum Gum. 144
Sal. 290
Amomum. 76, 230
Amoris Pomum. 231
Amygdal. Amar. 141
Dulces. 117
Amygdaloides. 123
Amylum. 231

Anacardium. 75
Anagallis Aquatica. 134
Anchuſa. 216
Anethum. 83
Angelicæ ſol. & rad. 82, 84
Anhubia. 105
Anima Articulorum. 192
Pulmonum. 173
Hepatis. 257
Animæ Gum. 122
Aniſum. 83
Anodynum Univerſale. 324
Anonis. 134
Anſerina. 94
Anthora. 170
Anthos. 72
Antihectic. Poterii. 262
Antimonium. 273
Butyrum. 279
Cathartic. 277
Ceruſſa. 276
Cinnabar. 280
Diaphoret. 275
Tinct. 276
Flores. 277
Reguli cum Sale Ammoniaco. 278
Magiſterium. 276
Panacea. 278
Regulus. 273
Martis. 274
Reſuſcitatum. 278
Sulphur Aurat. 274
Tinctura. 281
Vitrum. 274
Antithora. 170
Apiana. 73
Apium. 134
Aparinæ. 93
Silveſt. 135
Aqua Abſynthii magis Comp. 364
Minus. ib.
Aluminoſa. 244, 374
Aluminoſa Magiſt. 290
Angelicæ Comp. 364
Anodyna. 376
Antiphthiſica. 377, 378
Antiſcorbutica. 572, 379
Apoplectica. 375
Arthritica. 374
Benedict. 373
Aqua Bryoniæ Comp. 365
Calcis. 374
Camphorata. 373
Carbunculi. 377
Carminativa. 375
Cephalica. 373, 376
Aromatic. 377
Chamemæli Comp. 365
Cinnamomi fortis. ib.
Tenuis. ib.
Cœleſtis. ib.
Damaſcena Odorif. 377
Epidemica. 366
Ferrugiana. 346
Fluvialis. 242
Fontana. 241
Fortis. 288
Duplex. ib.
Gentian Comp. 367
Hormini Comp. 374
Hungarica. 367
Imperialis. ib.
Lactis Alex. 368
Limacum ten. ib.
Mariæ. ib.
Marina. 244
Medicamentoſ. 374
Mellis Aromat. 314
Mirabilis. 368
Nephritica. 369, 375
Nivealis. 243
Odorifera. 376
Damaſcen. 377
Ophthalmica. 380
Sapphirina. 374
Paluſtris. 243
Pæoniæ Comp. 369
Phagedenica. 265, 546
Pluvialis. 243
Protheriacalis. 370
Putealis. 243
Raphani comp. 370
Regia. 291
Altera. ib.
Scordii Comp. 371
Stephani. ib.
Styptica, 298
Camph. 374
Theriacalis. 371
Aquila Alba. 265
Aquilegia. 134

Ara-

Arabicum Gum. 96
Aracus Aromaticus. 75
Aranearum Tela. 222
Arbor Canellifera. 97
Cacari Cacavifera. 121
Fœtida. 199
Vitæ. 231
Arcanum Corallin. 272
Duplex. 288
Joviale. 263
Archangelica. 115
Arcium. 164
Areca. 108, 231
Argentina. 94
Argentum. 251
Præparatio. 252
Purificatio. 251
Ari Radix. 147
Ariſtolochia Longa. 89
Rotunda. ib.
Armena Bolus. 108
Aroma Germanicum. 149
Aromaticum Roſatum. 485
Arſenicum. 300
Artanita. 134
Artemiſia. 85
Arundo. 231
Aſarabacca. 204
Aſarum. ib.
Aſcalonitides. 133
Aſclepias. 68
Aſelli. 167
Aſpalathum. 78
Aſparagus. 165
Aſpergula. 135
Aſperula Odorata. ib.
Aſphaltos. 303
Aſphodelus verus alb. 231
Aſplenium. 96, 135
Aſſa Dulcis. 123
Fœtida. 88
Aſter Atticus. 123, 126
Aſtrantia. 175
Attractilis Luteus. 111
Atriplex. 86
Atriplex Odorata. 135
Avellana. 117
Mexicana. 121
Avena. 96
Aurantiorum Cortex. 112
Flores. 72
Aurantiorum Fructus. 218
Auri Amalgamatio. 250
Auricula Muris. 94
Aurum. 249
Fulminans. 250
Moſaicum. 263

B.

Baccæ Juniperi. 143
Lauri. 84
Myrti. 101
Piſcatoriæ. 213
Balanus Myrepſica. 117
Bakauſtia. 99
Ballote. 128
Balnea Calida. 246
Frigida. 248
Balſam Anodynum. 504
Apoplecticum. ib.
Arthriticum. 684
Capivi. 144
Gileadenſe. ib.
Judaicum. ib.
Ladanum. 78
Lucatelli. 502
Magiſtrale. 505
Martiale. ib.
E Mecha. 144
Nephriticum. 684
Paralyticum. 505
Peruvianum. 78
Polychreſtum. 503
Succini. 506
Sulphuris Knœphelii. ib.
Mart. 327
Oleo Lini. ib.
Ol. Olivarum. 326
Sulphuris Rulandi. 506
Terebinth. 327
Tartari. 506
Terebinth. 503
Tolutanum. 122
Viride. 503
Deterſivum. 504
Vulnerarium. ib.
Balſamita. 231
Minor. 125
Bamia Moſchata. 232
Banilia. 75
Barba Capri. 172
Bardana. 164

Basilicum. 86
Bdellium. 122
Bechabunga. 134
Behen. 232
Bellis. 89
Belzoinum. 123
Benedictum Laxativum. 446
Benzoinum. 123
Flores. 309
Ol. & Spiritus. ib.
Tinctura. 308
Berberis Cortex. 147
Fructus. 100
Beta. 114
Betonica. 68
Betula. 114
Bezoar Occident. 179
Orient. ib.
Bezoarticum Minerale. 280
Bismalva. 114
Bismuthum. 282
Flores. ib.
Magisterium. 283
Bistorta. 103
Bitumen Judaicum. 102, 303
Blitum Fœtidum. 86
Bolus Armenian. 108
Alexipharm. var. 629
Cathart. var. 631
Opiat. var. ib.
Bonus Henricus. 115
Borax. 185
Botrys. 135
Bovis Sevum. 226
Brancha Leonis. 126
Brancha Ursina. 111
Brassica. 126
Brefilium. 104
Brionia. 89
Mechoacan. 192
Peruviana. 201
Bruscus. 139
Bunias. 98
Buphthalmum. 86
Bursa Pastoris. 94
Butyrum. 232
Antimonii. 279
Majale. 547
Buxus. 104

C.

CAballinum Sulphur. 157
Cacao. 121
Calaminaris Lapis. 110, 221
Diaphoret. 310
Magisterium. ib.
Præparationes. ib.
Calamintha. 171
Calamus Aromaticus. 79
Calendula. 172
Calomelanos. 265
Calx viva. 228
Camphora. 174
Camphorata. 69
Cancrorum Chelæ. 107
Oculi. ib.
Canella Alba. 79
Malavarica. 97
Javanensis. ib.
Zeilaniaca. 102
Canis Adeps. 223
Cannabis Semina. 217
Cantharides. 167, 229
Tinctura. 310
Capillus Veneris. 118
Capivi Balsam. 144
Capparis. 135
Cortex. 147
Caprifolium. 135
Capsicum. 77
Carabe. 301
Caranna. 130
Cardamine. 136
Cardamomus. 84
Cardiaca. 86
Cardiacum Poterii. 276
Carduus Benedictus. 111
Fullonum. 127
Careum. 83
Carlina. 171
Caros. 83
Carpesium. 76
Carthamus. 182
Caryocostinum. 450
Caryophillus. 72, 73
Caseus. 232
Cassia Fistula. 189
Lignea. 97
Extract. cum Sena. 447
Cassamunair. 89

Caſtanea. 100, 117
Caſtoreum. 91
Cataplaſma Apoplecticum. 679
Anthelminthicum. 681
Auriculare. 680
Cephalicum. 679
Diureticum. 681
Emolliens. 682
Febrifugum. 680
Hæmorrhoidale. 682
Ad Hydropem. 681
Laterale. 682
Paralyticum. 679
Ad Paronychiam. 683
Podagricum. 679
Refrigerans. 683
Sambucinum. 682
Stomachicum. 681
Synanchicum. ib.
Cataputia. 194, 229
Cataria. 87
Catechu. 108, 315
Catholicon. 448
Cauda Equina. 94
Caulis Ruber. 126
Cauſticum Lunare. 252
Cauterium Potentiale. 547
Centinodium. 94
Centaurium Minus. 112
Centauroides. 137
Cepa. 148
Aſcalonica. 133
Ceraſi. 76
Ceratum Album. 531
Citrinum. ib.
Cerefolium. 160
Cereviſia. 233
Anti Arthritica. 555
Anti-Splenetica. 569
Cum Chalybe. 570
Aperiens. 567
Aſtringens. 559
Butleri. 565
Catapſoras. 572
Cathart. fort. 573
Cum Antimon. ib.
Cephalica. 555
Chlorotica. 557
Deſiccans. 559
Diuretica. 571
Embryonum. 559
Cereviſia Epileptica. 556
Flos. 224
Hydropica. 571
Hyſterica. 558
Icterica. 569
Juniperina. 572
Oxydorica. 554
Pectoralis. 561
Pro Pueris. 573
Ad Rachitidem. 568
Scorbutica. 565
Aperiens. 566
Scrophularis. 567
Stomachica Amara. 561
Contra Strumas. 560
Vernalis Cathart. 573
Ceruſſa. 221, 261
Ceterach. 96
Chærefolium. 160
Chærephyllon. ib.
Chamæacte. 147, 163
Chamæcyparifſus. 125
Chamæcyſſus. 127
Chamædaphnes. 194
Chamædrys. 135
Chamælea. 194
Chamæleon. 171
Chamelinum. 194
Chamæmelum. 82
Chamæpityos. 126
Cheiri. 69
Chelidonium. 127
China. 105
Chocolata. 121
Chryſocolla. 185
Chryſtall. Tartari. 331
Cibus Cœleſtis. 236
Cicer. 120
Cichoreum. 216
Cicuta. 211
Cinara. 94
Cinnabar Antimonii. 280
Factit. 268
Nativ. 92, 273
Cinnamomum. 102
Cineres Clavellati. 160
Citri Cortex. 112
Fructus. 218
Citrulli. 116
Clematitis. 89
Cnicus. 111, 182

Coalti. 164
Coccinilla. 178
Cocculæ Indicæ. 213
Coccum Inſectorium. 75
Coccus Baphica. ib.
Cochlearia hortenſ. 136
Marin. ib.
Spirit. Aureus. 325
Simplex. ib.
Coffæa. 76
Colchicum. 192
Collyria. 663
Colocynthis. 194
Colophonia. 131
Colubrina. 177
Columbæ fimus. 233
Confectio Alkermes. 435
Archigenis. 444
Cydoniorum. 436
Fracaſtorii. 438
Hamech. 450
Raleighana. 445
De Santalis. 436
De Thure. 430
Conſervæ. 427
Conſolidæ Flor. 96
Radix. 98
Regalis. 127
Contrayerva. 170, 175
Convolvulus Americanus. 192
Conyſa. 233
Copal. ib.
Corallina. 112
Corallium Rubrum. 109
Magiſterium. 312
Præparatio. 311
Tinctura. 312
Cor Hepatis. 193
Coriander. 83
Corinthiacæ. 142
Cornu Cervi, Raſura. 106
Spirit. Sal. Vol. Oleoſ. 343
Aromatic. 345
Succinat. ib.
Sal. Volat. Succin. ib.
Cornu Unicorni. 179
Cornus. 94
Coronopus. ib.
Cortex Peruvianus. 175
Extract. 316
Infuſio. 315
Cortex, Tinctura. 316
Ulmi. 132
Winteranus. 79
Corylus. 82
Coſtus Niger. ib.
Hortorum. 140, 231
Minor. 232
Cotonea. 100
Cotyledon. 95
Cranium Human. 89
Craſſula. 95
Cremor Tartari. 331
Creta. 108
Cretago. 101
Crithmum. 82, 136
Crocodilus terr. 179
Crocus. 172
Indicus. 149
Martis Aſtringens. 255
Aperiens. 254
Metallorum. 275
Cubebæ. 76
Cucumer. 116, 218
Cucumis Aſininus. 198
Cucupha Cephalica. 696
Cucurbita. 218
Semina. 116
Cuminum. 83
Æthiopicum. 133
Cuprum. 260
Curcuma. 149
Cuſcuta. 216
Minor. 127
Cuurdo. 102
Cyanus. 233
Cyclamen. 134
Cydonia Mala. 100
Cynogloſſum. 95
Cynorrhodon. 121
Cynosbatos. ib.
Cyperus. 86
Babylonic. 79
Indica. 149
Longa. 175
Cypreſſi Nuces. 100
Cytinus. 99, 101

D.

DActyli. 143
Daucus Creticus. 83

Daucus Sylveſtris. 84
Decoctum Album. 577
Allii. 587
Althææ. 591
Amarum Stomach. 590
Antimoniale. 580
Antiphthiſicum. 581
Aperiens. 592
Aromat. 590
Balſamicum. 581
Cannabinum. 579
Catarrhale. ib.
Catechu. ib.
Chamæpityos. 575
Commune Clyſt. 389
Corallinum. 590
Corticis Balſam. 595
Cum Acidis. ib.
Chalybe. 596
Hellebor. ib.
Contra Diarrhœam. 578
Diureticum. 591
Dyſent. 578
Edulcorans. 580
Emmenagogum. 576
Epithymi. 389
Expectorans Potent. 586
Febrifugum. 594
Magiſtrale. ib.
Fracaſtorii. 578
Hyſtericum. 577
Ictericum var. 587
Incraſſans. 579
Juniperinum. 592
Liberans. 580
Limacum. 581
Malvæ. 585
Maſtiches. 578
Nephriticum. 592
Pacificum. 598
Pectorale. 389, 581, 585
Pleuriticum. 588
Polychreſtum. 597
Pſoricum. 588
Ad Rachitidem. 579
Refrigerans. 599
Alter. ib.
Reſtringens. 578
Roſarum. 585
Rubicundum. 577
Sacrum. 594
Decoctum Sanctum. 580
Sarſaparillæ. ib.
Scarleticum. 592
Scorzoneræ. 599
Splanchnicum. 588
Stomach. Amar. 590
Stypticum. 580
Tartari. 588
Traumatic. 389, 585
Ulmi. 589
Delphinium. 127
Dentaria. ib.
Dentillaria. ib.
Diaboli Inteſtina. 216
Diacaſſia cum Manna. 447
Diacatholicon. 448
Diachylon Simp. 534
Magn. 535
Cum Gum. ib.
Compoſit. 536
Diacodium. 400
Diacorallion. 436
Diacydonium. ib.
Diapenſia. 99
Diapente. 437
Diaprunum Lenitivum. 447
Solutivum. ib.
Diaſcordium. 437
Dictamnus Creticus. 86
Albus. ib.
Digitalis. 127
Dipſacus. ib.
Diſtillatio Urinæ. 295
Viperar. 339
Doronicus. 171
Draco Arbor. 97
Draco Mitigatus. 265
Draconis Sanguis. 97
Dracontium. 171
Dracunculus. ib.
Drakena. 175
Dulcamara. 212

E.

EBenus. 104
Eboris Raſura. 107
Ebuli Cort. 147
Sem. 163
Elaterium. 198, 547
Elatine. 141
Elect. contra Abortum. 620

Elect. Acidum. 628
Æthiopicum. 624
Alexipharmic. 452
Amarum. 446
Analepticum. 618
Cordiale. ib.
Ex Angelica. 616
Anti-Arthriticum. 452
Anti-Epidemic. 626
Asthmaticum. 624
Astringens. 618
Baccis Lauri. 436, 616
Camphoratum. 627
Cardiacum Mag. 451
Alter. 613
Alter. 614
Caryocostinum. 450
Caryophyllat. 612
Contra Catarrh. 619
Cephalicum. 613
Chalybeatum. 617
E Cinnabari. 614
De Cinnamomo. 620
Conditorum. 622
Coral. 436
Dialthææ. 621
Diaspermaton. 437
Diureticum. 452, 625
Ducis Sabaudiæ. 613
Contra Dysenteriam. 619
Ex Elleboro. 448
Emmenagogum. 616
Cum Chalybe. ib.
Helleboro. 617
De Guaiaco. 623
Contra Hæmoptoen. 620
Hæmorrhoidale. 621
Ad Hernias. 619
Hystericum. 616
Ictericum. 625
Incrassans. 618
Juniperin. 615
Lenitivum. 448
Lithontripticum. 625
Nephriticum. ib.
Orvietanum. 626
Paralyticum. 613
Pectorale. 437, 621
Peruvianum. 627
Ad Phthisin var. 622
Poterii. 621
Elect. Refrigerans. 628
Restaurans. 618, 622
Cum Chalybe. 619
Restringens. 620
E Sassafras. 435
De Sinapi. 614
Solutivum. 628
De Sperm. Ceti. 621
Splanchnicum. 617, 625
Stomachicum. 615, 619
Ad Strumas. 624
E Succo Rosarum. 449
De Symphyto. 618
Terebinthinatum. 625
De Visco Quercino. 614
Vulnerarium, Varia. 623
Elemi Gum. 227
Eleoselinum. 134
Elichrysum. 74
Elixir Anodynum. 424
Antivenereum. 425
Asthmaticum. 424
Bezoarticum. 425
Camphoratum. 421
Hypochondriac. 426
Proprietatis. 417
Dulce. 421
Tartar. 422
Salutis. 420
Vitæ. 422
Vitrioli. ib.
Uterinum. 426
Elleborus Alb. 205
Niger. 199
Embrocationum Form. 664
Emplast. contra Abortum. 678
Adhæsivum. 531
Ex Ammoniaco. 532
Anodynum. 677
Anthelminthicum. 676
Apoplecticum. 674
Arthriticum. 544, 675
E Baccis Lauri. 532
De Betonica. ib.
Burgundicum. 542
Cæsaris. 533
Carminativum. 676
Cephalicum. 533
Alter. 674
E Cicuta cum Ammoniac. 533
E Cymino. 534

An INDEX *of* Diſeaſes, *and* Remedies *appropriated thereto.*

A Bortion to promote. All Diuretics, and Detergent Hyſterics, moſt of Section 1. Claſs 3. See *After-Birth*, and *Menſes to provoke.*

Abortion to prevent. Pul. contra Abortum, Empl. Smecticum, Cereviſia Embryonum, Elect. contra Abortum, Elect. è Cinnamomo, Emp. contra Abortum, Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. and all Strengtheners. See *Whites.*

Abſceſs. Sect. 4. Claſs 3, 4. Part 2. All Balſamics and Ripeners.

Aches. Fotus Scorbuticus, Empl. Anodynum, all Embrocations and Narcotics, See *Gout* and *Rheumatiſm.*

Acrimony. Sect. 2. Claſs 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 2. Part 2. See *Itch*, *Leproſy*, *Pox* and *Scurvy.*

Ague. Decoct. Febrifuga omnia, Elect. cum Cortice omn. Enema Febrifugum, Empl. Febrifugum. See *Intermittents.*

Anthony's Fire. See *Eryſipelas* and *Inflammation.*

Apoplexy. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 3. Part 2. Magiſt. Antimonii, Spec. Diambræ, Spec. Dianth. Balſ. Apoplect. Balſ. Succini, Emplaſtr. Cephalic. cum Euphorbio, Vin. Mirabile, Cerev. Epilept. Decoct. Chamæpyt. Emulſio Pæoniata, Julap. Bol. & Pul. Cephal. omn. Elect. Cephal. Elect. Sinapios, Pil. cum Cinnabari, Troch. Apoplect. Empl. Apoplect. Emplaſt. Cephal. Catapl. Apoplect. Catapl. Cephal. Epithem. Cephal. Aq. & Spir. Cephal. omn.

Appetite loſt. Sect. 3. Part 2. Tinct. Sacra, Elix. Vitrioli, Decoct. Amarum, Vin. Stomach. omn. Cerev. Stomach. Decoct. & Infuſ. Amar. omn. and all Bitters. See *Digeſtion to promote.*

Aſthma. Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 3, 4. Flor. Benzoin. Elix. Aſthmat. Pil. Balſam. Anodyn. Unguent. Pectorale, Vin. cum Radice Enul. Camp. Vin. Pectorale, Emulſ. Aſthmat. Emulſ. cum Ammoniaco, Elect. Aſthmat. Pil. Aſthmat. Pil. Pector. Pil. Tolutanæ, Pil. de Allio, Pil. de Croco, Pil. de Ammon. Linim. Pectorale, Empl. Pectorale, Expreſſio Aſthmatica, Balſ. Sulph. Aniſat. Infuſ. Antiphthiſ.

Baldneſs. Liniment. Crinificum.

Barrenneſs. See *Sterility.*

Belly-Ache. See *Gripes.*

Birth to haſten. See *Delivery to promote.*

Blood to ſtop. Vitriolum Calcinat. Styptic. Regale. See *Hæmorrhage.*

Blood-ſpitting. Emulſ. Hæmopt. Elect. Incraſſans, Elect. contra Hæmopt. Troch. Hæmopt. and all Agglutinators, and cooling Reſtringents.

Bloody-Flux. See *Dyſentery.*

Boils to ripen. Unguent. Dialtheæ, Emplaſtr. Diachylon cum Gummi,

Emplaſtr. de Mucilaginibus, Emplaſtr. Meliloti, and all Ripeners.

Breaſts ſore. Emp. Mammillare.

Bleeding of the Womb. Injectio Uterina.

Breath ſtinking. See *Stinking-Breath.*

Bruiſe internal. Pul. ad Caſum, Pil. Gileadenſes, and all warm Balſamics.

Bruiſe external. See *Contuſion.*

Buboes. Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio, Empl. de Mucilaginibus. Empl. Stictícum Paracelſi, and all Ripeners. See *Ulcers.*

Burns. See *Inflammations.*

Burſtenneſs. See *Ruptures.*

Cachexy. See *Jaundice.*

Catarrh. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2, 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Part 2. Catechu, Empl. Cephal. Empl. de Maſtiche, Decoct. Catarrhale, Decoct. Incraſſans, Elect. contra Catarrhum, Pil. contra Catarrhum, Pul. Balſam. om. moſt Agglutinants, Abſorbents, and Preparations of Opium. See *Cough to ſtop.*

Chin-Cough. See *Cough to ſtop.*

Cholic Bilious. Pil. Cholicæ omn. Enema Emollien. Com. and all Emollients, and gentle Detergents.

——— *Flatulent.* Sect. 1. Claſs 2. Part 2. Aq. Chamæmel. Comp. all the Carminative Waters, Part 3. Elix. Salutis, Decoct. Juniperinum, Julap. & Hauſt. Cephal. Elect. Carmin. omn. Trochiſci Stomach. Enema Carminat. Fotus Carmin.

Cholic Hyſterical. Sect. 1. Claſs 3. Sect. 10. join'd with Sect. 8. Part 2. See *Hyſterical Affections.*

——— *Nervous.* Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Part 2. Aq. Anodyna, Balſ. Anodynum, Aq. Bryon. comp. Julap. & Hauſt. Cephal. omn. moſt Opiates. See *Convulſions.*

Clouds. See *Films.*

Conception to promote. See *Sterility.*

Conſumptions. Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 2. Part 2. Aq. Antiphthiſic. Aq. Hormin. comp. Aq. Limac. omn. Vin. Viperin. omn. Decoct. Limacum. Decoct. Antiphthiſic. Decoct. Balſamic. Emulſ. Balſamic. Elect. Analepticum, Elect. Reſtorativ. Elect. Reſtaurans, Elect. Conditorum, Elect. ad Phthiſin omn. Juſculum ad Tabem.

Contuſion. Embrocationes omnes calidæ.

Convulſion, from the Head. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. many of Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Part 2. Sal Jovis, Aurum Moſaicum, Aq. Cephalic. & Spirit. omn. Pul. de Gutteta. Troch. Cephal. and all Cephalics.

——— *Hyſterical.* Sect. 1. Claſs 3. Part 2. See *Hyſterical Affections.*

Cough, to eaſe. Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 4. Part 2. Balſam. Sulphur. omn. Trochiſ. Bechici nigri Trochiſ. de Benzoe, Balſam. de Benzoe, Elect. Vulnerar. omn. and all Detergent Balſamics.

——— *to ſtop.* Sect. 2. Claſs 1. Sect. 10. moſt Preparations of Opium, Part 2. Pil. de Styrace, Pil. Styracin. All Agglutinants. See *Rheum.*

Courſes. See *Menſes.*

Cramp. See *Convulſions,* and *Palſy.*

Crapula. Cathart. & Evacuant. omn.

Cutaneous Foulneſſes. See *Itch,* and *Leproſy.*

Deafneſs. Injectio Auricular. Ol. Acouſtic. Sternutat. omn. & Cephal. omn.

Defluxion. See *Catarrh.*

Delirium. Sul. Succini. Empl. pro Plantis Pedum. See *Fevers nervous.*

Delivery. Pul. Partum provocans. See *Menſes,* and *After-Birth.*

Diarrhœa. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Part 2. Catechu. Aq. & Spirit. Cinnamomi, Aq. Hormin. Syr. è Coral. Syr. de Mentha, Syr. de Meconio, Syr. Reſtring.

ſtring. Tinct. Cinnam. Diaſcordium, Decoct. Album. Decoct. ad Diarrhœam, Decoct. Fracaſtorii, Decoct. Maſtichin. Decoct. adſtring. Decoct. Catechu, Emulſ. Cretacea, Emul. cum C. C. Emulſ. Stypt. Infuſ. Rubra, Infuſ. Roſar. rubr. Julep. Hauſt. Bol. Pulveres & Pilulæ Corroboran. omn. Elect. Reſtringens, Pulv. Aſtring. omn. Enema Reſtring. Enema Anodynum.

Digeſtion, weak. Sect. 3. Part 2. Elix. Vitriol. Tinct. Stomach. Amar. Emplaſtr. Stomach. Magiſtr. Vina & Decoct. Stomach. omn. Decoct. amar. omn. Infuſ. amar. Elect. Stomach. omn. Pil. Stomach. Pulv. Stomach. Empl. Stomach.

Diſtillation. See *Catarrh* and *Rheum.*

Dyſury. See *Urine Bloody.*

Dropſy. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Sect. 5. Part 2. Antihect. Poterii, Aq. Raphani Comp. Pulv. Hydragog. Vinum Hydropicum. Cereviſ. Hydropica. Succi ad Hydropem, Elect. Splanchnic. Pil. Hydrop. Fotus contra Hydrop. Catapl. ad Hydropem. All Draſtic Purges. Abſorbents, and Stomachics. See *Jaundice.*

Dyſentery. Elect. Dyſentericum. See *Diarrhœa.*

Ears pain'd. Cataplaſma Auriculare.

Elephantiaſis. See *Leproſy.*

Epilepſy. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. many of Claſs 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Sal Jovis, Antihect. Poterii, all Cephalic and Cardiac Waters and Spirits, Part 3, 4. Pulv. Epilepticus, ——Alter. Pulv. de Gutteta, Julap. & Hauſt. Cephal. omn. See *Apoplexy*, and *Convulſions.*

Erpſypelas. See *Anthony's Fire*, and *Inflammation.*

Evil. See *King's-Evil.*

Eyes inflamed. Saccharum Saturni, Calamin. Diaphoretic. Aq. Camphorata, Aq. Ophthalmica, Unguent. Tutiæ, Collyria omn. Liniment. ophthalmicum, Emplaſtr. Nuchale.

Fainting. All Volatiles and Aromatic Waters and Spirits, Elect. Cardiacum Magiſt. Elect. Cardiac. magnum.

Falling Sickneſs. See *Epilepſy.*

Felon. See *Boil.*

Fever. Sect. 6. Part 2. Julap. Hauſt. Bol. Alexipharm. omn. Pil. Diaphoret. Pil. Alexiph. omn. Pul. Alexiphar. omn. Cataplaſma Febrifugum.

——*with a Delirium.* Sect. 1. Claſs 3. Part 2. See *Convulſions.*

——*Inflammatory.* Tinct. Theriac. Tinct. Bezoart. Emulſio Alexiphar. Infuſio Alexipharmica, Decoct. Scorzoneræ, all Diluters and acidulated Alexipharmic Waters.

——*Intermittent.* Decoct. Febrifug. Elect. cum Cortic. Peruvian. omn. Enema Febrifug. all Preparations of the *Bark.* See *Ague.*

——*Hectic.* Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 2. Elect. Poterii, Elect. Dialth. Elect. de Spermate Ceti, Troch. Peruvian. Enema Febrifug. Sect. 2. Claſs 1. All Agglutinants and Strengthners.

Fever, Nervous. Acet. Rutaceum, Elect. Orvietan. Elect. Anti-epidem. Tinct. Virginiana, Elix. Bezoartic. Mithrid. elect. de Ovo, Theriac. Andromachi, Theriac. Londin. Elect. Alexipharm. Pulv. Cardiacus, Lapis Contrayerv. Lapis de Goa, Decoct. Sacrum, Elect. Camphoratum. See *with Delirium.*

Films. Aq. Ophthalm. Sapphirina. Collyr. Deterg. omn.

Flatus. See *Cholic.*

Flux. See *Diarrhœa* and *Whites.*

Freckles, Flor. and Magiſt. Biſmuth, Lac Virginale, Lotion. oleoſ. omn. Ol. Coſmet. Liniment. Coſmeticum.

Gangrene. See *Mortification*.
Giddineſs. See *Vertigo*, and *Epilepſy*.
Gleet. See *Gonorrhœa*.
Gonorrhœa. Sect. 2. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Part 2. Tinct. Veneris Præparat. Catechu. Syr. Balſam. comp. Elix. Antiven. Elect. Diureticum, Troch. alb. Rhaſis, Balſ. Polycreſt. Emulſ. Edulcorans, Emulſ. Vulner. Elect. Dialth. Elect. de Sperm. Ceti, Elect. Vulner. omn. Pil. Cretac. Pil. Terebinth. Pil. Aſtring. Pil. cum Sang. Draconis, Pil. de Terra Japonica, Pil. ad Dyſenter. Pil. ad Gonorrhœam, Pil. Reſinoſ. Pil. Tolutan. Inject. ad Gonorrh. omn. Emplaſt. Dorſale.
Gout. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 2. Claſs 3. Sect. 3. Part 2. Panacæa Antimonii, Aq. & Spirit. Cephal. omn. Mel. Saponis, Elect. Antiarthrit. Pil. Arthrit. Pul. Arthrit. Turneri Pulv. Hermodact. comp. Balſam. Polychreſt. Balſ. Anodyn. Balſam. Magiſt. Emplaſt. Opiatum. Empl. Podagric. Empl. Arthrit. ——Alter. Vin. Arthrit. omn. Cereviſia Arthrit. Infuſio Arthrit. Elect. Cephal. Electuar. Paralyticum, Elect. è Cinnamomo, Pil. Antipodagricæ. Pil. Arthrit. Cathart. Fotus Arthrit. Empl. Arthrit. Cataplaſ. Podagric. Balſam. Arthrit. Balſam. Nephritic. Epithema cum Calce viva, Epithema Saponac. Epithema Anodynum.
Gravel. Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 3, 4. Part 2. Aq. Raphani comp. Aq. Nephritica, Aq. Antiſcorbut. omn. Syr. Dialth. Syr. Diuret. Elect. Diuretic. Troch. Alkekeng. Pulv. contra Calculum, Cerev. Diuretic. Cerev. Juniperina, Decoct. Dialth. Decoct. Diuretic. Elect. Lithontript. Elect. Nephrit. Elect. Terebinth. Pil. Diuret. Pulv. Diuret. Julap. & Hauſt. Diuret. Decoct. Nephritic. Emulſ. Diuret. Enema Terebinth. omn. Empl. Nephrit. Cataplaſm. Diureticum.
Green Sickneſs. Moſt Preparations of Iron, Pil. Chalybeat. Cathartic. omn. See *Menſes to provoke*.
Gripes, dry. See *Cholic Nervous*.
Gums foul. See *Teeth to cleanſe*.

Hæmorrhage. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Sect. 11. Sect. 12. Claſs 1. Pulvis ſtypticus, Crocus Martis Aſtring. Troch. de Terra Lemn. Emulſ. Hæmoptoic. Elect. Incraſſans, Fotus Sanguinem ſiſtens, Epithem. cum Saccharo Saturni, all Agglutinants.
Hæmorrhoids. Unguent. Diapompholyg. Succus Hæmorrhoid. Fotus Hæmorrhoid. Elect. Hæmorrhoidale, Enem. Hæmorrhoidale. See *Piles*.
Hair to increaſe. See *Baldneſs*.
——*to take away*. Liniment. Depilatorium.
Head-Ache. Acet. Roſatum. Saccul. Anodynus, Sternutator. cum Turpetho. Sternutator. cum Euphorbio, & Sternut. omn. Frontale Cephalicum, all Cephalics. See *Apoplexy*, &c.
Hearing to help. See *Deafneſs*.
Heart-Burn. Troch. Bechici alb. Pulv. Anticardialgic.
Hectic. See *Fever Hectic*.
Hiccup. Pil. Succinatæ, all Volatiles, and Cephalics.
Hoarſeneſs. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Part 2. all oleous Linctus's and Emulſions.
Hypo. Sect. 1. Claſs 3. Part 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Part 2. moſt Preparations of Steel, Tinct. Antimonii, Elect. Hypocondriac. Pil. Melanagogæ, Mel Elleborat. Tinct. Melamp. Tinct. Ellebor. nigr. Pil. Cochiæ cum Ellebor. Electuar. Carminat. omn. Elect. Splanchn. Pil. Splenet. Pil. Ecphracticæ. See *Spleen*.

Hyſte-

Hyſteric Affections. Sect. 1. Claſs 3. Part 2. Ens Veneris, Aq. Brion. comp. Troch. Hyſter. Troch. de Myrrh. Syr. Anti-hyſter. Tinct. Caſtoris, Elect. è Baccis Lauri, Cereviſ. Hyſter. Pil. Hyſter. om. Empl. Hyſtericum. See *Spleen* and *Hypo.*

Jaundice. Sect. 4. Claſs 3, 4. Part 2. Antihect. Poterii. Flor. Sal. Armoniac. cum Chalybe, Vin. Millepedum, Tartar Chalybeat. Spirit. Saponis, Aq. Raphani comp. Aq. Antiſcorbutic. omn. Pulv. Cachecticus, Cereviſ. Aperiens, Cereviſ. Icterica, Serum Hepaticum, Vin. Icteric. Vin. Milleped. Decoct. Icteric. omn. Decoct. Aperiens. Elect. Icteric. Elect. Splanchnic. omn. Pil. Ecphract. Pil. Cachect. Pil. Icteric. omn. Empl. Icteric. Expreſſio Icterica, Expreſſio Millepedum. See *Dropſy.*

Iliac Paſſion. See *Cholic Nervous.*

Impoſthumation, Internal. See *Pleuriſy.*

——*External.* See *Boil.*

Impotency. Sect. 1. Claſs. 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 2. Part 2. Liniment. Virilitatis, Tinct. Cantharidum, Tinct. Roris Solis. See *Sterility.* And *Venery to provoke.*

Indigeſtion. See *Appetite loſt,* and *Digeſtion weak.*

Inflammation. Sect. 11. Part 2. Spirit. Vini Camphorat. Unguent. Album Camphorat. Unguent. Nutritum, Unguent. Populneum, Fotus Eryſipelatoſ. Fotus Pacificus, Cataplaſma Sambucinum, Cataplaſma Refrigerans. See *Burns.*

Intermittents. Tinct. Cort. Peruvian. Empl. Febrifug. —— Alter. Decoct. Febrifug. omn. See *Agues,* and *Fevers Intermittent.*

Joint-Worm. Stannum Pulverizat. See *Worms.*

Iſchury. See *Strangury, and Urine bloody.*

Iſſue, to cool. See *Inflammation.*

Itch. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Cinnabar Nativum, Unguent. Enulatum Mercurio, Mercur. Præcipitat. rubr. and moſt Mercurial Preparations, Bezoar. Mineral. Aq. Aluminoſa, Unguent. Neapolitan. Unguent. ex Oxylapatho, Cereviſia Deſiccans, Vinum Viperin. Cerev. Catapſor. See *Leproſy.*

Kibes. Unguent. Nutrit. Unguent, Rub. Deſiccativum.

Kidneys obſtruct. See *Gravel.*

King's Evil. Sect. 2. Claſs 3. Pil. Barbaroſſæ, Pil. Hydrarg. Horſtii, Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio, Empl. ad Strumas, Cereviſia contra Strumas, Cereviſia Scrophularia, Elect. ad Strumas, Empl. contra Strumas. See *Pox.*

Leproſy. Preparations of Mercury, Bezoar. Mineral. Sal. Vinum & Præparat. omn. Viper. Decoct. Antimonii, Decoct. Edulcorans, Decoct. Pſoricum. See *Itch.*

Lethargy, Sect. 1. Claſs 1. All Volatiles and Cephalics. See *Apoplexy,* &c.

Lice. All Mercurial Lotions and Unguents.

Looſeneſs. Decoct. Album, Decoct. Rubicundum, Decoct. Stypticum, Emulſio Cretacea, Emulſio cum C. C. See *Diarrhœa.*

Madneſs. See *Maniacal Affections.*

Maniacal Affections. Flor. Antimonii, Antimon. Reſuſcitatum, Pil. Melanagogæ, Mel Elleboratum, Tinct. Melamp. See *Hypo.*

Mange. See *Leproſy* and *Itch.*

Meaſles. Pulvis Purpureus, Emulſio Varioloſa. See *Fevers.*

Melancholy. See *Hypo.*

Memory loſt. See *Apoplexy.*

Menſes to provoke. Sect. 1. Claſs 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Part 2. All aperient Preparations of Steel, Tartar. Solubile, Aqua Bryoniæ comp. Tinct. Ellebori, Elix. Uterinum.

Elix. Proprietatis Tartariz. Pulv. Martis comp. Vin. Chalyb. omn. Cereviſia Chlorotica. Decoct. Emmenagogum, Elect. Emmenag. omn. Pil. Emmenag. Pilulæ Martiales, Pul. Emmenag. and moſt Detergents, Extract. Martis Aperiens, Mars cum Sal. Præpar.

——— *to reſtrain.* Sect. 2. Claſs 1. 2. All Strengthners. See *Whites.*

Milk to dry up, Empl. Diachylon Simplex, Empl. de Minio. All Abſorbents.

——— *to increaſe.* Moſt Carminatives.

Morphew. See *Freckles.*

Mortification. Butyrum Antimonii, Unguent. Ægyptiac. All ſpirituous Embrocations and lixivious Fomentations.

Mother-Fits. See *Hyſteric Affections.*

Mouth-Sore. Gargariſm. Detergen. omn. Gargariſm. Emollien. omn.

Numbneſs. Oleum Laterit. Philoſoph. Ol. Lumbricorum, Unguentum Nervinum, Embrocationes omnes. See *Palſy.*

Obſtructions Glandulous. See *Jaundice.*

——— *Nervous.* See *Apoplexy, Palſy,* &c.

Pains to aſſuage. Moſt Preparations of Opium. Part 2. See *Aches.*

Palpitation. All Cordials, and ſome Hyſterics.

Palſy. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Part 2. All Preparations of Vipers, Tinct. Paralytica, Ol. Lumbricorum, Balſ. Paralyt. Unguentum Martiatum, Unguentum Nervinum, Vin. Viperarum omn. Julap. Hauſt. & Formulæ extemporaneæ omnes Cephalicæ, Elect. Paralytica, Elect. è Cinnabari, Elect. Sinapios, Trochiſci Paralyt. Embrocationes omnes, Ol. Paralyt. Linimentum Cephalicum, Liniment. Paralytic. Empl. contra Paralyſin, Cataplaſma Paralyticum.

Phlegm. Decoct. Allii, Infuſio Hiſpan. Linctus Detergent. omn. Sect. 4. Claſs 3, 4. Part 2. Decoct. potenter expectorans. See *Aſthma.*

Piles. Moſt Preparations of Sulphur, Part 2. Fotus Hæmorrh. Liniment. Hæmorrhoid. Cataplaſm. Hæmorrhoidale.

Pimples. See *Freckles.*

Pits of the Small Pox. Liniment. ad Foveas.

Plague. See *Fever Nervous.*

Pleuriſy. Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 2, 3. Part 2. Decoct. Pleuriticum, Linimentum laterale, Empl. Carminat. laterale, Cataplaſma laterale, Linctus Emollient. & Detergent. omn. See *Aſthma.*

Poiſon to expel. See *Fevers.*

Pox. Sect. 2. Claſs 3, 4. Part 2. Antimon. Cathart. Panacæa Antimonii, Elixir Antivenereum, Elect. de Guaiaco, Elect. Æthiopicum, Pil. Sanctæ, Pil. Æthiopicæ. See *King's-Evil* and *Leproſy.*

Quartan. See *Ague.*

Quinſey. Cataplaſma Synanch. Cataplaſma Emolliens.

Reſt to procure. See *Pains to eaſe.*

Rheum. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2, 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Empl. Burgundic. Empl. Epiſpaſticum, Vin. Arthriticum, Cereviſia Cephalica, Cereviſia Pectoralis, Decoct. Catechu, Decoct. Liberans, Linctus Emoll. omn. Trochiſci ad emulgendam Salivam, Pul. Balſam. omn. Sternut. omn.

Rheumatiſm. Elect. Caryocoſt. Pil. de Euphorbio, Pulvis Baſilicus, Balſam. Magiſtr. Decoct. Pacificum, Elect. Ducis Subaudiæ, Elect. de Guaiaco, Elect. Ethiop. Balſam. Arthriticum, Balſam. Nephriticum, Epithema cum Calce Viva. See *Gout.*

Rickets. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Oleum de Capparibus, Cere-

Cereviſia ad Rachitidem, moſt Detergents.

Ring-worm. See *Tetter.*

Rupture. Emplaſtr. ad Herniam.

—— Alterum, Elect. ad Herniam. and all Strengthners inwardly.

Scabs. See *Itch.*

Scald. See *Burn.*

Scald-Head. See *Leproſy.*

Schirri. See *Jaundice* and *King's Evil.*

Sciatica. See *Gout.*

Scrophula. Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio. See *King's-Evil.*

Scurvy. Panacæa Antimonii, Succ. Scorbutici, Aqua Antiſcorbutic. omn. Aq. Raphan. comp. Pulv. Ari comp. Vin. Scelotyrb. Vin. Scorbutic. Cereviſ. Scorbut. omn. Serum Scorbut. Succ. Scorbut. Expreſſ. Scorbut. See *Jaundice.*

Seminal Weakneſſes. See *Whites* and *Sterility.*

Shingles. See *Tetter.*

Shortneſs of Breath. See *Aſthma.*

Sleep to procure. Hauſt. & Bol. Narcot. omn. and all Narcotics.

Slime in the Bowels. All the reſinous Cathartics. See *Worms.*

Small-Pox. Emulſ. Varioloſa, Emulſ. Pacific. See *Fevers.*

Spaſms. See *Convulſions.*

Sphacelation. See *Mortification.*

Spleen. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Pil. Spleneticæ, Empl. ex Ammoniaco. Empl. è Bac. Lauri, Empl. Cicut. cum Ammon. Empl. è Cymino. Cereviſ. Antiſplenet. Pilulæ Antiſplenet. Pil. Ecphract. Pulvis Splanchnicus, Fotus Spleneticus, Empl. Spleneticum. See *Hypo.*

Sprain. Empl. de Minio, Empl. ad Herniam, Empl. Oxycroceum, Fotus corroborans. See *Bruiſe.*

Sterility. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 2. All Aromatic Balſamics.

Stitches. Sacculus Lateralis. See *Pleuriſy.*

Stinking Breath. Trochiſci Odorati, Catechu, all with Musk and Aromatic Sweets.

Stone. Decoct. Nephriticum, Elect. Lithontripticum, Balſamum Nephriticum, Fotus Emollien. omn. See *Gravel.*

Strangury. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Sect. 11. and all emollient Diuretics.

Struma. See *King's-Evil.*

Surfeit. See *Crapula.*

Sweat to check. Elix. Vitrioli. See *Fever Hectic.*

Swellings. See *Tumour.*

Swimming in the Head. See *Vertigo.*

Teeth to cleanſe. Pulv. Dentrificus, Tartar. Vitriolat.

Tetters. Lotiones repellen. omnes, Liniment. Herpeticum.

Thirſt. Sect. 11. Part 2. and all acidulated Coolers.

Throat ſore. See *Quinſey.*

Toothe-Ache. Sacculus Anodynus.

Tubercles of the Lungs. Aq. Limac. omnes. All Detergents.

Tumours to diſcuſs. Fotus Emollien. omnes. Embroc. variæ, Fotus diſcut. omnes.

Venery to provoke. Sect. 1. Claſs 1. Sect. 4. Claſs 2. Part 2. Tinct. Cantharidum, Aq. Cœleſtis, and all Aromatics. See *Sterility.*

Vertigo. Sect. 1. Claſs 1, 3. Sect. 4. Claſs 4. Part 2. Pilulæ cum Cinnabari, Cataplaſma Cephalicum. See *Apoplexy*, &c.

Ulcers external. Aq. Phaged. Aq. Benedict. Balſ. Lucatell. Balſ. Magiſtrale, Balſ. Succini, Unguent. Martiatum, Unguent. Gum. Elemi, Unguent. Nicotian. Linim. Digeſtivum, Tinct. Euphorbii.

Ulcers Internal. All Detergent Balſamics. Enema Balſamicum, Syrup. Balſam. comp. Elect. Vulneraria omnia.

Vomiting. Sect. 3. Part 2. Fotus Stomachic. Empl. Stomach. Catapl.

Stomach. Epithem. Stomach. See *Digeſtion weak.*

Urine bloody. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Part 2. Emulſio Urticarum. All glutinous Strengthners.

——*Hot.* Sect. 4. Claſs 1. Sect. 11. Sal Prunellæ, Pul. Haly comp. Species Diatragacanth. frigid. Emulſ. commun. Decoct. Malvæ, Emulſ. Arabic. Decoct. refriger. Elect. Dialthææ, Elect. de Sperm. Ceti, Pul. Diuret. omn.

——*Involuntary.* Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Part 2. Pulvis incraſſans. All Strengthners.

Warts. All Cauſtics.

Whites. Sect. 2. Claſs 1, 2. Sect. 4. Claſs 1, 2. Part 2. Troch. reſtring. Elect. incraſſans, Pil. Cretac. Pil. Terebinth. Pil. Aſtringen. Pil. cum Sanguine Draconis, Pil. de Terra Japonica, Emp. Dorſale, Extract. Mart. Aſtring. See *Gonorrhœa.*

Whitloe. Cataplaſma ad Paronychiam. See *Boil.*

Wind. All Carminatives and Aromatics. See *Cholic.*

Worms. Pul. Stanni, Mercur. Dulc. Calomelas, Ol. Abſinth. Elix. Propriet. Pulv. Comitis Warvicenſ. Pulvis Baſilicus, Pulv. Vermifug. Pulv. Cathartic. contra Vermes, Empl. Vermifugum, Enema Anthelminthicum, Fotus Anthelminth. Liniment. ad Lumbricos, Empl. Anthelminth. Cataplaſma Anthelminthicum.

Wounds to heal. Liniment. Digeſtivum. *See Ulcers external.*

FINIS.

Emplaſt. Diachalciteos. ib.
Diachylon Simp. ib.
Comp. 536
Cum Gummi. 535
Magnum. ib.
Diagalbani. 543
Diaſulphuris. 536
Diſcutiens. 545
Dorſale Corroborans. 678
Epiſpaſticum. 536, 676
Febrifugum. 545
Alter. 546
Alter. 677
Flos Unguentor. 537
Griſeum. ib.
E Gum. Elemi. 537
Ad Herniam. 538, 545
Hyſtericum. 676
Icſtericum. 677
Mammillare. 543
De Maſtiche. 538
De Meliloto Simp. ib.
Mercuriale. 539
Alter. 545
De Minio. 539
E Mucilaginibus. 536
Nephriticum. 677
Nigrum. 539
Nuchale. 674
Opiatum. 543
Opodeldoc. 539
Oxycroceum. 540
Paralyticum. 675
Pectorale. 677
Podagricum. 543
De Sapone. 541
Smecticum. 543
Spleneticum. 676
Stictícum. 541
Crollii. 545
Stomachicum. 541, 677
Ad Strumas. 544, 678
Sulphuris. 536
Suppedale. 675
Tonſoris. 542
Vermifugum. 544
Emulſio Alexipharmica. 596
Cum Ammoniaco. 589
Analeptica. 576
Arabica. 586
Aſthmatica. 589, 593
Emulſio Balſamica. 582, 589
Communis. 586
Cordialis. 575
Cretacea. 582
Cum C. C. C. ib.
Diuretica. 593
Edulcorans. 582
Hæmoptoica. 583
Hyſterica. 577
Pacifica. 599
Pæoniata. 575
Fulleri. ib.
De Sarſa. 586
Styptica. 582
Varioloſa. 596
Vulneraria. 589
Endivium. 216
Enema Anodynum. 658
Anthelminthicum. 656
Balſamicum. 657
Carminativum. 656
Catharticum. 655
Commune. ib.
Emolliens. 657
Febrifugum. 659
Hæmorrhoidale. 656
Hyſtericum. ib.
Reſtringens. 658
Terebinthinatum. 657
Ens Veneris. 258
Enula Campana. 149
Epithema Anodynum. 686
Cum Calce viva. 685
Cephalicum. 686
Cum Sacch. Saturn. ib.
Saponaceum. 685
Stomachicum. 686
Epithymum. 127
Erigeron. 181
Eriſymum. 136
Erraticum Rub. Campeſtre. 213
Erucæ Fol. 119
Sem. 141
Ervum. 121
Eryngium. 123
Eſſentia Ambrægryſ. 308
Viperarum. 340
Expreſſio Aſthmatica. 687
Cephalica. 688
Icſterica. 687, 688
Millepedum. 688

Expreſſio Scorbutica. 688
Styptica. 689
Eupatorium. 125, 137
Euphorbium. 204, 229
Euphraga. 69
Euphraſia. ib.
Eutraſia. ib.
Extract. Corticis. 316
Euſtachii. 475
Martis Aperiens. 258
Aſtringens. 259
Opii. 318
Opii D. Goddard. 319
Panchymagogon. 547
Rudii. 475

F.

Fabæ. 96
Fabaria. 95
Fænugræci Sem. 116
Farfara. 119
Faufel. 108, 231
Fel Naturæ. 190
Ferrum. 252
Præparatio Williſ. 254
Ferulago. 88
Ficus Communis. 141
Filupendula. 165
Filius ante Patrem. 119
Filix. 149
Florida. 103, 149
Fimus Columbæ. 223
Vaccæ. 224
Fiſtula Caſſia. 189
Flores Antimonii. 277
Cum Sale Ammoniaco. 278
Benzoini. 309
Biſmuthi. 282
Martis. 258
Salis Ammoniaci Martis. 258, 291
Sulphuris. 325
Alb. 326
Tunicæ. 73
Flos Cereviſiæ. 224
Unguentorum. 537
Fœniculum. 82, 84, 165
Marin. 136
Fœnum Camelorum. 71
Fotus Anthelminthicus. 668
Fotus Arthriticus. 665
Aſtringens. 667
Carminativus. 665
Corroborans. 668
Diſcutiens. ib.
Diureticus. 666
Emolliens. ib.
Eriſypelatoſus. ib.
Hæmorrhoidalis. 667
Contra Hydropen. 666
Pacificus. 667
Sanguinem Siſtens. ib.
Scorbuticus. 665
Spleneticus. ib.
Stomachicus. 668
Fragaria. 160
Frangula. 199
Fraxinella. 86
Fraxinus. 141
Frontale Camph. 689
Cephalic. ib.
Maſtachin. ib.
Fuga Dæmonum. 128
Fumaria. 137
Fungus Agarici. 188
Sambuci. 127
Furfur. 224

G.

Galanga. 79
Galbanum. 88
Galega. 171
Galeopſis. 95, 115
Gallæ. 100
Gallium. 95
Gallitrichum. ib.
Gamandra. 197
Gambogia. ib.
Ganglia. 116
Gargariſma deterg. 661
Emolliens. 662
Gelatina Cydonior. 410
Gelſaminum. 73
Geniſta. 137
Gentiana. 112
Geranium. 95
Columbin. ib.
Moſch. ib.
Robertian. ib.
Ginſeng. 79
Glandes. 101

Gladiolus Luteus. 124
Glans Unguentaria. 117
Glaſtus. 98
Gleſſum. 301
Glycyrrhizæ. 149
Gnaphalium. 98
Goſſipium. 229
Gramen. 166
Grana Cnidia. 194
Granata. 101, 103
Granadilla. 194
Gratia Dei. 95
Gratiola. 137
Groſſulariæ. 218
Guaiacum. 104, 175
Guayacan. 104
Gum Elemi. 227
Gutta Gamba. 197
Vitæ. 321

H.

HAlec. 224
Halicacabum. 164
Hæmatitis Lapis. 107
Hammoniacum. 144
Handala. 195
Harmel. 87
Harmela. ib.
Hauſtus extemporan. 600
Hedera terreſtris. 127
Helenium. 149
Heliotropium. 107
Helxine. 115
Hepar Sulphuris. 328
Hepatica. 137
Stellata. 135
Herba Impia. 98
Infern. 216
Sacra. 71
Herculeum majus. 139
Hermodactyli. 192
Herniaria. 98
Hiera Picra Simp. 450
Diacolocynthidis. ib.
Hippoſelinum. 138
Hirci Sanguis. 107
Hirudo. 225
Hirundinaria. 68
Hoaxacan. 104
Hominis Adeps. 223
Urina. 238
Hordeum. 121
Horminum. 95
Hyacinthus. 109
Hydrargyrum. 157
Hydromel. 572
Hydropiper. 161
Hydrolapathum. 150
Hyoſcyamus. 205, 213
Hypericum. 128
Hypociſtis. 102
Hyſſopus. 138

I.

JAlapium. 201
Jalapii Reſina. 313
Japonica Terra. 108
Jaſminum. 73
Iberis. 136, 138
Ibiſcus. 114
Ichthyocolla. 96
Idæus rubus. 101
Jemou. 197
Jetucu. 192
Igpecaya. 182
Ilex. 75
Imperatoria. 175
Infuſio Alexipharmic. 597
Amara. 390
Solut. ib.
Cum Chalyb. 590, 591
Antiphthiſica. 583
Arthritica. 576
Cathartica. 597, 598
Cephalica. 576
Corticis. 315
Diuretica. 593
Hiſpanica. 596
Liberans. 583
Paralytica. 576
Pleuritica. 589
Rhabarb. 598
Roſarum. 583
Rubra. ib.
Senæ. 390
Traumatica. 586
Urticarum. 583
Zedoariæ. 597
Injectio Auricularis. 659
Ad Gonorrhœam. 660
Uterina. ib.
Intay. 190

Ipecacuanha. 182
Iris. 79, 124
Iva Arthritica. 126
Judaicum Bitumen. 102
Juglandes. 117
Jujubæ. 142
Julapium Alexandrin. 547
Alexipharm. 601
Balſam. 603
Carminativ. 602
Corroborans. 603
Diaphoretic. 605
Diuretic. 604
Hyſteric. 602
Roſatum. 547
Julepum Violarum. 403
Juncus Odoratus. 71
Juniperi Baccæ. 143
Gum. 130
Jupicanga. 105
Juſculum ad Tabem. 684

K.

KAli. 160
Kermes. 75

L.

LAc Ammoniac. 144, 589
Aſininum. 154
Caprinum. ib.
Ovinum. ib.
Sulphuris. 326
cum Calce. ib.
Vaccinum. 154
Virginale. 261, 548
Lacca. 142
Lachyris. 194
Lactuca. 217
Ladanum. 78
Ladon. ib.
Lambatio, v. Linctus.
Lamium. 115
Lapathum acutum. 150
Chinenſe. 192
Unctuoſum. 115
Lapis Ætites. 180
Calaminaris. 110, 221
Præparationes. 310
Contrayervæ. 175, 487
Granatorum. 109
De Goa. 548
Lapis Hæmatitis. 107
Hybernicus. 156
Hyacinthus. 109
Infernalis. 548
Lazuli. 110
Medicamentoſus. 299
Prunellæ. 285
Rubinus. 109
Sapphirus. ib.
Smaragdus. ib.
Tutiæ. 110, 222
Lappa. 164
Laſerpitium. 83
Laudanum Balſamic. 323
Liquid. cum Camph. 321
Pector. Sudorif. 324
Cum Sal. Vol. Ol. 320
Spirit. Nitri Dulc. ib.
Succ. Cydon. 319
Sydenham. 320
Tinct. Tart. 319
Londin. 322
Lavendula. 73
Lauri Bacc. 84
Laureola. 194
Laurus Zeilaniacus. 102
Ledon. 78
Lemnia Terra. 109
Leucanthinum. 82
Lens Aquatic. vel Paluſtris. 216
Lentiſcus. 104
Lepidium. 229
Lucoium luteum. 69
Leviſticum. 83
Lichen. 137, 138
Lignum Colubrinum. 213
Nephriticum. 164
Pavanum. 105
Rubr. 104
Sanctum. ib.
Liguſticum. 173
Vulgare. 83
Liguſtrum. 138
Lilium Alb. 115
Conval. 73
Limaces. 154
Limonum Cortex. 112
Fruct. 218
Lingua Serpentina. 129
Lini Sem. 116
Linum Cathartic. 194

Linum Minimum. ib.
Linimentum Arcæi. 516
Cephalic. 671
Coſmetic. 673
Crinificum, 670
Depilatorium. ib.
Digeſtivum. 673
Ad Foveas. ib.
Hæmorrhoidale. 671
Herpeticum. 672
Laterale. 673
Ad Lumbricos. 672
Ophthalmicum. 670
Paralyticum. 671
Pectorale. 673
Podagricum. 674
Sympathetic. 672
Virilitatis. ib.
Linctus Detergens. 611
Emolliens. 610
Lithargyrus Auri. 221, 251
Lithoſpermum. 163
Litus Aluminoſus. 691
Detergens. ib.
cum Sperm. Ceti. ib.
Lixivium cum Calce. 691
Hydropicum. 692
Lotio Oleoſa. 663
Repellens. 662
Lotus urbana. 129
Lohoch de Papavere. 411
Sanum. 412
Lujula. 125, 216
Lumbrici Terreſtres. 156
Lupinus. 86
Lupulus. 121
Lycoperſicon. 231

M.

Macis. 78
Magiſterium Antimonii. 276
Biſmuthi. 283
Corallii. 312
Lapidis Calamin. 310
Majorana. 69
Mala Armeniaca. 218
Aurea. 212
Cotonea. 100
Hortenſia. 218
Perſica. ib.
Sylveſt. 219
Malabathrum. 69, 97
Malicorium. 101, 103
Malva. 114
Malus Punica. 99, 101
Mandragora. 212
Manna. 191
Manus Mortui. 221
Regalis. ib.
Margarita. 107
Marrubium. 128
Martis Crocus Aperiens. 254
Aſtringens. 255
Extract. Aperiens. 258
Aſtringens. 259
Flores. 258
Præparatio cum Sacchar. 254
Cum Sulphure. 255
Cum Tartaro. ib.
Williſiana. 254
Sal. 257
Sal Spiritus. ib.
Tinct. Antiphthiſic. 260
Glauberi. 259
Cum Sale Ammoniaco. 258
Cum Spirit. Salis. 259
Mars Diaphoreticus. 258
Marum. 70
Syriacum. ib.
Maſtiches. 145
Mater Herbarum. 85
Matricaria. 86
Matriſylva. 135
Mecapatli. 106
Mecha Balſam. 144
Mechoacana. 192
Meconium. 214
Mel. 236
Ægyptiacum. 515
Anthoſatum. 406
Elatines. ib.
Elleboratum. 406, 448
Mercuriale. 406
Mororum. ib.
Roſatum. ib.
Saponis. 407
Violaceum. 406
Mellis Aqua Dulcis. 314
Spiritus. ib.
Tinctura. ib.
Melancholifuga. 137
Melilotus. 129, 225

Meliſſa. 171
Melones. 116, 219
Mentaſtrum. 98, 138
Mentha. 98
Arvenſis. 171
Felina. 87
Mercurialis. 115
Mercurius. 263
Dulcis. 265
Panacea Alb. 270
Rub. 269
Præcipit. Alb. 270
Rub. 269
Virid. 271
Reſuſcitatus. 268
Sublimatus. 264
Vitæ. 280
Meſpilus. 101
Mezeron. 194
Meum. 176
Michuacania. 192
Millefolium. 99
Millepedes. 167
Millepedum Præparatio. 316
Ol. Spir. & Sal. Vol. 317
Vinum. ib.
Millegrana major. 98
Millium Solis. 163
Minium. 222, 261
Mirquith. 102
Miſtura. v. Potio.
Miſtura Tubularis. 698
Mithridatum. 439
Miva Cydoniorum. 410
Molen. 165
Momordica. 231
Morus Fructus. 101, 219
Morſus Gallinæ. 215
Moſchus. 90
Moxa. 230
Mumia. 156
Mundificativum ex Apio. 525
Muſcus Marinus. 112
Pyxidatus. 95
Myrobalani. 189
Myrrhâ. 88
Myrrh. Oleum per deliq. 318
Tinctura. 317
Myrrhis. 160
Myrti Baccæ. 101
Myrtillus. ib.
Myrtus Brabantica. 120
Myxa vel Myxara. 142

N.

Naptha. 304
Napus dulcis. 98
Narcotica. 607
Nardus Celtica & Indica. 176
Naſturtii fol. 138
Sem. 141
Nepeta. 87, 171
Nicotiana. 205, 212, 225
Ninſig. 79
Nitrum. 169, 285
Catharticum. 286
Fixatum. 289
Hermaphroditicum. 287
Joviale. ib.
Purificatum. 285
Saturnizatum. 286
Sulphuratum. 287
Nitri Spiritus. ib.
Cum Ol. Vitriol. ib.
Dulc. 288
Tinctura. 289
Nodulus Cephalicus. 693
Hyſtericus. 692
Nuciſta. 76
Nux Moſchata. ib.
Vomica. 213

O.

Ocimum. 86
Ocularia. 69
Oculi Cancrorum. 107
Oenanthe. 212
Oleum. 225
Abſinthii. 383, 508
Acouſticum. 669
Amygd. amar. & dulc. 507
Anethi. 383, 508
Aniſi. 383
Anthus. 384
Aurantiorum. ib.
Balſami. 144
Benzoin. 309
Camphoræ. 336
Cariophyllor. 384
Carui. ib.
Caſtorei. 508, 510
Cephalic. 669

Oleum Chamæmel. 314, 508
Chryſomelin. 507
Cinnamomi. 385
Coſmeticum. 669
Coſtinum. 510
Cremoris. 669
Euphorbii. 509, 510
Exceſtrenſe. 511
Fœniculi. 385
Hederæ. ib.
Hyperici. 509, 511
Irinum. 511
Juniperin. 385
Lavendulæ. ib.
Laurinum. 507
Liliorum. 509
Ligni Heraclei. 117
Limonum. 385
Lumbricorum. 509
Macis. 385
Majoranæ. 385, 509
Menthæ. 385
Millepedum. 317
Myrrhæ. 317, 318
Mandragoræ. 512
Nardinum. 509, 512
Nicotianæ. 509
Nucis Moſchat. 345
Olivarum. 225
Origani. 386
Palmæ. 237
Papaveris. 509
Paralyticum. 670
Pulegii. 386
Rhodii. ib.
Roſarum. 508
Rutæ. 386, 509
Sabinæ. ib.
Salviæ. ib.
Sambuci. 509
Saſſafras. 386
Succini. ib.
Sulphuris. 329
Tartar. 333
Terebinth. 335, 386
Terræ. 304
Viper. rectificat. 340
Viride. 670
Vitriol. 296
Olibanum. 97
Olilacatzan. 105
Olivæ. 219
Omphacium. 217
Onites. 70
Oniſci. 167
Onoptris. 118
Opium. 214
Extract. 318
Goddardi. 319
Ophiogloſſum. 129
Ophioſcorodon. 133
Opobalſamum. 144, 145
Opopanax. 130
Ophthalmica. 69
Orchis. 80
Origanum. 70
Oriza. 96
Orobanche. 102
Orobus. 121
Os è Corde Cervi. 179
Os Sepiæ. 227
Oſmunda Regalis. 103, 149
Ova. 237
Albumen. 221
Oxyacantha. 100, 161, 164
Oxalis. 215
Oxymel. 407
Comp. ib.
Pectorale. 409
Sambucin. 410
Scilliticum. 407
Oxylapathum. 150
Oxyrrhodium. 508
Oxys Alb. 125, 216

P.

PAlma. 231
Chriſti. 194
Oleoſa. 237
Prunifera. 97
Paludapium. 134
Paludoſum. 140
Panacea Antimonii. 278, 279
Mercur. Alb. 270
Panacea Mercur. Rub. 266
Panax. 139
Panchymagogon Quercet. 265
Panis. 237
Viperat. 693
Panicum. 119
Papav. Alb. 213
Corniculat. lut. 127

Papav. Errat. 213
Nigr. 214
Paralyſis. 213
Parietaria. 115
Parthenium. 82, 86
Paſſulæ. 142
Paſta Epiſpaſtica. 537
Hypiatra. 693
Hypoglotida. ib.
Paſtilli Cathartic. 466
Paſtinaca. 124
Patavina. 129
Pentaphyllum. 150
Pepones. 116
Perſoliata. 129
Periclymenum. 135
Perſicaria. 161
Perſicarum flores. 182
Pes Columbinus. 95
Peſſarium. 696
Petaſites. 176
Petroſelinum. 161, 166
Petum. 205
Petroleum. 304
Peucedanum. 82
Philonium Roman. 440
Phu. 177, 178
Pilæ Cephalicæ. 695
Maſticatoriæ. 692
Odoratæ. 695
Pilulæ de Agarico. 467
Aloëphanginæ. ib.
De Aloe lota, & roſat. 468, 469
Æthiopicæ. 638
Alexiteriæ. 642
De Allio. 639
De Ammoniaco Mag. 469, 639
Angelicæ. 477
Antipodagricæ. 632
Anodynæ Balſam. 479
Arthriticæ. ib.
Cathart. 644
Aſthmaticæ. 636
Aſtringentes. 634
Barbaroſſæ. 480
Cachecticæ. 639, 640
Caſtoreæ. 632
Contra Catarrhum. 638
Catharticæ. 642
Catholicæ. ib.
Pilulæ Cephalicæ. 643
Chalybeat. Cathart. ib.
Cholicæ. 644
Alteræ. ib.
Cum Cinnabari. 632
Cochiæ Majores. 469
Minores. ib.
Cum Helleboro. 478
Crapulariæ. 642
Cretaceæ. 634
De Croco. 639
De Cynogloſſo. 470
Diacolocynthidos. 480
Diureticæ. 641
Diambræ. 470
Ex Duobus. ib.
Ad Dyſenteriam. 635
Ecphracticæ. 471, 639, 640
Sylvii. 640
Emmenagogæ. 634
De Euphorbio. 478
Fœtidæ. 471
Familiares. 480
Febrifugæ. 636
Gentianæ. ib.
Gileadenſes. 637
Ad Gonorrhœam. 635
Guaiaci. 639
Gummoſæ. 472
De Gutta Gamandra. ib.
Hydragogæ. 644
De Hydrargyro Horſtii. 480
Hydropicæ. 477
Hyſtericæ. 634
Alteræ. ib.
Icthericæ. 641
Marocoſtinæ. 477
Martiales. 635
Matthæi. 321
Mechoacanæ. 473
Melanagogæ. 478
Nephriticæ. 641
Pectorales. 637
Peſtilentiales. 481
Reſinoſæ. 637
De Rhabarbaro. 473
Rudii. 474
Ruffi Peſtilent. 473
Sanctæ. 637
Cum Sanguine Draconis. 634
De Scammonio. 476

Pilulæ cum Sperm. Ceti. 637
Spleneticæ. 479
Alteræ. 640
Stomachicæ. 635
Cathart. 643
Cum Gummi. 475
E Styrace. 476, 636
Starkæi. 322
Succinatæ. 632
Tartareæ. 476, 479
Terebinthinatæ. 634
De Terra Japonica. 635
Tolutanæ. 638
Pæonia. 73, 79, 88
Piloſella. 94
Pimento. 77
Pimpinella. 99
Pini Coni. 102
Nuces. 129, 142
Pinus. 129
Piper. 77
Piperitis. 229
Piſa. 96
Lutea. 694
Rubra. 695
Virid. ib.
Piſſelæum Indicum. 157
Piſtachiæ Nuces. 122
Pix Burgundica. 225
Navalis. ib.
Piſtolochia Virginian. 177
Planta Leonis. 126
Plantago. 95
Plumbum. 261
Uſtum. ib.
Polygonum. 94, 98
Polypodium. 250
Polium Creticum. 129
Montanum. ib.
Polytrychum. 118
Pompholyx. 222
Pomum Amoris. 231
Hieroſolymitanum. ib.
Mirabile. ib.
Populus. 216
Porri Fol. 139
Rad. 151
Portulaca. 217
Poſſetum Lujulæ. 696
Tamarind. ib.
Potentilla. 94
Potio Balſamica. 603
Carminativ. 602
Cathart. mit. & fort. 606
Cephalica & Cardiaca. 601
Corroborans. 603
Diaphoretica. 605
Diuretica. 604
Emetica. 606
Hyſterica. 602
Narcotica. 607
Refrigerans. 603
Præparationes Aceti. 337
Calaminar. 310
Corallii & Teſtac. 311
Millepedum. 316
Opii. 318
Scammonii. 324
Praſſium. 128
Primulæ veris. 204
major. 213
Pruna. 190
Prunelli Sylveſt. 101
Pſeudo-coſtus. 139
Nardus. 73
Pſtadium. 126
Ptiſana. 696
Pulegium. 87
Pulicaria. 233
Pulmonaria. 129
Pulmones Vulpium. 155
Pulvis Abſorbens. 650
Æthiopicus. ib.
Alexipharmicus. 653
Alexiterius. 500
Anthelminthicus. 651
Anticardialgicus. 494
Antilyſſus. 493
Antiſpaſmod. Morton. 92
Ari comp. 487
Arthriticus Turneri. 494
Aſtringens. 256, 649
Balſamicus. 651
Baſilicus. 495
Cachecticus Quercet. 497
Cantianus. 495
Cardiacus. 499
magiſt. 488
Ad Caſum. 498
Carminativus. 646
Cathartic. 654
pro Pueris. 500

Pulvis contra Vermes. 498
Cephalicus. 488, 645
E Chelis Comp. 485
Comitis Warvic. 494
Contra Abortum. 497
Calculum. 499
Cornachini. 488
Dentrificus. 500
Dialthææ. 493
Diaſenæ. ib.
Diaturpethi. 494
Diacinnamomi. 489
Diacalaminth ſimp. 487
Diureticus. 652
Emmenagogus. 648
Epilepticus. 499
Febrifugus Certus. 496
Fulminans. 289
Ad Guttetam. 491
Granor. Kerm. comp. 487
Haly. 491
Hermodactyl. comp. 496
Hydragogus. 498
Hyſtericus fœtid. 647
Odorat. 648
Vuln. 647
Incraſſans. 648
Lætificans Galeni. 492
Martial. comp. 496, 652
Partum Provocans. 498
Principis. 269
Purpureus. 497
Radulphi Holland. 493
Sanctus. ib.
Saxifragiæ comp. ib.
Senæ c. maj. & min. ib.
Solutivus. 498
Splanchnicus. 652
Sternutatorius. 497, 499, 654
Stomach. amar. 650
Sympathetic. 300
Vermifugus. 497, 500
Pycielt. 205
Pygaia. 182
Pyrethrum. 176
Pyrola. 130

Q.

QUarango. 175
Quercus. 99, 103
Quercinus Viſcus. 130
Quinquefolium. 150
Quinquina. 175

R.

RApa. 166
Raphanus hortenſ. ib.
ruſtic. ib.
Raphaniſtrum. ib.
Raſura C. C. & Eboris. 106, 107
Regina Prati. 172
Regulus Antimonii. 273
Reſina. 225
Jalapii. 313
Laricis. 131
Scammonii. 324
Reſta Bovis. 134
Rha. 151
Rhabarbarum. 192
Rhæas. 213
Rhamnus. 196
Rhaponticum. 151
Rheum. ib.
Rhodium. 78
Rhoes Virginian. 233
Rhus Obſoniorum. ib.
Ribeſia. 219
Ricinus American. 194
Rob Baccar. Samb. 411
de Barberis. 410
de Ceraſis. ib.
de Cornis. ib.
Cydoniorum. ib.
Prunor. acidor. ib.
de Ribes. ib.
Simplex. ib.
Ros. 236
Majalis. 244
Solis. 71
Roſæ Damaſcenæ. 74, 189
Rubræ. 99
Sylveſt. 121
Roſa canina. ib.
Rubia Tinctorum. 151
Rubus Idæus. 101
Ruſcus. 76, 139
Ruta. 87
Capraria. 171
Muraria. 118
Ryſagron. 89

S.

Sabina. 87
Sacchari Spiritus. 330
ardens. ib.
Saccharum. 237
Hordeat. 429
Nitratum. 697
Rosatum. 430
Saturni. 261
Scorbuticum. 697
Tabulat. simp. & perlat. 429
comp. ib.
Sacculus Anodynus. 684
Lateralis. 683
Stomachicus. ib.
Sagapenum. 131
Sago. 96
Sal. 157, 283
Ammoniacum. 290
Diuretic. 293
Factitium. 290
Flor. 291
Sublimat. 290
Cathartic. cum Vitriol. 297
C. C. 343
Succinat. 345
Corallii. 312
Enixum Paracelsi. 287
Fossile. 285
Gemmæ. 157, 285
Indicum. 237
Jovis. 262
Martis. 257
Flor. 291
Millepedum. 317
Mirabile Glauberi. 284
Nitri. 169, 285
Polychrestum. 286
Prunellæ. 285
Spiritus. 284
Ammoniac. acid. 293
cum Calce. 292
Chalybeat. 293
Dulcis. 292
Secret. 294
Succinat. 293
cum Tartar. 291
cum Ol. Vitriol. 284
Sulphuris. 329
Tartari Volat. 334
Sal. Tart. Fixum. 331
Tinct. 335
Viperar. 339
Volatile. 290
Oleos. 293
Salix. 217
Salvia. 71
Vitæ. 118
Sambuci Baccæ. 142
Cortex. 147
Flores. 141
Folia. 139
Fungus. 127
Sambucus humilis. 147, 163
Samia terra. 109
Sampsucus. 69
Sandaracha. 130, 143
Sanguis Draconis. 97
Hirci. 107
Sanguisorba. 99
Sanguis Sulphuris. 328
Sanicula. 99
Santalor. omn. lign. 104
Santerna. 185
Santonicum. 112
Sapa. 410
Saponaria. 151
Sapo. 145, 230
Philosophor. 333
Sapo Tartar. ib.
Sapphirus. 109
Saracenica. 89
Sarcocolla. 131
Sarsaparilla. 106
Sassafras. 105
Sativa. 82
Satureia. 139
Satyrium. 80, 124
Saxifraga. 163
Scabiosa. 119
Scammonii Præparatio, 324
cum Sulph. ib.
Resina. ib.
Scammonium. 198
Scinci. 179
Sclarea. 95
Scænanthus. 71
Scolymus. 94
Scolopendrium. 96, 135
Scordium. 172
Scorzonera. 177

Scrophularia. 127, 139
Scyllæ. 182
Sebeſten. 142
Secalis. 139
Sedativum Archæi. 258
Hombergii. 298
Sedum vel Semperviv. 217, 222
Sempervivum marinum. 190
Sena. 188
Senecio. 181
Serpentaria Virginian. 177
Serpillum. 72, 163
Serum. 238
Catharticum. 574
Hepaticum. 570
Scorbuticum. 567
Sinapinum. 572
Seſamum. 116
Seſeli. 173
Pratenſe. 163
Sevum Bovinum. 226
Cervinum & Ovinum. ib.
Sigillata Terra. 109
Siler montanum. 173
Siliqua Arabica. 190
Hirſuta. 230
Sinapi. 75
Siſymbrium. 98
Smaragdus. 109
Smylax. 105
Smyrnium. 138
Solanum. 212
Fœtidum. ib.
Indicum. 213
Veſicarium. 164
Sonchus Aſper. 217
Lævis. ib.
Sophia Chirurg. 139
Sorbus. 101
Spatula fœtida. 124
Species. 481
Diambræ cum & ſine Odoratis. 488, 489
Dianthus. 489
Diatragacanthi. 490
Diatriῶn Piperῶn. ib.
Hieræ Picræ. 492
Sperma Ceti. 155, 303
Ranarum. 238
Spica. 73
Spina alba. 161, 164
Spina Cervina. 196
Spinachia. 217
Spiritus Aceti. 337
Alkermes. 382
Anti-epilepticus. 383
Aurantiorum. 380
Benzoin. 309
Caſtorei. 380
Ceraſor. Nigr. 382
Cochleariæ. 325
Aureus. ib.
C. C. 343
Aromat. & Succin. 345
Croci. 381, 422
Hormini. 381
Juniperi. ib.
Lavend. comp. ib.
Mellis. 314
Millepedum. 317
Nitri. 287
Bezoart. 281
Dulcis. 288
cum Ol. Vitrioli. 287
Sacchari. 330
Ardens. ib.
Salis. 284
cum Ol. Vitrioli. ib.
Sambuci. 382
Saponis. 330
Tartari. 333
Theriacalis camph. 382
Vini. 238, 341
Camph. 382
Rectificat. 342
Tartarizat. ib.
Vitrioli. 296
Dulcis. 298
Salis Martis. 257
Spodium. 222
Spongia. 230
Stacte. 88
Stœchas. 74
Stannum. 262
Staviſagria. 213
Stercus Anſeris. 90
Canis. 156
Columbæ. 223
Equi. 156
Pavonis. 90
Porcinum. 168

Ster-

Stercus Vaccæ. 224
Sternutat. cum Euphorb. 686
Majoran. 687
Sal Volat. ib.
cum Succis. ib.
cum Turp. min. 686
Stellaria. 126
Stibium. 274
Stramen Camelorum. 71
Strammoneum. 212
Stypticum Regale. 300
Styrax. 123
Suber. 103
Succinum. 91, 301
Succini Poteſtates. 303
Sal. vol. Spir. & Ol. 301
Tinctura. 303
Succi Attemperans. 599
Cochleariæ vinoſ. 590
Hæmorrhoidales. 584
Hydropic. 593
Liquoritiæ. 411
Prunor. Sylveſt. ib.
Scorbutici. 564, 593
Succiſa. 177
Sulphur. 7
Antimonii. 274
Balſam. Ol. Olivar. 326
Lini. 327
Martis. ib.
Terebinth. ib.
Vulnerar. 328
Caballin. 157
Flores. 325, 326
Hepar. 328
Lac. 326
cum Calce viv. ib.
Metallorum. 282
Oleum per camp. 329
Sal. ib.
Sanguis. 321
Tinctura. ib.
Vitrioli Anodyn. Martiale. 258
Suffimentum Catarrhale. 690
Hyſtericum. 689
Odoriferum. 690
ad Procid. Ani. ib.
Uteri. ib.
Symphytum 96
Maculoſ. 129
Syrupus Abſynthii. 395
comp. 396
Acetoſus. ib.
Althææ. ib.
Antihyſtericus. 409
Artemiſiæ. 396
Aurantior. 397
Balſam. 403
comp. 408
de Berberis. 397
Capillor. Veneris. ib.
Caryophyllor. 398
Chalybeat. 403
Cichorei cum Rhabarb. 398
Cinnamomi. ib.
de Citriorum Cortice. 399
Succo. ib.
Cordialis. 408
Croci. 381, 404
Cydonior. 399
Diureticus. 409
de Eryſymo. 399
de Glycyrrhiz. 400
Granator. ib.
Limacum. 407
de Meconio. 400
de Mentha. ib.
Myrtinus. ib.
de Papav. err. 401
Perſicor. ib.
de Peto. 404
de Pæon. comp. 401
de Pomis alterans. 404
Purgans. ib.
Regis Saporis. ib.
de Praſſio. 401
de quinque radicibus. 402
Reſtringens. 409
de Rhabarb. 405
Roſaceus Solut. ib.
cum Sena. ib.
de Roſis Siccis. 402
Sacchari. 410
de Spina Cervina. 405
è Succo Roſar. ib.
Violarum. 403
de Stœchade. 402
de Sulphure. 407
de Symphyto. 402
Violarum. 403

T.

TAbacum. 205
Tacamahacca. 145
Tacuache. 192
Tamarindi. 190
Tamariſcus. 147
Tanacetum. 140, 232
Tapſimel. 523
Tapſi Valentia. ib.
Tapſus Barbatus. 115
Taraxacum. 217
Tartarum. 238
Balſamum. 506
Chalybeat. 332
Chryſtall. & Crem. 331
Emetic. & Cathart. 332
Ol. & Spirit. 333
Sal. fixum. 331
Sal Volat. 334
Sapo. 333
Solubile. 331
chalybeat. 332
Tinctura. 335
Vitriolat. 333
Tecomhacca. 145
Telephium vulg. 95
Tela Aranearum. 222
Terebinth. Argentoratenſ. 131
& Balſ. omn. 146, 227
è Chio. 131
è Cypro. ib.
Venet. ib.
Terra Japonica. 108
Tinct. 315
Lemnia. 109
Oleum. 304
Samia. 109
Sigillata. ib.
Tetrapharmacon. 516
Thea Bohea. 120
Viridis. 161
Thapſia. 202
Theriaca Andromach. 441
Diateſſeron. 437
Edenſis. 445
Germanor. 143
Londinenſis. 445
Thermæ. 246
Thlaſpi. 75
ſatuum. 94
Thus. 226
Maſculum. 97
Thuya. 231
Thymus. 72
Thymelæa. 194
Tilia. 74
Tincal. 185
Tinctura Ambrægriſiæ. 308
Antimonii. 281
Diaphor. 276
Antiphthiſica. 260
Aſthmatica. 420
Benzoin. 308
Bezoartica. 420
Cantharid. 310, 419
Caſtorei. 416
Cinnamomi. ib.
Corallii. 312
Corticis Peruv. 316
Croci. 416
Euphorbii. 318
Hellebori. 417
Hieræ Picr. 419
Martis Aurea. 259
Glaub. ib.
Mynſichti. 423
cum Sal. Ammon. 258
Sp. Salis. 259
Melampodii. 421
Mellis. 314
Metallor. 277
Myrrhæ. 317, 419
Nitri. 289
Paralytica. 421
Papav. comp. 418
Regalis. 281
Regia. 424
Rhabarb. 417
Roris Solis. 424
Roſarum. 419, 698
Sacra. 419
Salis Tartar. 335
Serpent. Virgin. 419
Stomach. Amar. 423
Succin. 303
Sulphuris. 328
Theriacalis. 416
Terræ Japonicæ. 315
Veneris. 260
Viperar. comp. 340
Viridis. 418

Tithymalus. 230
Maurit. 204
Tormentilla. 103
Torquis Infantum. 695
Tota Bona. 115
Tragacantha. 97
Tragapogon. 177
Tribulus Aquatic. 239
Trichomanes. 119
Trifolium. 140
Triſſago. 135
Triticum. 96
Trochiſci Agarici. 457
Alb. Rhaſ. 458
Alexiterii. ib.
Alhandal. ib.
Alipt. Moſchat. 459
Alkekeng. ib.
Apoplectic. 633
Balſam. 466
Bechic. alb. & nig. 459,460, 465
de Benzoin. 460
de Carabe. 460
Cephalici. 633
Cypheos pro Mithrid. 460
ad Emulgend. Saliv. 633
Gordonii. 461
Hedychroi. ib.
Hæmoptoici. 636
Hyſterici. 461
de Ligno Aloës. 462
de Myrrha. ib.
Odorati. 633
Paralytici. ib.
Peruvian. 636
de Plumbo. 462
Rhabarb. ib.
Reſtringentes. 466
de Scilla. 463
Stomachic. 633
de Terra Lemn. 463
Japon. 464
de Thure. ib.
de Violis ſolut. ib.
de Viper. ib.
Tunicæ flores. 73
Turpethum. 193
Mineral. 271
Turbith Garganic. 202
Turundæ Acouſticæ. 694
Turundæ Odontalgicæ. ib.
Tuſſilago. 119
Tutia. 110, 222

V.

Vaccinia. 101
Valentia Scabioſæ. 522
Tapſi. 523
Valeriana. 177
Veratrum album. 205
nigr. 199
Verbaſcum. 115
Verbaſculum Sylvar. 204
pratenſ. odorat. 213
Verbena. 140
Vermicelli. 96
Vernum. 73
Veronica mas & fœm. 134, 140
Vetonica. 73
Viciæ. 174
Vincetoxicum. 68
Vini Spiritus. 238, 341
rectificat. 342
tartarizat. ib.
Vinum. 235, 238
Amarum pro Oenopolis. 562
Arthriticum. 552, 553
Benedictum. 415
Chalybeat. 259, 415, 557
reſtaurat. 563
Enulatum. 564
Hippocraticum. 554
Hydropicum. 570
Ictericum. 571
Millepedum. 317, 571
Mirabile. 554
Pectorale. 565
Scilliticum. 415
Scelotyrbic. 564
Scorbutic. 565
Stomachicum. 561
Viperin. 415, 562
Violæ flores. 189
Viola Lutea. 69
Viperæ. 151
Adeps. 223
Diſtillatio. 339
Eſſentia. 340
Rectificat. Ol. ib.
Sal. Volat. 339
Tinct. Comp. 340

Virga Aurea. 119
Paſtoris Major. 127
Viperaria Hiſpan. 177
Viſcus Quercinus. 130
Vitellum Ovi. 227
Vitex. 215
Vitriolum. 296
Calcinat. ib.
Camphorat. ib.
Diaphoret. 298
Gilla. 297
Martis. 257
Ol. & Spir. 296
Purificat. ib.
Sal Cathart. 297
Spirit. Dulcis. 298
Tartarizat. 333
Ulmaria. 172
Ulmi Cortex. 132
Umbilicus Muralis. 217
Veneris. 95
Unguentum Ægyptiacum. 515
Comp. ib.
Album Camph. 514
Amarum. 523
ad Ambuſta. 528
Aſtringens. 523
Aureum. 516
Baſilicon Minus. ib.
Flavum. ib.
Cœruleum. 517
De Calce. ib.
Detergens. 524
Dialthææ. 517
Diapompholygos. 518
Digitale. 524
Emolliens. 526
Enulatum. 518
cum Mercurio. 519
Fuſcum. 524
De Gum Elemi. 516
Liliorum. 519
Linariæ. 524
Martiatum. ib.
Maſtichinum. 525
Ung. de Minio camph. 519
De Mucilaginibus. 525
Mundif. ex Apio. ib.
Nervinum. ib.
De Nicotiana. 519
Nutritum. ib.
Opodeldoc. 528
Ophthalmicum. 520
Ex Oxylapatho. ib.
Pectorale. 528
De Peto. 519
E Plumbo. 515
Pomatum. 520
Populneum. 526
Regis. 516
E Reſina. 521
Roſatum. ib.
Rubrum deſiccat. ib.
Sambucin. 522
Splanchnicum. 526
Tutiæ. 522
Vermifugum. 528
Ungula Alcis. 90
Urinæ Diſtillatio. 295
Hominis. 238
Vaccæ. 239
Urſi Adeps. 223
Urtica. 99
Mortua. 115
Vulpium Pulmones. 155
Vulvaria. 86

X.

Xanthium. 164
Xylo-Aloës. 78
Xyris. 124

Z.

Zarſaparilla. 106
Zedoaria. 80
Zerumbeth. ib.
Zibethum. 239
Zinziber. ib.
Zizyphus. 142

An